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Monthly Bulletins for 1930

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LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Published monthly by

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

PETER GLICK, *Secretary*

LINCOLN C. CARSON AND EFFIE REIMENSNYDER, *Editors*

Vol. XVII JANUARY, 1930 **No. 1**

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PRESIDENT HOOVER'S CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM IS SUPPORTED BY PENNSYLVANIA*

By Peter Glick
Secretary of Labor and Industry

The support which will be given by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to President Hoover's Construction Program can be gained best by a recital of the funds appropriated during the last session of the Legislature for State construction work. For the biennium beginning June 1, 1929, and ending May 31, 1931, a total of $155,085,215 was appropriated for the construction of State highways and buildings. Of this amount, $127,894,591 is to be devoted to the construction and maintenance of State highways. Contracts for road construction work representing approximately 20 per cent of this amount have already been awarded and work on the contracts in most instances has been begun. During 1930, contracts for the building of an additional $67,000,000 of highways will be let. There are at present employed on State highway construction work a total of 19,550 employes, and it is estimated that at the peak of the 1930 construction program this number will have been increased to 25,000. So much for the road construction program.

In addition to this vast sum to be expended on highway construction, appropriations for $27,000,000 of State buildings of various classes were made during the last legislature for expenditure during the present biennium. Of this total, $3,255,000 has been allotted to building construction at the higher State educational institutions including The Pennsylvania State College and the State Teachers Colleges. One million and eighty-five thousand dollars is for the construction of a Health Sanitorium and Crippled Children's Hospital. Ten million three hundred thirty-five thousand dollars is for the construction of welfare institutions including penal institutions and hospitals for the insane and the feeble-minded. This is a total of $15,759,601 for the construction of buildings of the institutional class, and represents 58 per cent of the total amount appropriated for State building construction work. The balance amounting to $11,431,023, or 42 per cent, is for the construction of three State office buildings, a Farm Show building, the completion of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Bridge in Harrisburg, the construction of armories throughout the State, and improvements to the military reservation at Mt. Gretna. One of the State office buildings represented in this total costing $3,000,000 has been completed. This $155,000,000 building fund of the State for the present biennium represents a construction total which is the equivalent of 65 per cent of the total of all construction work for which permits were issued in 33 cities and 12 boroughs

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* Address delivered by Peter Glick, Secretary of Labor and Industry of Pennsylvania, at Manufacturers Club, Philadelphia, November 29, 1929.

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in Pennsylvania during the year 1928, and is $5,000,000 greater than the combined volume of construction work in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh during that year.

This immense construction program of the State which will be in progress during the next year and a half does not take into account the large building programs which will be fostered by the county and municipal governments, nor the school building programs of the public and parochial school districts. In accordance with the request of the President, Governor Fisher has asked the various municipalities to submit to him figures which will show the amounts of bond issues and tax funds which will be used for construction work during 1930. Replies to these inquires are being received and will be tabulated and published as quickly as it is possible to do so. The State Department of Public Instruction has estimated that the school building program for 1930 will involve the expenditure of $24,000,000, which is the average annual expenditure for public school building construction during the last five years.

The outlook for industrial, commercial, and residential building work in 1930 is very promising. You have read of the huge building projects reported to the President from the large industrial, transportation, and utility organizations in Pennsylvania. One of the largest is the $44,000,000 program of the Bell Telephone Company. Reports to the Department of Labor and Industry from the building inspection offices in the important cities and boroughs of the State for October, indicate an upward swing of the construction trend. Reports received from forty-one Pennsylvania cities and boroughs for that month showed an increase of 8.1 per cent in the volume of construction permits as compared with October last year, while in September, the volume of building in these cities and boroughs was 27.7 per cent less than the total for September, 1928. It is interesting to know that the volume of building in Pennsylvania as represented by the reports from 40 cities and boroughs for 10 months in 1929 is only 9.2 per cent less than the total for the corresponding period in 1928. With building permits showing an increasing tendency in October of this year when normally a decreasing tendency is shown, there is good foundation for the belief that a very good building year in Pennsylvania is in prospect for 1930.

A word or two relative to the employment situation in Pennsylvania. Having in mind the difficulties of obtaining accurate data of the existing volume of employment or the extent of unemployment in the various industries, and recognizing the limitations of available data and the mistrust with which such data are usually viewed, I feel fairly confident that the employment data as compiled by the Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank in cooperation with the Department of Labor and Industry provide the most reliable indications of current employment conditions in Pennsylvania that are available. The general view of employment in the State for October, 1929, as compared with employment during October a year ago, as pictured in these reports, is as follows.

INDUSTRY	Employment for October, 1929, as Compared with October, 1928
Manufacturing	+ 8.6
Construction	+48.4
Coal mining—(anthracite)	−19.2
Coal mining—(bituminous)	+ 2.3 (production)
Railroads	+ 1.0
Street railways	− 7.5
Retail trade	+ 0.8
Wholesale trade	+ 2.6
Agriculture	+ 1.2

So with seven of the nine key industries of the State showing an improved employment situation over 1928, it is reasonable to expect continued improvement in employment and a reduction in unemployment throughout 1930.

A further indication of improved employment conditions and reduced unemployment is furnished in the reports from State Employment Offices. The reports from these offices, operating in fourteen industrial centers of the State, show that the ratio of applicants for employment per 100 jobs available for the first 10 months of 1929 was 191 to 100 as compared with a ratio of 225 to 100 for the first 10 months in 1928, a 15.1 per cent improvement this year. The ratio of applicants per 100 jobs available as reported for October, 1929, was 167 as compared with a ratio of 187 to 100 for September, 1929, and as compared with a ratio of 189 to 100 for October last year. The employment office ratio of applicants to jobs open for October, 1929, indicated a more favorable balance of applicants to jobs than has existed during any month since November, 1926.

RECENT DECISION OF THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

Ferry v. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

National guardsman—Concurrent employments—computation of average weekly wage. Average wage determined upon basis of earnings for entire year in all employments.

Opinion by Chairman Houck—December 12, 1929

This is a petition for the determination of compensation under agreed facts. The claimant when injured on July 20, 1929, was serving during the annual encampment of the Pennsylvania National Guards. For this service he received in cash $11.20 per week. Counsel for the defendant in his brief admits that he also received board and lodging during the encampment, making his total weekly wage as a National Guardsman $18.20. It is also agreed that the claimant at his employment in civil life earned $12.00 per week. The claimant's disability commenced on July 20, 1929, and continued for twenty-six days. The question to be determined is the average weekly wage on which compensation is to be based.

The defendant contends that compensation should be based upon weekly wage received by the claimant while serving as a guardsman. The claimant's contention apparently is that his pay as a guardsman is to be added to his pay in civil life, making his weekly wage $30.20.

The employe was working under concurrent contracts; therefore, under Section 309 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, his wages from all employers shall be considered as if earned from the employer liable for compensation. Obviously it would be manifestly unjust to decide that the claimant's weekly wage as a guardsman was $18.20. The encampment lasts for a period of two weeks, and the claimant's earnings were not increased by the amount of $18.20 for every week in the year, but for only two weeks. In other words, he earned as a guardsman in a period of a year, a total of $36.40. Dividing his total by fifty-two gives the weekly increase in his wage, which is seventy cents; hence, his average weekly wage is the total of $12.00 per week, plus seventy cents, or $12.70

Of course in many cases it would work a hardship on the claimant to calculate his compensation on the pay he receives while attending the encampment. The calculation made above will work substantial justice in all cases of this character, because in the final analysis the loss which is to be made good is the loss sustained by the claimant in his civil employment. Furthermore, the method of calculation herein adopted is in accordance with the rules of the Board, and is supported, we believe, by Section 309 of the Compensation Act defining wages. See also Craver *v.* Borough of Somerset, 11 Workmen's Compensation Board 417.

On the agreed facts we determine that the claimant's average weekly wage at the time of the accident was $12.70. He is entitled to compensation at 65 per cent of this amount, or $8.26, for a period of 2 5/6 weeks, making a total of $23.41.

INDUSTRIAL BOARD

The following rules and interpretations were approved by the Industrial Board at a meeting held December 12, 1929:

1. Revised Regulations for Emergency Lighting;

2. Special Requirements for Coal Mine Boilers;

3. New paragraph (g) under Rule 231 of Regulations for Elevators,

> "Independent constant pressure control buttons shall be provided in the cars of all collective push button elevators which will permit the car to be operated in either direction without interference from landings or normal car control buttons. These buttons as well as any necessary controlling switches shall be plainly marked to indicate their purpose."

4. Amendment to Rule 247 (a) of the Elevator Regulations,

> "Belted and chain-driven freight elevators hereafter installed shall not have a rated speed of more than seventy-five (75) feet per minute. Electric and hydraulic freight elevators hereafter constructed and installed shall not have a rated car speed in excess of one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet per minute, except where special permission is granted by the Department. Where the car speed of electric and hydraulic freight elevators is in excess of one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet per minute, such installations shall be made to conform to the requirements of these regulations for passenger elevators, *except as to lifting capacity and shaftway doors.*"

5. Amendment to Rule 22 (g) of Regulations for Construction and Repairs,

> "Cables shall conform to the specifications set forth in Rule 21. Drums and sheaves used in connection with hoists shall have a diameter equal to at least *twenty-five* (25) times the diameter of the wire cable used except that existing drums and sheaves may be continued in use at the discretion of the Department."

6. Amendment to Rule 22 (n) of the Regulations for Construction and Repairs,

> "The car safeties shall be actuated by a centrifugal speed governor and designed to bring the car to a gradual stop within a distance of eight (8) feet but not less than six (6) feet. The speed governor shall be set to operate before the speed of the car exceeds *two hundred* (200) feet per minute."

Note: Amendments shown in italics.

Interpretation

1. Interpretation of Rule 22 (c) of the Regulations for Construction and Repairs,

> "It is interpreted that the provisions of Rule 22 (c) shall be applied only to those hoists located within the building walls, except that hoist shaftways located outside of building walls shall be enclosed at the bottom landings on all sides except that used for loading the car."

The following devices were also approved by the Board:

Company	*Device*
Norton-Blair-Douglass Co., New York City.	Electric car door and landing door operator with locking device when properly installed with retiring cam.
Norton-Blair-Douglass Co., New York City.	Type "R" electric car door operator in combination with electric hand operated shaftway doors equipped with Shur Loc Type "R" locking device when properly installed with retiring cam.
St. Louis Fire Door Company, St. Louis, Mo.	Type "S" locking device for biparting doors of freight elevators.
Speidel Elevator Company, Reading, Pa.	Type "E" locking device for freight elevator shaftway gates.

CATHEDRAL OF LEARNING OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH

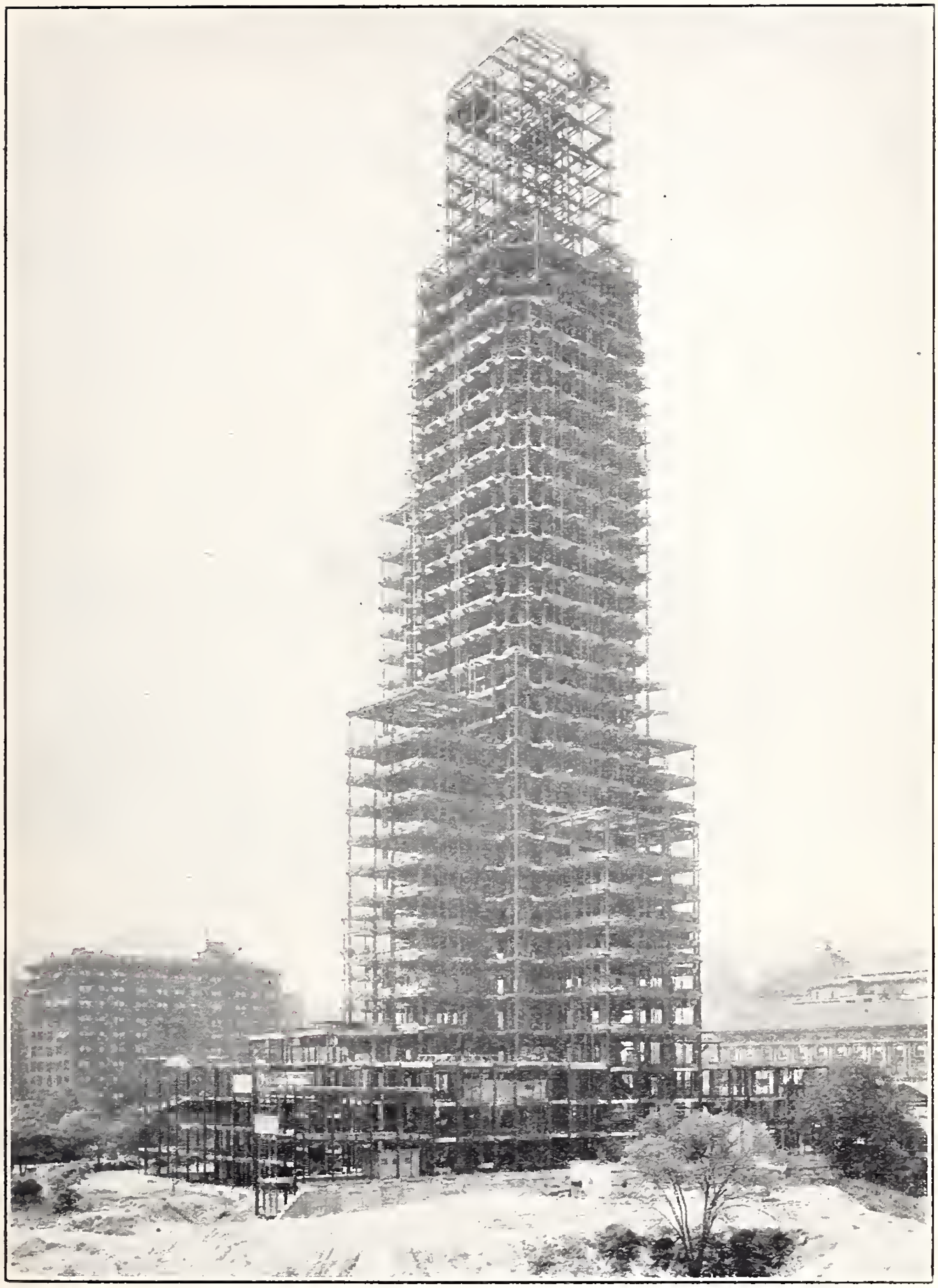
A MONUMENT TO SAFETY IN CONSTRUCTION

Ninety-five hundred tons of steel were piled forty-two stories high in the recent construction of the framework of the Cathedral of Learning of the University of Pittsburgh with a record of only ten compensable injuries to workers. Except for a hernia case, which was aggravated on this job and which caused a loss of nine weeks' time, the injury of greatest severity caused a loss of time of but three weeks. The John L. Mullen Construction Company, of Pittsburgh, erected the steel. The accompanying photograph shows steel work practically complete.

Only a few years ago fatalities to workers on construction of tall buildings were estimated at one to each story. Not a single fatality has occurred in the construction of the Cathedral of Learning. In the erection of the framework one working shift of sixty-five men was employed. The number of exposure hours was 105,000.

Modern engineering provides so many improved methods that the elevation of this structure, five hundred and twenty-five feet into the air, is considered a marvel in safety construction. No less remarkable, however, viewed from the records of only a few years ago, is the safety record of the John L. Mullen Construction Company's employes in the erection of this building. Both in engineering and safety accomplishments the Cathedral of Learning of the University of Pittsburgh may well serve as an inspiration to students who go forth from its halls.

NO FATALITIES ON THIS JOB



Not Even a Serious Injury Among Ten Accidents in Construction of Forty - two Story Cathedral of Learning, at Pittsburgh

DEPARTMENTAL NOTE

William S. Crozier, Director of the Bureau of Rehabilitation, represented the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry at the annual convention of the American Vocational Association in New Orleans, December 4 to 7.

A rehabilitation section has always been a part of this convention, which is attended by vocational education representatives from all sections of the country. Mr. Crozier met the group of southern rehabilitation workers, including H. L. Stanton, of North Carolina, president, and Terry Foster of Alabama, secretary-treasurer of the National Rehabilitation Association, as well as the Federal officials supervising rehabilitation work.

THEY PUT SAFETY FIRST*

Outstanding Records of Pennsylvania Industry Assembled by the Bureau of Inspection

The Emporium Plant of the Hercules Powder Company, which participated in the 1929 state-wide industrial safety campaign, completed the year without a lost-time personal injury.

W. R. Turner, Director of Safety for the Metropolitan Edison Company, reports that the West Reading Plant of this company, with 70 employes, went through 1929 with only a single lost-time accident. This was an eye injury causing the victim the loss of two days' time. The same plant went through 1928 with only one lost-time accident.

Up to December 21, 1929, the Mechanical Department of the Farrell Works of the Carnegie Steel Company had gone 408 days for a total of 1,200,592 man-hours without a lost-time accident. This department includes machine shop, blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, pipe shop, engine room, boiler house, round house, riggers, millwrights, greasers, locomotive firemen, and locomotive crane firemen, a total force of 378 men.

Among the concerns reporting no accidents during the period of the 1929 safety campaign was the Maxwell Silk Company, of Muncy, with 51 employes.

Under date of December 26, 1929, the United States Asbestos Plant at Manheim reported the following accident comparison for 3 years:

1927—69 accidents, 7705 hours lost-time,
1928—50 accidents, 7392 hours lost-time,
1929—(to date) 2 accidents, 4503 hours lost-time.

On the date of this report this plant, which has approximately 500 employes, had established a record of 64 days without a lost-time accident.

The Lycoming Silk Company, of Williamsport, with 53 employes, went through the last 8 months of 1929 without a lost-time accident.

The Fairmount Foundry Company, of Philadelphia, with 92 employes, reports a period of 68 days without accident between August 27 and October 29 last year. This good record terminated when a worker, indulging in horseplay, fell over a wheelbarrow sustaining an injury to his hand resulting in a loss of 10 days' time.

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* This will be a monthly feature in **Labor and Industry**. Pennsylvania concerns are invited to submit from time to time safety records that they consider worthy of publication. Address Director, Bureau of Inspection, Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg, or your Divisional Supervisor of the Bureau.

The Dill and Collins Company, of Philadelphia, paper mill operators, went through the last 6 months of 1929 with only 3 lost-time accidents, this report being made on December 6. The concern has 530 employes.

The Hess-Bright Manufacturing Company, of Philadelphia, which uses a large number of punch presses in the manufacture of ball-bearing devices, achieved an accident reduction during 1929 when, with an increase of 24 per cent of employes over 1928, a 12 per cent decrease in accidents was recorded. This concern in its determination to put a stop to punch-press accidents has employed a specialist to develop safety devices.

Brandle and Smith, candy manufacturers, of Philadelphia, with 350 employes. report several noteworthy accident-free periods in 1929. One of these was for 103 days, and another for 125 days.

Under date of December 18, 1929, Isaac C. Decker, Incorporated, of Montgomery, Lycoming County, reported no lost-time accidents for the year among a total of 96 employes engaged in furniture manufacture.

Conroy-Prugh and Company, of Pittsburgh, entered an accident campaign with its 150 employes on November 1, 1928. The record was not terminated until October 28, 1929, a period of only 3 days less than a full year. This concern manufactures all types of mirrors.

The Marion Machine, Foundry and Supply Company, of Scottdale, with 68 employes, went from February 1 to September 1, 1929, without a lost-time accident.

A splendid contribution by the Lehigh Portland Cement Company, to Pennsylvania's 1929 industrial safety campaign is reported by Major Henry A. Reninger, head of the Department of Safety and Welfare. Two Pennsylvania plants, Ormrod No. 2 and Ormrod No. 3, went through the year without a single lost-time accident, while four Pennsylvania quarries of this same company established similar records. The last lost-time accident reported from Ormrod No. 2 Plant occurred July 5, 1928, and the last reported from Ormrod No. 3 Plant occurred September 8, 1927.

The Quertinmont Glass Company, of Fairchance, with 150 employes, reports 2 minor lost-time accidents for the first 8 months of 1929.

The Pittsburgh Reflector Company, of Irwin, with 110 employes, had 2 lost-time accidents in 1929 up to September 1st.

With an average of 223 employes working 473,558 man-hours from January to July, 1929, the Philadelphia Coke Company reports 15 accidents for a total of 210 1-4 days of lost-time.

The Vandergrift Box Company, at Vandergrift, with 50 employes, had no lost-time accidents in 1929 up to August 29.

The Pittsburgh Clay Products Company, of East Vale, Beaver Falls, with 40 employes, had a record clear of accidents in the first 8 months of 1929.

The Rieck-McJunkin Dairy Company, of McKeesport, with 52 employes, reports 2 accidents for the first 8 months of 1929 as against 6 for the same period in 1928.

The Vandergrift Glove Company, of Vandergrift, with 30 employes, had on September 1, 1929, operated for more than a year without a lost-time accident.

Seven eye accidents for the months of May and June, 1929, as compared with 32 eye accidents in the same 2 months of 1928, are reported by the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company, at New Brighton.

The United Dry Cleaning Company, of Vandergrift, reported under date of September 1, 1929, that its 38 employes had sustained no lost-time accidents in 5 years.

Two accidents for a loss of 59 hours out of 404,672 man-hours worked is reported by the Derry Works of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, at Derry.

An analysis of accidents sustained by employes of the United States Aluminum Company, of New Kensington, during the first 9 months of 1929, shows that 56 per cent of all accidents were sustained by new employes less than 6 months in the company's service.

The Mayflower Cleaning Company, of Scottdale, with 35 employes, has had no lost-time accidents for over 2 years.

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REVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

PREPARED BY

The Bureau of Statistics

The Labor Market

Employment showed a perceptible decline in nearly all industries in Pennsylvania for November. Employment in bituminous coal mines, however, showed a slight increase as compared with October, and employment in retail trade was seasonally higher due to the volume of pre-Christmas trade. The volume of employment in manufacturing industries showed a decrease for the second successive month with a 1.7 per cent decrease as compared with October. Anthracite mining activity, after exhibiting a fairly full month of employment during October, receded sharply in November. Employment in the construction industry, which has been holding up remarkably well during the late months of 1929, showed only a very slight decline in November notwithstanding the fact that highway construction work showed a large seasonal decline in November. Reports from employers in the construction industry indicate that there should be considerably more winter construction work than in former years. This is in a measure confirmed by the upward trend in the volume of building permits issued during the late months of 1929.

Wage payments in November in most industries were appreciably lower than in October. The largest reduction occurring in anthracite coal mining where total payrolls were approximately 25 per cent less than in October. Bituminous coal mining was the only industry to show an increase in payrolls for November. Wage payments for this industry in November were 1.0 per cent greater than in October.

State Employment Office Reports—The recession in employment as indicated in the reports from employers was reflected in the lessened demand for workers as recorded at the State Employment Offices. The demand for workers at Public Employment Offices during November, as measured by the ratio of applicants to available jobs, showed more than a 30 per cent decrease as compared with the October demand. For seven months prior to November, the reports from State Employment Offices indicated a gradual improvement in the demand for workers, but in November the calls for workers decreased sharply and the ratio of applicants to jobs reached the highest figure since March, 1929. This easing off of the demand for workers at Public Employment Offices during November, however, is not unusual because it marks the period of contraction in outdoor work in which a large volume of common labor is engaged.

During the four-week period covered by the State Employment Office reports for November, 8,206 applications for work were registered at the State Employment Offices maintained in 14 industrial centers of the State, or nearly two per cent less than the number of applicants registered during October. Orders from employers were received for 3,719 workers during November, or less than half enough to provide employment for all applicants registered. The demand for workers by employers during November was 25.7 per cent less than in October. The ratio of applicants per 100 jobs available, as reported from the State Employment Offices for November, was 221 as compared with 167 for October and as compared with 204 for November, 1928.

Reports from Manufacturing Firms—The peak of activity in manufacturing industries for 1929 evidently was reached in September when employment for this industry showed the largest total for any month in 1929. Manufacturing payrolls, however, did not reach their peak until October due to the fact that the September payrolls for manufacturing establishments were reduced quite generally by the observance of the Labor Day holiday. In November, 1929, manufacturing employment showed a 1.7 per cent decrease as compared with October, and payrolls were 3.9 per cent lower. The employment index for November, with average employment for the 1923–1925 period as 100, was 95.1, and the November payroll index with the same based period as 100 was 100.4. These estimates of the volume of employment and payrolls for the manufacturing industry are based on monthly reports to the Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank and the Department of Labor and Industry from a group of more than 850 establishments engaged in 51 different lines of manufacturing activity. These firms employ more than 350,000 workers and have a total weekly payroll of more than nine and one-half million dollars. The indexes based on reports from these firms show that manufacturing employment for November, 1929, was 7.3 per cent higher than in November, 1928, and average weekly payrolls for November, 1929, were 8.9 per cent higher than the payrolls for November, 1928.

Average earnings of workers in manufacturing plants show little variation from week to week and month to month except as they may be affected by the observance of holidays, vacations, inventory periods, etc. Weekly earnings of workers in the 850 plants reporting to the Department averaged $27.35 in November as compared with $27.96 in October, and as compared with $26.18 in November, 1928.

The 3.9 per cent reduction in manufacturing payrolls for November was due almost entirely to reduced working time. Records as to the total of hours worked, which were reported from approximately two-thirds of the manufacturing plants reporting for November, show that there was a decrease of 3.1 per cent in working time for November as compared with October. Workers in these 556 plants averaged 48.5 hours a week in November as compared with an average of 49.3 hours a week in October. The largest reductions in working time were shown for the metal, food, lumber, and leather industries. The rate of average hourly earnings for manufacturing workers in November was 58.8 cents an hour, or practically the same rate as in October.

The Metal Industries—Largest employment and payroll reductions in the metal industries during November were shown for the blast furnace, steel works and rolling mill, iron and steel forging, electrical apparatus, engine and pump, and hardware and tool groups. Most of the other metal groups showed slight gains in employment, but payrolls throughout the metal industries were considerably less than in October. On the whole, however, metal manufacturing plants are in a much more favorable position than at this period in 1928.

The 8.3 per cent reduction in payrolls for the steel works and rolling mills' group was quite general throughout the industry. Most concerns were operating at reduced schedules and reported a considerable curtailment of production. Mills rolling structural shapes seemed slightly more active than other lines. The large decrease in payrolls for the iron and steel forgings' group was due largely to the fact that one establishment in this group was closed down during the month.

The decrease in employment for the electrical apparatus industry was confined largely to the radio and household electrical appliance group. Firms engaged in the other electrical lines showed some increased activity.

Production of hardware and tools appeared to be generally less than in October and most establishments in this group reported three to four days operation a week.

Transportation Equipment—Automobile production, particularly the production of auto bodies and parts, continued to show greatly decreased volume. Reduced payrolls were reported from nearly all firms engaged in the manufacture of auto parts. Locomotive building and car repair shops showed little new activity. Shipbuilding operations were revived during November, and employment for the four firms reporting in this industry showed a 26.6 per cent gain as compared with October. The shipbuilding industry in Pennsylvania has been very dull for nearly two years, but with the renewal of activities in this industry as indicated for November, it is expected that the shipbuilding industry will exhibit vastly improved conditions during 1930.

Textile Products—In the textile industries, woolens and worsted mills and dyeing and finishing establishments showed a rather unseasonal slump in activity. The decreases in employment and in payrolls for woolens and worsted mills were quite prevalent throughout the industry, although a few firms reported increased business. One establishment in this group laid off 200 men in November. The reductions for the textile dyeing and finishing plants were confined largely to the Philadelphia area, activity in this industry in other districts seemed fairly well sustained. Seasonal decreased employment and payrolls were shown for the men's clothing industry. The reductions for this industry were somewhat intensified by the record of one establishment that experienced a fire resulting in a lay off of its entire force of workers during a three months' period of reconstruction.

Foods and Tobacco—Candy production during November did not seem to atain its usual volume of activity for this period of the year. Reduced payrolls were reported from nearly all concerns in the confectionery industry. Ice cream manufacture continued its decline to the customary winter level, and employment for the industry was approximately the same as at this time last year. Cigar factories also were lagging somewhat behind the production volume of this period in 1928.

Other Manufacturing—Activity in shoe manufacturing was considerably less than in October, although production continued at a much higher rate than in the late months of 1928. Most shoe factories report working only three days a week, and a few were closed for a week or ten days during November for the inventory period. Manufacturers of leather findings and baggage reported the usual increased production in anticipation of a good volume of Christmas trade.

Coal Mining—Reports to the Anthracite Bureau of Information from 155 anthracite collieries showed a 2.0 per cent decrease in employment, and a 24.9 per cent reduction in payrolls for November as compared with October. Production of anthracite in 1929 is running approximately 11 per cent below last year's level. Bituminous mines reported a 1.9 per cent increase in employment and a 1.0 per cent increase in payrolls for November as compared with October. Comparative data of employment and wages in bituminous mines for 1928 are not available.

Construction and Contracting—Employment in the construction and contracting industry for November showed a 1.2 per cent decline as compared with October, while November payrolls were practically as high as in October. According to the November reports from the group of 58 firms reporting to the Department, the level of employment for these concerns in November, 1929, was 48.7 per cent higher than for November, 1928. In explanation of this extraordinarily high level of construction employment for 1929 as compared with 1928, it might be stated that the gain is confined almost entirely to one large construction company included in the group which has more than tripled in size during 1929, and because of the relatively small group of firms reporting to the Department the employment level for the entire group of firms is materially influenced by the report of this one company. However, it is impossible to remedy this situation until a more representative sample of reporting firms for the construction industry can be obtained. According to the November reports, employment on building construction work dropped 9.3 per cent as compared with October. Employment on road construction work decreased 20.9 per cent, and employment in general construction and contracting work showed practically the same level as in October.

Summary—Apparently, there was quite a widespread let-up of industrial activity during November. In many instances the decline was little more than the usual seasonal recession, but in a few industries, notably the manufacture of automobile bodies and parts, textile dyeing and finishing, cement, furniture, and anthracite coal mining, the recessions were greater than the customary declines for this season of the year. It is impossible, of course, to determine what effect, if any, the recent stock market debacle has had on industrial production. Expert observers of the situation appear to agree that the trend of industrial production had turned downward several months in advance of the crash in speculative security prices. The consensus of opinion seems to be that the reduction in stock prices will have little effect on production schedules and that a gradual improvement in industry generally is expected to develop in the early months of 1930.

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES OF STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1929

INDUSTRIES	Persons Applying for Positions			Persons Asked for by Employers			Persons Sent to Positions			Persons Receiving Positions		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
GRAND TOTAL	8,206	5,609	2,597	3,719	2,640	1,079	4,074	2,897	1,177	2,978	2,119	859
Total: Industrial Group (skilled)	2 579	1,978	601	1,253	1,091	162	1,342	1,141	201	887	754	133
Building and construction	314	314	.....	146	146	.....	164	164	.....	107	107	.....
Shipbuilding	291	291	.....	230	230	.....	268	268	.....	192	192	...
Chemicals and allied products	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Clay, glass and stone products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Clothing	17	7	10	5	2	3	11	3	8	4	2	2
Textiles	38	26	12	13	12	1	8	7	1	8	7	1
Food and kindred products	22	17	5	7	5	2	7	5	2	6	4	2
Leather, rubber and composition goods	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Lumber, woodwork and furniture	34	34	.....	10	10	.....	11	11	.....	7	7	...
Paper and printing	8	7	1	4	1	3	9	1	8	4	1	3
Metals and metal products	730	716	14	519	516	3	501	492	9	311	308	3
Mines and quarries	4	4	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	...
Transportation and public utilities	158	148	10	33	32	1	33	30	3	21	20	1
Hotel and restaurant	490	181	309	138	72	66	160	92	68	115	60	55
Wholesale and retail trade	231	103	128	99	39	60	96	37	59	61	24	37
Miscellaneous	233	121	112	48	25	23	73	30	43	50	21	29
Total: Other Groups	5,627	3,631	1,996	2,466	1,549	917	2,732	1,756	976	2,091	1,365	726
Clerical and professional	974	562	412	205	113	92	284	141	143	137	60	77
Agriculture	20	19	1	12	11	1	10	9	1	7	6	1
Semi-skilled	939	357	582	494	118	376	538	146	392	336	103	233
Unskilled	2,606	2,380	226	1,159	1,090	69	1,288	1,231	57	1,022	983	39
Casual and day workers*	1,088	313	775	596	217	379	612	229	383	589	213	376
October, 1929	8,358	5,858	2,500	5,003	3,758	1,245	5,074	3,719	1,355	3,714	2,735	979
November, 1928	7,780	5,359	2,421	3,818	2,659	1,159	4,393	2,988	1,405	2,925	2,104	821
November, 1927	8,971	5,978	2,993	4,294	2,768	1,526	1,296	2,822	1,474	3,213	2,222	991

* The placement of each casual or day worker is recorded for only one (1) placement per week.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	
		No. of wage earners Week Ended Nov. 15, 1929	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Total weekly payroll Week Ended Nov. 15, 1929	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Week Ended	
			Nov. 1929	Per Cent Change Compared With			Nov. 1929	Per Cent Change Compared With		Nov. 15, 1929	Oct. 15, 1929
				Oct. 1929	Nov. 1928			Oct. 1929	Nov. 1928		
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: (51) 42%	858	350,071	95.1	− 1.7	+ 7.3	$9,573,023	100.4	− 3.9	+ 8.9	$27.35	$27.96
Metal products: (12) 57%	247	168,914	92.4	− 2.7	+ 3.6	5,031,947	99.5	− 4.8	+ 4.5	29.79	30.42
Blast furnaces	9	2,006	45.8	− 4.6	+ 9.0	62,005	51.3	− 2.5	+ 14.3	30.91	30.27
Steel works and rolling mills	49	85,601	81.9	− 2.3	+ 5.4	2,568,035	84.9	− 8.3	+ 2.5	30.00	31.92
Iron and steel forgings	10	2,288	106.4	− 2.7	+ 13.1	60,554	116.1	− 7.9	+ 2.1	26.47	27.81
Structural iron work	10	4,994	118.3	+ 0.7	+ 11.3	139,856	120.1	− 5.2	+ 9.4	28.00	29.74
Steam and hot water heating appliances	16	4,432	97.7	+ 1.6	+ 7.4	133,208	107.8	− 6.7	+ 5.3	30.06	32.65
Stoves and furnaces	8	963	88.8	+ 2.9	+ 2.3	26,771	86.6	− 7.2	− 5.7	27.80	30.82
Foundries	37	8,412	97.8	+ 1.2	+ 11.5	248,005	106.6	− 1.8	+ 14.5	29.48	30.36
Machinery and parts	44	11,581	119.2	− 0.2	+ 12.1	374,841	137.8	− 0.3	+ 17.4	32.37	32.37
Electrical apparatus	22	37,114	131.8	− 6.4	+ 6.1	1,131,527	154.4	+ 3.6	+ 17.2	30.49	27.49
Engines and pumps	10	3,889	105.3	+ 1.1	+ 7.8	105,708	106.1	− 9.6	+ 0.7	27.18	30.67
Hardware and tools	20	6,635	83.6	− 2.7	− 2.0	153,264	83.4	− 9.0	− 5.5	23.10	24.84
Brass and bronze products	12	999	85.3	− 6.5	− 19.9	28,173	88.8	− 6.5	− 11.8	28.20	28.19
Transportation equipment: (5) 74%	41	30,909	76.9	− 3.4	+ 3.2	910,436	77.8	− 5.5	+ 3.2	29.46	30.05
Automobiles	5	4,307	115.6	− 1.9	+ 25.2	130,807	120.1	− 4.8	+ 14.8	30.37	30.98
Automobile bodies and parts	13	6,301	72.4	−12.6	− 13.7	186,882	66.4	−13.2	− 17.6	29.66	29.86
Locomotives and cars	13	13,316	65.0	− 2.1	+ 21.7	385,941	65.2	− 7.0	+ 41.7	28.98	30.50
Railroad repair shops	6	3,471	86.1	− 1.1	+ 7.6	103,932	97.4	+ 0.6	+ 18.3	29.94	29.42
Shipbuilding	4	3,514	67.1	+26.6	+166.3	102,874	67.5	+33.9	+147.3	29.28	27.67

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	
		No. of wage earners Week Ended Nov. 15, 1929	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Total weekly payroll Week Ended Nov. 15, 1929	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Week Ended	
			Nov. 1929	Per Cent Change Compared With			Nov. 1929	Per Cent Change Compared With		Nov. 15, 1929	Oct. 15, 1929
				Oct. 1929	Nov. 1928			Oct. 1929	Nov. 1928		
Textile products: (11) 27%	172	63,160	104.8	+ 0.1	+ 7.3	1,403,719	113.5	− 2.6	+ 8.1	22.22	22.69
Cotton goods	13	3,282	77.6	+ 0.8	− 5.7	75,805	75.4	− 3.3	− 14.9	23.10	24.07
Woolens and worsteds	13	4,986	87.7	− 6.4	− 3.5	113,502	84.7	−12.6	− 2.6	22.76	21.81
Silk goods	49	21,531	106.0	+ 3.3	+ 4.8	417,887	112.9	− 0.8	+ 7.0	19.41	20.32
Textile dyeing and finishing	12	1,940	110.6	− 6.0	− 5.4	45,814	108.5	−11.6	− 11.6	23.62	25.12
Carpets and rugs	9	2,899	94.7	+ 3.0	+ 8.4	75,346	97.7	+ 1.6	+ 17.7	25.99	26.35
Hats	4	3,872	97.4	− 0.3	+ 0.5	90,989	89.8	− 0.6	+ 0.1	23.50	23.56
Hosiery	30	16,422	134.2	− 1.0	+ 22.1	439,367	166.6	− 1.0	+ 20.3	26.75	26.76
Knit goods, other	14	3,651	105.3	+ 2.7	+ 13.8	71,706	116.1	− 3.0	+ 8.8	19.64	20.80
Men's clothing	10	867	87.5	− 8.8	+ 17.3	16,331	96.2	−11.8	+ 46.6	18.84	19.50
Women's clothing	9	1,253	109.4	+ 2.6	− 1.2	17,719	109.5	+ 0.1	− 9.0	14.14	14.49
Shirts and furnishings	9	2,457	112.1	0.0	+ 13.9	30,253	114.6	− 1.0	+ 14.0	15.98	16.12
Foods and tobacco: (5) 32%	103	25,110	104.9	+ 0.4	+ 5.1	508,898	105.2	− 3.4	+ 4.3	20.27	21.04
Bread and bakery products	29	4,455	111.5	+ 0.9	+ 5.4	120,861	104.7	− 2.3	+ 4.1	27.13	28.05
Confectionery	13	5,186	112.8	− 0.6	+ 12.8	96,412	118.3	− 6.8	+ 12.8	18.59	19.81
Ice cream	11	1,184	79.7	− 7.6	− 1.4	39,087	88.9	− 8.4	+ 2.2	33.01	33.30
Meat packing	14	2,289	105.4	+ 3.7	+ 2.9	68,242	107.1	− 0.7	− 0.4	29.81	31.12
Cigars and tobacco	36	11,996	103.3	+ 0.8	+ 2.7	184,296	104.0	− 1.9	+ 2.0	15.36	15.79
Stone, clay and glass products: (3) 42%	68	15,720	82.2	− 2.7	+ 0.4	420,312	80.6	− 3.8	− 3.5	26.74	27.05
Brick, tile and pottery	32	4,957	92.1	− 2.0	+ 4.2	117,982	88.1	− 3.9	+ 0.2	23.80	24.25
Cement	14	5,013	69.9	− 0.6	− 7.2	151,870	72.8	− 5.3	− 10.2	30.30	31.83
Glass	22	5,750	94.3	− 5.1	+ 4.7	150,460	91.9	− 2.3	+ 1.1	26.17	25.41

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	
		No. of wage earners Week Ended Nov, 15, 1929	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Total weekly payroll Week Ended Nov. 15, 1929	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Week Ended	
			Nov. 1929	Per Cent Change Compared With			Nov. 1929	Per Cent Change Compared With		Nov. 15, 1929	Oct. 15, 1929
				Oct. 1929	Nov. 1928			Oct. 1929	Nov. 1928		
Lumber products: (3) 27%	54	6,351	78.0	— 3.3	— 2.7	152,064	82.1	— 3.9	— 9.4	23.94	24.33
Lumber and planing mills	17	2,046	67.9	— 4.2	— 0.9	44,605	72.1	— 3.5	— 3.7	21.80	21.64
Furniture	30	3,263	79.3	— 3.2	— 9.4	84,753	80.5	— 5.7	— 21.2	25.97	26.69
Wooden boxes	7	1,042	111.8	— 2.1	+ 0.2	22,706	135.3	+ 3.2	+ 6.0	21.79	20.67
Chemical products: (5) 47%	55	13,781	106.3	+ 0.4	+ 8.8	404,698	116.0	— 1.6	+ 10.7	29.37	30.08
Chemicals and drugs	30	1,436	95.5	— 3.8	+ 4.1	40,185	99.4	— 1.8	+ 7.1	27.98	27.43
Coke	3	2,785	120.3	— 0.1	+ 0.9	80,600	123.3	— 0.5	+ 0.4	28.94	29.07
Explosives	3	613	141.6	— 1.0	+ 1.5	16,843	140.8	+ 2.0	+ 8.1	27.48	26.66
Paints and varnishes	12	1,502	132.0	+ 0.8	+ 4.6	40,103	136.0	— 4.2	+ 2.3	26.70	28.09
Petroleum refining	7	7,445	102.5	+ 1.3	+ 17.7	226,967	113.5	— 1.8	+ 20.2	30.49	31.50
Leather and rubber products: (4) 46%	50	12,081	105.0	+ 0.4	+ 9.7	273,946	107.0	— 4.6	+ 12.9	22.68	23.87
Leather tanning	17	6,058	109.6	+ 0.5	+ 8.5	155,669	114.4	— 2.3	+ 11.3	25.70	26.42
Shoes	20	3,987	100.7	— 0.4	+ 15.5	65,739	93.6	—14.7	+ 22.0	16.49	19.25
Leather products, other	9	1,135	128.8	+ 5.0	— 0.7	27,617	123.7	+ 9.3	— 6.0	24.33	23.52
Rubber tires and goods	4	901	82.5	— 2.1	+ 0.1	24,921	97.1	— 2.0	+ 6.8	27.66	27.65
Paper and printing: (3) 30%	68	14,045	97.7	+ 0.3	+ 3.8	467,003	115.1	— 0.3	+ 5.3	33.25	33.49
Paper and wood pulp	12	3,658	85.1	+ 0.6	+ 2.4	107,599	97.4	+ 1.6	— 0.6	29.41	29.13
Paper boxes and bags	10	1,240	113.6	+ 5.4	+ 9.7	22,125	144.5	+ 5.9	+ 14.9	17.84	17.78
Printing and publishing	46	9,147	104.3	— 0.4	— 1.9	337,279	123.3	— 1.3	+ 2.8	36.87	37.21

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	
		No. of wage earners Week Ended Nov, 15, 1929	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Total weekly payroll Week Ended Nov. 15, 1929	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Week Ended	
			Nov. 1929	Per Cent Change Compared With			Nov. 1929	Per Cent Change Compared With		Nov. 15, 1929	Oct. 15, 1929
				Oct. 1929	Nov. 1928			Oct. 1929	Nov. 1928		
Anthracite coal mining[2] 50%	155	117,996	107.6	— 2.0	— 8.6	3,453,764	87.6	—24.9	— 20.4	29.27	38.21
Bituminous coal mining[3] 35%	408	65,383	.....	+ 1.9	....	1,737,606	.....	+ 1.0	....	26.58	26.82
Construction and contracting 3%	59	8,050	154.1	— 1.2	+ 48.7	224,856	133.3	— 0.1	+ 43.3	27.93	27.56
Street railways 55%	5	15,213	89.6	— 0.7	— 6.3	523,346	95.5	— 1.2	— 6.0	34.40	34.60
Retail trade 25%	75	32,728	112.8	+ 4.6	+ 4.5	....	.....	......	....	......	.....
Wholesale trade 12%	84	4,106	99.0	— 1.2	+ 1.2	....	.....	.....	....	......	......

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[1] Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. Figures used in this table are not actual employment totals, but are representative samples compiled from reports submitted by a selected group of firms in each industry. The percentages placed opposite the group totals indicate the approximate proportion of total employment which these figures represent.

[2] Anthracite figures are from the Anthracite Bureau of Information.

[3] Bituminous figures are from the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Nov. 15, 1929	Total Weekly Wages Week Ended Nov. 15, 1929	Total Weekly Employe Hours Week Ended			Average Hourly Earnings Week Ended	
				Nov. 15, 1929	Oct. 15, 1929	Per Cent change	Nov. 15, 1929	Oct. 15, 1929
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: (47)	556	238,119	$6,778,463	11,557,462	11,932,552	— 3.1	$.587	$.588
Metal products:	190	141,789	4,293,599	6,912,773	7,197,328	— 4.0	.621	.622
Blast furnaces	7	1,836	56,826	98,537	100,672	— 2.1	.577	.576
Steel works and rolling mills	33	71,166	2,173,088	3,455,626	3,793,202	— 8.9	.629	.630
Iron and steel forgings	9	1,979	54,790	98,307	104,798	— 6.2	.557	.581
Structural iron work	7	2,578	70,045	124,692	134,303	— 7.2	.562	.565
Steam and hot water heating appliances	13	2,944	91,933	149,126	152,600	— 2.3	.616	.616
Foundries	32	7,868	233,597	387,679	391,799	— 1.1	.603	.605
Machinery and parts	36	9,438	304,827	482,342	489,041	— 1.4	.632	.619
Electrical apparatus	20	34,621	1,070,739	1,689,895	1,568,262	+ 7.8	.634	.636
Engines and pumps	10	3,889	105,708	175,114	194,428	— 9.9	.604	.610
Hardware and tools	14	4,630	107,642	207,065	222,847	— 7.1	.520	.522
Brass and bronze products	9	840	24,404	44,390	45,376	— 2.2	.550	.552
Transportation equipment:	32	21,779	647,951	1,021,878	1,047,105	— 2.4	.634	.637
Automobiles	5	4,307	130,807	201,585	199,482	+ 1.1	.649	.655
Automobile bodies and parts	10	5,972	179,745	295,203	333,091	—11.4	.609	.625
Locomotives and cars	9	5,713	167,309	278,896	300,187	— 7.1	.600	.607
Railroad repair shops	4	2,273	67,216	91,135	95,186	— 4.3	.738	.732
Shipbuilding	4	3,514	102,874	155,059	119,159	+30.1	.663	.644
Textile products:	94	31,339	666,775	1,492,208	1,500,664	— 0.6	.447	.454
Cotton goods	10	1,318	27,916	58,809	62,334	— 5.7	.475	.476
Woolens and worsteds	8	2,401	51,886	119,047	125,328	— 5.0	.436	.425
Silk goods	32	14,231	272,357	646,882	643,351	+ 0.5	.421	.431
Textile dyeing and finishing	7	770	16,177	30,325	36,771	—17.5	.533	.513
Carpets and rugs	5	1,979	50,847	97,428	94,218	+ 3.4	.522	.537
Hosiery	9	6,821	185,907	361,570	355,349	+ 1.8	.514	.530
Knit goods, other	8	1,370	23,334	62,897	68,357	— 8.0	.371	.395
Men's clothing	3	77	1,020	3,154	6,315	—50.1	.323	.264
Women's clothing	8	1,062	16,173	50,198	47,571	+ 5.5	.322	.320
Shirts and furnishings	4	1,310	21,158	61,898	61,070	+ 1.4	.342	.340

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]—(Concluded)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Nov. 15, 1929	Total Weekly Wages Week Ended Nov. 15, 1929	Total Weekly Employe Hours Week Ended			Average Hourly Earnings Week Ended	
				Nov. 15, 1929	Oct. 15, 1929	Per Cent change	Nov. 15, 1929	Oct. 15, 1929
Food and tobacco:	51	7,995	$185,471	394,718	432,780	— 8.8	$.470	$.462
Bread and bakery products	22	2,379	57,350	116,965	122,126	— 4.2	.490	.481
Confectionery	5	2,004	37,937	88,744	115,911	—23.4	.427	.425
Ice cream	8	709	24,776	44,154	49,429	—10.7	.561	.559
Meat packing	9	1,302	36,898	66,244	66,594	— 0.5	.557	.557
Cigars and tobacco	7	1,601	28,510	78,611	78,720	— 0.1	.363	.346
Stone, clay and glass products:	39	8,586	230,239	421,272	438,269	— 3.9	.547	.543
Brick, tile and pottery	19	3,107	74,112	144,100	149,208	— 3.4	.514	.507
Cement	8	2,697	79,988	146,906	154,562	— 5.0	.544	.545
Glass	12	2,782	76,139	130,266	134,499	— 3.1	.584	.580
Lumber products:	44	3,854	100,657	186,352	195,921	— 4.9	.540	.549
Lumber and planing mills	14	777	19,481	35,068	39,902	—12.1	.556	.540
Furniture	25	2,515	68,724	123,910	128,299	— 3.4	.555	.561
Wooden boxes	5	562	12,452	27,374	27,720	— 1.2	.455	.504
Chemical products:	25	8,429	246,745	428,312	411,362	+ 4.1	.576	.618
Chemicals and drugs	11	822	23,539	46.931	47,808	— 1.8	.502	.502
Paints and varnishes	9	1,384	37,357	66,532	68,224	— 2.5	.561	.560
Petroleum refining	5	6,223	185,849	314,849	295,330	+ 6.6	.590	.650
Leather and rubber products:	31	5.979	135,907	278,840	294,154	— 5.2	.487	.467
Leather tanning	9	2,387	62,895	119,495	121,365	— 1.5	.526	.500
Shoes	11	2,096	31,656	86,259	99.014	—12.9	.367	.370
Leather products, other	7	595	16,435	29,437	28,416	+ 3.6	.558	.553
Rubber tires and goods	4	901	24,921	43,649	45,359	— 3.8	.571	.561
Paper and printing:	50	8,369	271,119	421,109	414,971	+ 1.5	.644	.645
Paper and wood pulp	8	2,835	86,170	158,016	155,962	+ 1.3	.545	.541
Paper boxes and bags	7	637	12,382	31,439	29,453	+ 6.7	.394	.398
Printing and publishing	35	4,897	172,567	231,654	229,556	+ 0.9	.745	.747
Construction and contracting	53	7,463	202,322	337,346	351,989	— 4.2	.600	.611

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[1] Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA CITY AREAS[1]

CITY AREAS	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	
		No. of wage earners Week Ended Nov. 15, 1929	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Total weekly payroll Week Ended Nov. 15, 1929	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Week Ended	
			Nov. 1929	Per Cent Change Compared With			Nov. 1929	Per Cent Change Compared With		Nov. 15, 1929	Oct. 15, 1929
				Oct. 1929	Nov. 1928			Oct. 1929	Nov. 1928		
Allentown—Bethlehem—Easton	81	30,395	93.9	— 1.1	+ 2.2	$ 869,777	97.9	— 6.3	+ 1.8	$28.62	$30.20
Alttona	13	2,569	89.6	— 1.1	+ 13.0	61,815	100.1	+ 1.5	+ 14.5	24.06	23.44
Erie	22	10,730	120.7	0.0	+ 17.8	323,388	134.3	— 1.8	+ 18.5	30.14	31.06
Harrisburg	35	11,769	106.8	— 1.2	+ 3.9	298,716	110.4	—11.1	+ 10.5	25.38	28.20
Hazleton—Pottsville	20	5,015	105.2	+ 0.1	+ 4.8	110,313	113.8	+ 0.8	+ 6.8	22.00	21.86
Johnstown	16	10,595	89.5	— 4.6	+ 14.2	350,444	94.1	—10.4	+ 11.1	33.08	35.23
Lancaster	31	5,742	84.7	0.0	+ 3.0	132,953	87.5	— 0.1	+ 3.2	23.15	23.20
New Castle	10	5,468	80.9	— 2.6	— 2.4	146,118	74.7	—12.0	— 10.2	26.72	29.52
Philadelphia	260	98,623	101.3	— 4.2	+ 1.1	2,787,726	110.0	— 4.4	+ 5.0	28.27	28.30
Pittsburgh	92	80,624	87.8	— 0.6	+ 7.9	2,328,672	91.5	— 0.3	+ 7.8	28.88	28.81
Reading—Lebanon	68	28,783	106.7	+ 0.2	+ 10.6	769,618	116.8	— 4.7	+ 17.9	26.74	28.12
Scranton	30	5,912	103.1	+ 1.6	+ 13.4	103,432	100.5	— 4.8	+ 8.1	17.50	18.66
Sunbury	23	9,202	91.5	+ 2.1	+ 12.1	205,197	96.2	+ 1.7	+ 18.2	22.30	22.38
Wilkes-Barre	27	7,722	101.1	+ 4.6	+ 4.4	146,678	110.1	+ 0.5	+ 9.8	18.99	19.77
Williamsport	23	3,962	90.1	—12.9	— 3.8	87,922	96.9	—18.5	— 14.4	22.19	22.75
York	54	7,345	104.5	+ 1.5	+ 1.3	147,910	102.1	+ 3.3	— 0.7	20.14	19.77

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[1] Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

ACCIDENTS IN INDUSTRY DECREASE IN NOVEMBER

The total of accidents reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation from industry during November showed a 12.6 per cent decrease as compared with the total for October. During November, 1929, reports of 165 fatal accidents and 13,910 non-fatal accidents were received as compared to totals of 181 fatal and 15,674 non-fatal accidents reported during October, an 8.8 per cent decrease in fatal accidents and an 11.3 per cent reduction in non-fatal accidents. While this decrease in accidents for November as compared with October is the source of much encouragement to those responsible for the safety of workers in industry, it is noted that the total of accidents in industry continues to show increasing proportions over corresponding months in last year. The November, 1929, accident total was 8.9 per cent higher than the total for November, 1928. Fatal accidents in November, 1929, were 5.8 per cent higher than for the corresponding month in 1928 and non-fatal accidents showed a 9.0 per cent increase.

Throughout the first 11 months of 1929, the reported total of accidents in industry has shown an increase over corresponding months in 1928. In the absence of exposure records which would provide a means of computing reliable accident frequency rates, it is not possible to determine accurately whether this increase in the reported total of accidents represents an actual increase in accident frequency or whether it is the result of increased exposure. However, a comparison of the percentage of accident increase with the percentage gain in employment as reported by manufacturing establishments indicates that a large share of the increase in accidents is directly attributable to increased employment. The percentage increase in accidents for the manufacturing industry during the first 11 months of 1929 in comparison to the percentage increase in manufacturing employment for the same period is shown in the following table:

Month	Per cent increase in accidents in 1929 as compared with 1928	Per cent increase in employment in 1929 as compared with 1928
January	+25.0	+ 2.2
February	+ 0.2	+ 3.9
March	+23.2	+ 4.0
April	+28.0	+ 7.7
May	+17.5	+ 8.5
June	+18.2	+ 9.0
July	+15.2	+10.5
August	+22.2	+ 9.5
September	+ 7.5	+10.1
October	+ 2.7	+ 8.6
November	+13.5	+ 7.3
Eleven Months Average	+15.4	+ 7.0

This net increase of 15.4 per cent in accidents in the manufacturing industries for 11 months of 1929 as compared with the 7.0 per cent increase in employment for the same period indicates that nearly 50 per cent of the accident increase can be reasonably attributed to increased exposure. A fuller compliance with the provisions of the accident reporting law during 1929 is another factor tending to increase the reported total of accidents for this year.

Since apparently only one-half of the increase in the reported total of accidents is explained by the increase in exposure and increased accident reporting, it seems that the frequency of accidents in industry generally must have increased. There is sufficient evidence of increased accident frequency to substantiate the opinion that regardless of the extent of such increase, the frequency of accidents in industry in 1929 has been higher than in 1928.

This increase in accidents seems to have been quite general throughout all classes of industry and throughout the various sections of the State. A classification of the accidents reported during 10 months of 1929 as compared with 10 months of 1928, according to 29 groups of industry, discloses only six industry groups which have a reduced accident total for 1929 as compared with 1928. These six industries were the building construction, leather and rubber goods manufacture, quarrying and non-coal mining, railroad transportation, other transportation, and public utilities. The largest decrease in accidents, 23.2 per cent, was in the building construction industry, which decrease is largely accounted for by the reduced volume of building construction work in 1929 as compared with 1928. The quarrying and non-coal mining industry shows the next largest decline with a 12.1 per cent reduction in accidents. Railroads show a 10.5 per cent decrease, other transportation lines a 1.1 per cent decrease, and public utilities a 6.6 per cent decrease. A comparison of the county accident totals for 10 months in 1929 with 10 months in 1928 shows that only 17 of the 67 counties have a lower accident total in 1929 than in 1928. The seventeen that are eligible for the honor roll of counties showing reductions in industrial accidents for 1929 are: Bradford, Bucks, Clearfield, Clinton, Dauphin, Elk, Fayette, Jefferson, Juniata, Lackawanna, Lycoming, Mifflin, Monroe, Synder, Tioga, Union, and Wyoming. This record of accidents in the counties is exclusive of the accidents occurring in the coal mining and public utility industries. Incidentally, the quarrying and non-coal mining industry has established a remarkable record of accident reduction during the last three years, and the experience of this industry indicates what can be accomplished when active cooperation from employers in industry is secured, and when specialized attention is given to accidents in a particular industry. The quarrying and non-coal mining industry reduced its accident total 10.2 per cent in 1927 as compared with 1926. In 1928 it again reduced its accident total 4.9 per cent as compared with 1927, and according to indications in 1929, a reduction of 10.0 per cent will be effected. This is a 23.3 per cent reduction in accidents in three years and is the outstanding accomplishment of industrial accident reduction in Pennsylvania during the last few years.

Falling objects, cars and engines, falls of persons, explosive substances, and motor vehicles continue as the predominant causes of fatal injuries to workers. During the first 10 months of 1929, these five sources of injury to workers accounted for nearly 75 per cent of the accidental deaths in industry from all causes. A comparison of the causes of fatal accidents in 1929 and in 1928 shows some important trends. Fatal accidents due to boilers and pressure apparatus, cranes and derricks, hand tools, hot and corrosive substances, and to persons stepping on or striking against objects are showing material increase, while fatalities resulting from machine operation, hand trucks, electricity, and explosive substances are showing considerable decrease. In the non-fatal accident classification, handling objects, falling objects, falls of persons, working machinery, and cars and engines, in the order named, are the principal causes of injuries to workmen. During the first 10 months of 1929 these five causes contributed approximately 68 per cent of the non-fatal injuries from all causes. Cranes and derricks, hand trucks, motor vehicles, hot and corrosive substances, falling objects, and working machinery are shown to have increased as causes of non-fatal injuries to workers, while non-fatal accidents due to boilers and pressure apparatus, pumps and prime movers, cars and engines, vehicles other than motor vehicles, and water and air craft have shown some decrease.

During the month of November, 1929, more than 45 per cent of the fatal accidents in industry were reported from coal mines; 45 deaths from the anthracite industry and 30 from bituminous mines. The construction and contracting industry reported the next highest total with 31 deaths. The number of fatalities in manufacturing industries was next highest with a total of 25. The major proportion of fatalities in coal mines are the result of falls of coal and rock from the roof and face. Forty-nine of the 75 deaths in mines were attributed to this cause during November. In the construction and contracting industry, falls of persons, falling objects, cars and engines, and motor vehicles were the principal causes of fatal injuries. A review of the causes of death reported from the construction and contracting industry during November indicates numerous instances where the failure to observe ordinary precautions for safety resulted in the death of a worker. This failure to observe safe practices seems to rest equally with the supervisory and working forces of the construction companies. There were at least five instances where inaccurate or inadequate orders and instructions from foremen were responsible for fatal accidents. In about the same number of cases the use of faulty equipment and materials was responsible for the death of a worker, and in one instance the absolute disobedience of a workman to his gang leader's order resulted in the death of the workman. A few examples of the causes of accidents as explained in the accident reports are evidence that the responsibility for accidents cannot be placed wholly on either the employer or on the worker, and in general, the responsibility seems to be nearly equally divided. From the inadequate information usually given on the accident reports, it is difficult to determine who actually is responsible for an accident, but in the list of causes as cited below the responsibility for the accident is fairly evident. A few of the causes of death in the construction and contracting industry as reported during November are as follows:

Sweater caught in spreader of loading machine.

Undermined section of wall while excavating.

Ropes of swinging buggy broke while painting tower.

Walked under skip of paver which was lowered on him.

Working on roof, breaking of material, toppled scaffold.

Cave in of trench.

Insecure scaffolding of hoist shaft fell striking employe who was loading hoist at bottom of the shaft.

Insecure shoring of scaffold caused scaffold to topple.

Wheeling barrow of cement mixture on scaffold—scaffold collapsed.

Cave in of sewer ditch.

Working in elevator pit, crushed by elevator which was lowered by incompetent operator at repairman's direction.

The responsibility for an accident often rests jointly upon the employer and employe. The accident reports usually do not supply sufficient information upon which fair judgment as to the responsibility for accidents might be made. Employers and employes alike should consider seriously their individual moral obligations in the prevention of accidents. Employers in every industry should realize their full responsibility for the safety of their employes, and the employes in turn should have a full realization of their share of responsibility in carrying out the safety programs of their employers. Neglect of employer or employe in the observance of safe practices is paramount to criminal negligence.

The record of accidents as reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation for 11 months in 1929 as compared with 11 months in 1928 is as follows:

INDUSTRY	Eleven Months, 1929		Eleven Months, 1928		Per cent increase or decrease in 1929	
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal
General industrial	811	97,786	769	86,384	+ 5.5	+13.2
Coal mining	847	46,452	962	44,279	−12.0	+ 4.9
Transportation and public utilities	189	8,239	194	8,760	− 2.6	− 6.0
TOTAL	1,847	152,477	1,925	139,423	− 4.1	+ 9.4

COMPENSATION

Agreements for the payment of compensation were approved in 7,959 cases during November, 1929, obligating payments to injured workers or their dependents amounting to $1,212,121. This amount was made up as follows:

117 fatal cases	$411,366
298 permanent disability cases	318,568
7,544 Temporary disability cases	482,187

Receipts filed with the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation indicate that actual Compensation payments to injured workers or their dependents during November amounted to $1,036,524. Compensation awards for 11 months of 1929 total $14,863,178 as compared with $14,086,504 during the 11 months in 1928, an increase in 1929 of $776,674, or 5.5 per cent.

The severity of injuries to workers during 1929, as indicated by the decrease in days lost in temporary disability cases, continues to show material reduction. The average day loss for the temporary disability cases compensated during 11 months of 1929 was 41.1 days as compared with an average of 45.9 days for the temporary disability cases compensated during the first 11 months last year, a decrease in 1929 of 4.7 days per case, or a reduction of 10.3 per cent.

While compensation payments to injured workers and their dependents during the course of a year represent a very sizable sum of money, they represent only about one-third of the wages which might have been earned by the workers had no accidents occurred. A study made by the Department several years ago indicated that only 31 per cent of the actual wages lost by workers during the period they were recuperating from accidental injuries resulting in temporary disabilities were returned to them in compensation. Since the schedule of compensation rates was increased in January, 1928, this percentage of return of wages in compensation has increased to approximately 33.4 per cent. If workers will remember that a disabling accident is likely to result in a wage reduction of 66.6 per cent during the period of their disability, an idea of the financial cost of accidents to the worker himself may be realized. Usually a two-thirds cut in wages spells financial disaster for a workman and his family even though the period of such wage reduction is brief. Yet this is usually what happens to the worker when a disabling accident occurs. The study shows that on the average a worker receives only one-third of his normal wages in compensation during the period of his disability. The cost of accidents considered from its monetary angle alone is too great to be tolerated by any good business man or by any thrifty worker.

ONLY 25 COUNTIES HAD ANY OCCASION TO GIVE THANKS FOR ACCIDENT REDUCTION IN NOVEMBER. ACCIDENT INCREASES WERE REPORTED FROM 40 COUNTIES. THE BEST RECORD FOR ACCIDENT REDUCTION DURING THE FIRST ELEVEN MONTHS OF 1929 WAS ESTABLISHED IN FEBRUARY WHEN 38 COUNTIES SHOWED REDUCED ACCIDENT TOTALS AS COMPARED WITH FEBRUARY, 1928. DECEMBER PROVIDES THE LAST OPPORTUNITY IN 1929 TO ESTABLISH A PERFECT RECORD OF ACCIDENT REDUCTION IN EVERY COUNTY. CAN WE DO IT?

This table gives the record of accidents reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation from industries other than coal mining and transportation and public utilities.

COUNTY	November, 1929			November, 1928			Per Cent Increase or Decrease
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	
Adams	..	20	20	..	21	21	— 4.76
Allegheny	8	1,671	1,679	10	1,271	1,281	+31.07
Armstrong	2	81	83	..	73	73	+13.70
Beaver	4	184	188	1	169	170	+10.59
Bedford	1	9	10	..	24	24	—58.33
Berks	1	330	331	1	273	274	+20.84
Blair	..	101	101	1	73	74	+36.49
Bradford	..	39	39	2	29	31	+25.81
Bucks	..	73	73	1	71	72	+ 1.39
Butler	..	81	81	..	62	62	+30.65
Cambria	1	73	74	3	94	97	—23.71
Cameron	..	3	3	..	6	6	—50.00
Carbon	..	29	29	1	37	38	—23.68
Centre	..	52	52	..	42	42	+23.81
Chester	1	127	128	1	118	119	+ 7.56
Clarion	..	25	25	1	25	26	— 3.85
Clearfield	..	63	63	..	53	53	+18.87
Clinton	..	28	28	..	53	53	—47.36
Columbia	1	24	25	1	22	23	+ 8.70
Crawford	2	109	111	..	82	82	+35.37
Cumberland	..	61	61	..	79	79	—22.18
Dauphin	1	221	222	1	173	174	+27.59
Delaware	2	240	242	1	139	140	+72.86
Elk	..	41	41	1	51	52	—21.15
Erie	1	248	249	2	215	217	+14.75
Fayette	..	72	72	..	76	76	— 5.26
Forest	1	6	7	..	10	10	—30.00
Franklin	..	61	61	..	57	57	+ 7.02
Fulton	..	3	3	..	6	6	—50.00
Greene	..	16	16	1	20	21	—23.81
Huntingdon	1	45	46	1	29	30	+53.33
Indiana	..	56	56	..	39	39	+43.59
Jefferson	2	39	41	..	39	39	+ 5.13
Juniata	..	8	8	..	8	8	......
Lackawanna	..	147	147	5	126	131	+12.21
Lancaster	2	168	170	1	186	187	— 9.09
Lawrence	..	55	55	3	64	67	—17.91
Lebanon	..	61	61	..	53	53	+15.09
Lehigh	2	143	145	1	158	159	— 8.80
Luzerne	3	197	200	3	214	217	— 8.50
Lycoming	2	126	128	..	94	94	+36.17
McKean	2	205	207	1	106	107	+93.46
Mercer	..	73	73	1	77	78	— 6.41
Mifflin	..	56	56	..	46	46	+21.74
Monroe	1	31	32	..	19	19	+68.42
Montgomery	2	311	313	3	264	267	+17.23
Montour	..	11	11	..	18	18	—38.89
Northampton	..	162	162	1	147	148	+ 9.46
Northumberland	1	85	86	..	65	65	+32.31
Perry	..	8	8	..	9	9	—11.11
Philadelphia	15	1,906	1,921	15	1,783	1,798	+ 6.84
Pike	..	5	5	..	6	6	—16.67
Potter	..	9	9	1	4	5	+80.00
Schuylkill	2	122	124	2	108	110	+12.73
Snyder	..	9	9	..	12	12	—25.00
Somerset	1	34	35	1	27	28	+25.00
Sullivan	..	2	2	..	6	6	—66.67
Susquehanna	2	7	9	..	15	15	—40.00
Tioga	..	32	32	..	31	31	+ 3.23
Union	..	7	7	..	12	12	—41.67
Venango	..	68	68	1	60	61	+11.48
Warren	1	87	88	1	55	56	+57.14
Washington	1	149	150	2	112	114	+31.58
Wayne	1	26	27	..	20	20	+35.00
Westmoreland	3	275	278	3	190	193	+44.04
Wyoming	..	7	7	..	7	7	......
York	1	158	159	2	139	141	+12.77
Out of State	1	39	40		not recorded		
TOTAL	72	9,020	9,092	77	7,772	7,849	+15.84

Counties showing an increase in the total number of accidents are printed in red.

Accidents resulting in disability lasting 2 or more days.

By amendment to Compensation Law, effective April 29, 1929, accidents to employes of Pennsylvania concerns temporarily engaged in work in another State are compensable under the Pennsylvania Law.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

ACCIDENT REPORTS RECEIVED

1929	Total			General Industrial		Coal Mining		Transportation and Public Utilities	
	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal
TOTAL—1929	154,324	1,847	152,477	811	97,786	847	46,452	189	8,239
January	13,805	161	13,644	78	8,396	66	4,432	17	816
February	12,277	137	12,140	51	7,183	74	4,330	12	627
March	13,907	195	13,712	65	8,613	112	4,335	18	764
April	12,744	151	12,593	75	8,153	67	3,877	9	563
May	13,856	179	13,677	78	8,678	78	4,333	23	666
June	13,818	139	13,679	58	9,071	63	3,807	18	801
July	13,476	174	13,302	90	9,102	65	3,498	19	702
August	16,695	183	16,512	88	11,048	80	4,578	15	886
September	13,772	182	13,590	75	8,754	84	4,090	23	746
October	15,855	181	15,674	81	9,769	83	5,077	17	828
November	14,119	165	13,954	72	9,019	75	4,095	18	840
TOTAL—1st 11 months 1928	141,348	1,925	139,423	769	86,384	962	44,279	194	8,760
*GRAND TOTAL	2,484,636	32,770	2,451,866	13,995	1,553,130	13,755	686,243	5,020	212,493

* Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.

AGREEMENTS APPROVED BY THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

1929	Total	Fatal	Permanent Disability	Temporary Disability
TOTAL—1929	81,305	1,618	3,253	76,434
January	7,342	151	300	6,891
February	6,249	129	260	5,860
March	7,554	164	277	7,113
April	8,087	215	326	7,546
May	7,495	150	304	7,041
June	7,626	157	320	7,149
July	7,028	129	300	6,599
August	7,196	140	278	6,778
September	7,268	114	267	6,887
October	7,501	152	323	7,026
November	7,959	117	298	7,544
TOTAL—1st 11 months 1928	73,985	1,687	3,070	69,228
*GRAND TOTAL	1,005,713	27,201	30,551	947,961

COMPENSATION AWARDED AND PAID

1929	AWARDED				PAID			
	Total Compensation Awarded	Fatal Compensation Awarded	Permanent Disability Compensation Awarded	Temporary Disability Compensation Awarded	Total Compensation Paid	Fatal Compensation Paid	Permanent Disability Compensation Paid	Temporary Disability Compensation Paid
TOTAL—1929	$ 14,863,178	$ 5,689,290	$ 3,578,454	$ 5,595,434	$ 12,290,413	$ 3,526,087	$ 3,168,892	$ 5,595,434
January	1,377,476	503,047	339,299	535,130	1,205,786	329,519	341,137	535,130
February	1,115,954	473,335	285,004	357,615	889,916	288,628	243,673	357,615
March	1,332,970	500,802	310,464	521,704	1,108,206	316,728	269,774	521,704
April	1,789,498	817,253	341,795	630,450	1,429,968	458,662	340,856	630,450
May	1,399,557	538,346	317,032	544,179	1,140,754	286,619	309,956	544,179
June	1,373,017	463,669	384,272	525,076	1,216,631	297,138	394,417	525,076
July	1,259,898	382,176	336,543	541,179	1,212,412	390,309	280,924	541,179
August	1,378,884	562,965	346,800	469,119	1,057,748	316,318	272,311	469,119
September	1,063,784	397,132	243,351	420,564	893,336	220,683	252,089	420,564
October	1,562,756	639,199	355,326	568,231	1,099,132	296,259	234,642	568,231
November	1,212,121	411,366	318,568	482,187	1,036,524	325,224	229,113	482,187
TOTAL—1st 11 months 1928	$ 14,086,504	$ 5,771,674	$ 3,289,675	$ 5,025,155	$ 11,256,288	$ 3,246,394	$ 2,984,739	$ 5,025,155
*GRAND TOTAL	$165,147,213	$77,357,718	$35,025,659	$52,763,836	$118.605,843	$36,091,566	$29,750,441	$52,763,836

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* Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.

COMPILED FROM RECORDS IN THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

**PERMANENT INJURIES

1929	Loss of Legs		Loss of Arms		Loss of Hands		Loss of Feet		Loss of Eyes	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded
TOTAL—1929................	80	$ 219,512	71	$ 201,574	199	$ 468,871	145	$ 296,165	520	$ 940,733
January....................	6	17,932	11	31,223	22	49,946	13	27,423	40	67,974
February....................	9	24,268	4	10,920	12	27,707	18	35,067	33	61,494
March....................	11	29,509	5	16,083	17	40,931	8	16,111	42	72,675
April....................	10	27,048	5	12,817	23	55,374	15	28,311	45	84,593
May....................	7	18,865	7	20,503	18	43,118	16	32,687	53	94,840
June....................	10	26,165	6	16,825	18	38,295	7	13,651	52	93,186
July....................	5	13,932	4	11,687	17	38,593	19	39,952	46	80,394
August....................	5	12,864	8	24,360	17	39,932	17	36,164	53	102,570
September....................	4	10,874	5	11,831	11	26,912	7	13,950	42	68,523
October....................	6	16,770	8	21,605	26	64,408	17	35,323	55	101,997
November....................	7	21,285	8	23,720	18	43,655	8	17,526	59	112,487
TOTAL—1st 11 months 1928..................	115	$ 293,921	63	$ 167,007	204	$ 454,387	163	$ 314,468	485	$ 808,655
*GRAND TOTAL.........	1,455	$3,290,212	1,036	$2,367,049	3,263	$6,116,229	2,043	$3,478,391	8,086	$11,570,317

**PERMANENT INJURIES—(Continued)

1929	Loss of Fingers		Loss of Phalanges		Facial Disfigurement		Miscellaneous	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded
TOTAL—1929	1,538	$ 646,254	1,065	$ 250,349	127	$ 65,009	102	$ 489,987
January	131	58,753	94	22,071	11	8,921	11	55,056
February	125	54,225	77	19,231	6	5,861	9	46,231
March	149	58,769	83	20,252	9	4,629	11	51,505
April	167	67,838	112	25,108	18	7,232	8	33,474
May	139	59,076	98	24,447	18	5,596	3	17,900
June	139	56,385	104	23,611	20	7,470	23	108,684
July	138	58,758	105	24,917	10	5,409	13	62,901
August	122	51,597	78	17,150	9	7,645	11	54,518
September	150	65,040	98	21,204	7	6,852	4	18,165
October	158	67,735	111	26,941	13	4,047	3	16,500
November	120	48,078	105	25,417	6	1,347	6	25,053
TOTAL—1st 11 months 1928	1,303	$ 516,066	1,053	$ 231,077	138	$ 62,019	96	$ 442,075
*GRAND TOTAL	9,726	$3,521,669	7,874	$1,563,312	636	$354,382	641	$2,764,098

* Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.

** Multiple losses separated respectively.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DURING NOVEMBER, 1929

CAUSE	Total of All Industries		Construction and Contracting						Coal Mining				Quarrying and Mining other than Coal Mining		Manufacturing																	
			Building Construction		Other Construction		Contracting		Anthracite		Bituminous				Total of Manufacturing Industries		Chemicals and Allied Products		Clay, Glass and Stone Products		Clothing		Food and Kindred Products		Leather Rubber and Composition Goods		Lumber, Wood and their Products		Paper and Paper Products and Printing and Publishing		Textiles	
*	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF
TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES	165	13,910	14	558	10	616	7	807	45	2,121	30	1,974	4	167	25	4,938	1	178	4	344	1	179	1	487	..	125	4	322	2	196	1	286
Working machinery and processes	9	1,097	1	16	1	26	1	30	..	33	1	73	..	8	4	819	..	6	1	33	1	80	..	37	..	26	..	78	2	60	..	73
Boilers and pressure apparatus	...	16	..	...	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	.....	..	....	..	7	..	1	..	....	..	....	..	2	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	...
Pumps and prime movers	1	43	..	...	..	4	..	11	..	3	1	6	..	....	..	7	..	1	..	1	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	1	..	....	..	...
Transmssion apparatus	...	12	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	2	..	.....	..	....	..	8	..	1	..	1	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	2	..	3
Elevators and hoists	5	97	2	8	..	3	..	6	..	16	..	18	..	3	2	25	..	2	..	1	..	....	..	3	..	3	..	2	..	3	1	5
Cranes and derricks	4	271	1	6	..	25	2	36	..	5	..	2	..	8	..	154	..	2	..	1	..	....	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	1
Cars and engines	32	939	..	...	3	3	1	12	6	252	7	394	1	10	2	86	..	4	..	14	..	....	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	2	..	...
Motor vehicles	9	747	..	21	3	51	..	52	..	1	..	3	1	4	..	235	..	11	..	9	..	3	..	55	..	4	..	6	..	14	..	3
Other vehicles	3	94	..	1	..	4	..	7	..	2	..	4	..	...	2	30	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	19	..	...	2	10	..	1	..	...
Hand trucks	...	179	..	6	..	6	..	15	..	.....	..	.....	..	2	..	110	..	2	..	13	..	2	..	17	..	7	..	3	..	5	..	8
Water and air craft	1	4	1	...	..	1	..	1	..	.....	..	.....	..	....	..	1	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	...
Handling objects—by hand	5	2,967	2	120	..	149	..	190	..	413	1	290	..	45	2	1,184	..	47	..	111	..	28	..	120	..	31	..	71	..	41	..	62
Hand tools	2	1,208	..	49	..	42	..	82	..	225	..	214	..	21	2	383	..	12	1	12	..	11	..	38	..	13	..	49	..	6	..	12
Electricity	11	74	..	...	2	...	1	1	2	16	..	23	..	1	2	25	..	1	1	1	..	....	1	2	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	3
Explosive substances	9	155	..	2	..	9	..	14	6	60	..	16	..	4	2	33	1	4	..	2	..	....	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	....	..	4
Hot and corrosive substances	1	454	..	35	..	16	..	25	..	15	..	12	..	1	1	252	..	16	..	13	..	3	..	30	..	7	..	3	..	2	..	10
Falling objects	57	2,168	3	46	..	84	2	107	29	631	20	624	2	33	1	477	..	20	..	51	..	1	..	25	..	4	..	38	..	9	..	16
Falls of persons	12	1,973	4	162	1	111	..	129	2	235	..	162	..	16	2	614	..	27	..	37	..	33	..	73	..	15	1	36	..	26	..	54
Stepping upon or striking against objects	1	823	..	72	..	54	..	60	..	108	..	68	..	3	..	310	..	14	..	29	..	15	..	37	..	6	..	8	..	14	..	27
Miscellaneous	3	589	..	13	..	26	..	26	..	103	..	65	..	8	3	178	..	7	1	15	..	3	..	23	..	6	..	14	..	9	..	5

* F. = Fatal.
N. F. = Non-fatal.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DURING NOVEMBER, 1929—(Concluded)

CAUSE	Manufacturing—(Concluded)														Transportation and Public Utilities						Other Industries											
	Metals and Metal Products												Other		Steam Railroads		Other Transportation		Public Utilities		Hotels and Restaurants		Trading				State and Municipal		Miscellaneous	
	Total		Blast Furnaces and Steel Works		Rolling Mills		Foundries and Machine Shops		Fabrication		Car Repair Shops												Retail		Wholesale					
*	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF
TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES	10	2,714	1	68	2	474	1	599	3	1,025	2	291	1	257	1	107	12	413	..	191	6	191	..	146	3	689	..	128	1	390	8	581
Working machinery and processes	...	393	..	1	..	52	..	107	..	209	..	17	..	7	..	33	..	2	..	2	..	4	..	10	..	19	..	4	..	17	1	34
Boilers and Pressure Apparatus	...	4	..	...	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	2	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	...
Pumps and Prime Movers	...	4	..	1	..	2	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	...	..	3	..	2
Transmission apparatus	...	1	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	1
Elevators and hoists	1	6	1	...	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	...	..	2	..	...	..	1	..	1	..	...	..	1	..	9	..	5	..	...	1	3
Cranes and derricks	...	142	..	3	..	43	..	33	..	50	..	11	..	2	..	...	..	8	..	2	..	4	..	...	..	3	..	1	..	3	1	14
Cars and engines	1	61	..	3	..	12	..	...	..	6	1	40	..	...	..	2	12	159	..	12	..	1	..	...	..	5	..	...	..	2	..	3
Motor vehicles	...	127	..	...	..	4	..	5	..	18	..	1	..	99	..	3	..	14	..	68	..	17	..	1	1	94	..	9	1	95	3	82
Other vehicles	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	11	..	...	..	11	..	...	..	11	1	13
Hand trucks	...	52	..	5	..	10	..	15	..	18	..	4	..	...	..	1	..	10	..	7	..	1	..	...	..	7	..	7	..	2	..	6
Water and air craft	...	1	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	1
Handling objects—by hand	2	643	..	16	1	111	..	160	..	261	1	63	..	32	..	30	..	59	..	40	..	32	..	37	..	175	..	48	..	55	..	130
Hand tools	1	227	..	6	..	25	..	37	1	75	..	39	..	45	..	3	..	25	..	9	..	27	..	17	..	55	..	3	..	29	..	27
Electricity	...	17	..	1	..	6	..	...	..	9	..	1	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	2	4	6	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Explosive substances	...	19	..	1	..	5	..	4	..	4	..	2	..	3	1	1	..	...	..	...	..	4	..	3	1	2	..	...	..	4	..	4
Hot and corrosive substances	1	165	..	6	..	41	..	52	1	47	..	9	..	10	..	3	..	9	..	1	..	9	..	23	..	15	..	...	..	18	..	23
Falling objects	1	310	..	9	..	76	..	76	1	116	..	24	..	9	..	3	..	20	..	8	..	11	..	6	..	50	..	9	..	21	..	39
Falls of persons	1	294	..	11	..	50	..	43	..	111	..	53	1	26	..	19	..	68	..	23	2	44	..	35	1	159	..	25	..	78	..	112
Stepping upon or striking against objects	...	154	..	2	..	24	..	41	..	58	..	16	..	13	..	6	..	17	..	5	..	7	..	6	..	54	..	10	..	21	1	28
Miscellaneous	2	94	..	3	1	9	1	23	..	40	..	10	..	9	..	2	..	19	..	10	..	9	..	6	..	30	..	6	..	31	..	59

* F. = Fatal.
N. F. = Non-fatal.

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED

MONTH	1925			1926			1927			1928			1929		
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total
January	200	15,339	15,539	150	12,815	12,965	170	14,497	14,667	161	11,975	12,136	161	13,644	13,807
February	171	14,208	14,379	149	11,958	12,107	184	13,101	13,285	145	11,912	12,057	137	12,140	12,277
	371	*29,547*	*29,918*	*299*	*24,773*	*25,072*	*354*	*27,598*	*27,952*	*306*	*23,887*	*29,193*	*298*	*25,784*	*26,082*
March	158	15,517	15,675	185	15,606	15,791	162	14,332	14,494	145	12,539	12,684	195	13,712	13,907
	529	*45,064*	*45,593*	*484*	*40,379*	*40,863*	*516*	*41,930*	*42,446*	*451*	*36,426*	*36,877*	*493*	*39,496*	*39,989*
April	180	14,251	14,431	144	14,249	14,393	169	12,693	12,862	139	10,928	11,067	151	12,593	12,744
	709	*59,315*	*60,024*	*628*	*54,628*	*55,256*	*685*	*54,623*	*55,308*	*590*	*47,354*	*47,944*	*644*	*52,089*	*52,733*
May	170	14,523	14,693	171	14,521	14,692	172	12,869	13,041	360	13,041	13,401	179	13,677	13,856
	879	*73,838*	*74,717*	*799*	*69,149*	*69,948*	*857*	*67,492*	*68,349*	*950*	*60,395*	*61,345*	*823*	*65,766*	*66,589*
June	194	15,656	15,850	163	15,233	15,396	185	13,441	13,626	190	12,503	12,693	139	13,679	13,818
	1,073	*89,494*	*90,567*	*962*	*84,382*	*85,344*	*1,042*	*80,933*	*81,975*	*1,140*	*72,898*	*74,038*	*962*	*79,445*	*80,407*
July	178	16,440	16,618	190	15,586	15,776	176	12,548	12,724	139	12,291	12,430	174	13,302	13,476
	1,251	*105,934*	*107,185*	*1,152*	*99,968*	*101,120*	*1,218*	*93,481*	*94,699*	*1,279*	*85,189*	*86,468*	*1,136*	*92,747*	*93,883*
August	188	15,141	15,329	183	16,513	16,696	172	13,660	13,832	175	13,633	13,808	183	16,512	16,695
	1,439	*121,075*	*122,514*	*1,335*	*116,481*	*117,816*	*1,390*	*107,141*	*108,531*	*1,454*	*98,822*	*100,276*	*1,319*	*109,259*	*110,578*
September	141	14,428	14,569	231	15,865	16,097	160	13,279	13,439	147	12,747	12,894	182	13,590	13,772
	1,580	*135,503*	*137,083*	*1,566*	*132,347*	*133,913*	*1,550*	*120,420*	*121,970*	*1,601*	*111,569*	*113,170*	*1,501*	*122,849*	*124,350*
October	155	13,982	14,137	166	16,389	16,555	161	13,564	13,725	168	15,091	15,259	181	15,674	15,855
	1,735	*149,485*	*151,220*	*1,732*	*148,736*	*150,468*	*1,711*	*133,984*	*135,695*	*1,769*	*126,660*	*128,429*	*1,682*	*138,523*	*140,205*
November	133	12,273	12,406	181	14,849	15,030	192	13,087	13,279	156	12,763	12,919	165	13,954	14,119
	1,868	*161,758*	*163,626*	*1,913*	*163,585*	*163,498*	*1,903*	*147,071*	*148,974*	*1,925*	*139,423*	*141,348*	*1,847*	*152,477*	*154,324*
December	141	13,612	12,753	203	14,699	14,902	150	11,619	11,769	143	11,010	11,153			
TOTAL	*2,009*	*174,370*	*176,379*	*2,116*	*178,284*	*180,400*	*2,053*	*158,690*	*160,743*	*2,068*	*150,433*	*152,501*			

NOTE:—The figures in italics represent the cumulative totals by month under each classification.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

DIRECTORY OF OFFICES

Harrisburg:..................Office of the Secretary,
Industrial Board,
Workmen's Compensation Board,
South Office Building,
Bureau of Bedding and Upholstery,
400 North Third Street,
Bureau of Employment,
Executive Bureau,
Bureau of Industrial Relations
Bureau of Industrial Standards,
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Statistics,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Bureau of Women and Children,
South Office Building,
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Fourth and Blackberry Streets.

BRANCH OFFICES

Allentown:..................Lehigh Valley State Employment Office,
529 Hamilton Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
6 Gernerd Building, 838 Hamilton St.

Altoona:....................Cooperative State Employment Office,
Central Trust Building.
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Commerce Building.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
333 Central Trust Building.

DuBois:....................Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Deposit National Bank Building.

Erie:.......................State Employment Office,
1026 French Street.

Franklin:...................State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
413 Franklin Trust Building.

Gaines:....................State Workmen's Insurance Fund.

Greensburg:................State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
306 Coulter Building.
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
608 First National Bank Building.

Harrisburg:.................State Employment Office,
Second and Chestnut Streets.

Hazleton:...................Bureau of Inspection,
713 Hazleton National Bank Building.

Johnstown:................Bureau of Inspection,
427 Swank Building.
State Employment Office,
219 Market Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
1005 U. S. National Bank Building.

Kane:.....................Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Kane Trust and Savings Building.
Bureau of Inspection,
Fraley and Field Streets.

Lancaster:..................Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building.
Bureau of Inspection,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Woolworth Building.

Lock Haven:................State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
214 Vesper Street.

McKeesport:................Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building.

New Castle:................Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building,
West Washington Street.

Oil City:...................Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building.

Philadelphia:................State Employment Office (Main Office),
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Steele Building, Fifteenth and Cherry Streets.
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Workmen's Compensation Board,
Manhattan Building, Fourth and Walnut Streets.
Bureau of Women and Children,
1924 Chestnut Street,
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
804 Commercial Trust Building.

Pittsburgh:..................Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Bureau of Industrial Relations,
Fulton Building,
State Employment Office,
622 Grant Street,
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
904 Park Building,

Pottsville:...................Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
1 Ulmer Building,
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Baird Building,

Reading:....................State Employment Office,
533 Penn Street,

Scranton:......... ....State Employment Office
Linden Street and Madison Avenue,
Bureau of Inspection,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
418 Union National Bank Building

Sunbury:...................State Workmen's Insurance Fund
9 Witmer Building.

Towanda:..................State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
216 Poplar Street.

Upper Darby:...............Bureau of Inspection,
6908 Market Street.

Wilkes-Barre:...............Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Coal Exchange Building.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
174 Carey Avenue.

Williamsport:...............Bureau of Inspection,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Heyman Building.
Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building,
343 West Fourth Street.

York:.......................Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Central National Bank Building.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
917 Wayne Avenue.

Note. State Employment Offices are conducted in cooperation with the United States Employment Service.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Published monthly by

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

PETER GLICK, *Secretary*

LINCOLN C. CARSON AND EFFIE REIMENSNYDER, *Editors*

Vol. XVII FEBRUARY, 1930 No. 2

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ANNUAL REPORT

BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

1929

By William H. Horner, *Director*

Industrial accidents in the State of Pennsylvania reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation during the year ending December 31, 1929, numbered 166,669. These figures include 2,012 fatal cases. This is an increase of 14,171 or 9.3% in the total number of accidents reported and a decrease of 53 or 2.6% in the number of fatal cases reported to the Bureau as compared with the 1928 figures. In considering the increase in the number of accidents reported for 1929 as compared with 1928, it should be remembered that the industrial activity in 1929 was greatly in excess of that in 1928, and that undoubtedly the increase in the total number of accidents reported was largely the result of the increase in employment. While there are no definite records available for the accurate measurement of employment in 1929 as compared with 1928 the records for the manufacturing industries of the State show a 6.8% increase in employment and a 10.6% increase in pay roll for 1929 as compared with 1928. It is reasonable to assume that this same increase occurred in other industries with the possible exception of the coal mining industry.

The total compensation liability for the year 1929 as shown by the agreements and awards filed with the Bureau was $16,323,701, an increase of $1,024,865 or approximately 7% as compared with the total liability in 1928.

The records show a 10% decrease in the average number of days lost in compensable cases covering accidents in the temporary injury class for 1929 as compared with 1928. While there has been a substantial decrease in the severity of injuries in the temporary injury class, the number of permanent injury cases show an increase of 6.7% over 1928. For the various classes of permanent injuries the increases or decreases for 1929 as compared with 1928 are as follows:

Eye losses increased 9.1 per cent;
Arm losses increased 11.4 per cent;
Hand losses increased 0.5 per cent;
Finger losses increased 18.7 per cent;
Phalanx losses increased 2.6 per cent;
Leg losses decreased 24.6 per cent;
Foot losses decreased 16 per cent;
Facial disfigurement cases decreased 6.2 per cent; and
Miscellaneous total disability cases increased 7.9 per cent.

The table which follows gives a comparison of the number of fatal and non-fatal accidents reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation during the years 1928 and 1929 by industrial classification:

	1929			1928		
Industrial Group	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total
Construction and contracting	245	20,248	20,493	225	18,355	18,580
Manufacturing	383	60,132	60,515	354	52,501	52,855
Coal mining:						
Anthracite	518	27,543	28,061	473	25,417	25,890
Bituminous	409	23,131	23,540	543	22,580	23,123
Quarrying and mining other than coal mining	42	2,033	2,075	32	2,295	2,327
Transportation and public utilities	206	8,907	9,113	211	9,441	9,652
Trading:						
Retail	42	7,720	7,762	48	6,584	6,632
Wholesale	14	1,739	1,753	11	1,696	1,707
State and municipal	86	4,190	4,276	98	3,778	3,876
Miscellaneous	67	9,014	9,081	70	7,786	7,856
TOTAL	2,012	164,657	166,669	2,065	150,433	152,498

SUMMARY OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED

In order that a comparison may be made of the accident trend year by year the following table shows the number of fatal and non-fatal accidents reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation each year since 1916.

Year	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total
1916	2,670	252,946	255,616
1917	3,072	224,808	227,880
1918	3,403	181,441	184,844
1919	2,569	149,975	152,544
1920	2,528	172,451	174,979
1921	1,924	138,273	140,197
1922	1,890	144,365	146,255
1923	2,412	198,023	200,435
1924	2,209	175,330	177,539
1925	2,009	174,370	176,379
1926	2,116	178,284	180,400
1927	2,053	158,690	160,743
1928	2,065	150,433	152,498
1929	2,012	164,657	166,669
TOTAL	32,932	2,464,046	2,496,978

The prompt reporting of accidents and the prompt filing of compensation agreements with the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation are essential to a proper administration of the Workmen's Compensation Law. With a view toward determining the experience of the various insurance companies in this respect, a study of the records in the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation for the year 1927 disclosed that 18.4 days was the average time taken to report accidents, and 47.5 days was the average time taken to file agreements for the payment of compensation, with the Bureau.

Based upon these figures, efforts were made during the years 1928 and 1929 to secure a reduction of these averages and the extent of the improvement attained may be judged from the records of this experience for the first nine months of 1929. These data show that the average time for reporting accidents has been reduced to 17.9 days, and the average time for filing compensation agreements has been reduced to 40.9 days, a 2.7 per cent reduction in the average time required for the reporting of accidents, and 13.9 per cent reduction in the average time required for the submission of agreements covering the payment of compensation.

While this improvement in reporting accidents and filing compensation agreements is quite gratifying, the Department feels that a further reduction of the average can be effected by close attention to this phase of compensation procedure on the part of those companies whose records are in excess of the averages for all companies.

The attention of all employers is directed to the necessity of giving full and complete information on reports of accidents, especially with reference to the cause of accidents. In order to do effective accident prevention work, accurate statistics of causes of accidents must be made available and this is possible only when full and complete information as to causes of accidents is given on the accident report form.

COMPENSATION CASES

During the year 1929 compensation payments were authorized either by agreements or awards in 88,310 cases. The compensation cost for the year increased approximately 7% as compared with 1928. The total amount of compensation liability in these 88,310 cases was $16,323,701 as compared with $15,298,836 in 1928. This liability was sub-divided as follows:

Fatal cases	$6,317,700
Permanent disability cases	3,906,550
Temporary disability cases	6,099,451

During the fourteen years the Workmen's Compensation Law has been effective in the State of Pennsylvania, compensation payments were made or authorized in 1,012,718 cases. The total amount of this compensation liability was $166,607,621 distributed as follows:

Fatal cases	$77,986,128
Permanent disability cases	35,353,755
Temporary disability cases	53,267,738

The amount paid for medical, surgical and hospital services, medicines and supplies as required by law is not included in these figures and is estimated as amounting to approximately one-third of the compensation liability.

The records in the Bureau at the close of the year 1929 show an outstanding compensation liability in fatal and permanent injury cases amounting to $46,-

918,289 to be paid in weekly installments extending over a number of years. The cases remaining in the open files of the Bureau in which compensation payments are being made number between 25,000 and 30,000.

FATAL COMPENSABLE CASES

Compensation payments in 1,798 fatal cases were approved during the year amounting to $6,317,700, or an average of $3,508 per case.

In 282 cases widows, who were receiving compensation payments, remarried, In these remarriage cases, the widow was entitled to compensation payment. for one-third of the remainder of the 300 week period. A dependent widows widower, father or mother is entitled to compensation payments for a period of 300 weeks, unless payments are terminated before the expiration of the 300 week period, by some provision of the law.

In cases where there were minor dependents, who were beneficiaries, payments to these minor dependents continued until the minors reached the age of sixteen. Before payments on behalf of the minor dependents can be resumed, in a remarriage case, it becomes necessary to have guardians appointed by the Courts or have the Workmen's Compensation Board appoint some suitable person to receive and disburse payments on behalf of these minor dependents.

Before appointments are made by the Workmen's Compensation Board a thorough investigation is made to determine whether the petitioner is a suitable person to serve in this capacity. This precaution is taken in order that the interests of the minor dependents may be properly protected.

The records in the Bureau show that during the year 1929 there were no minor dependents in 573 fatal cases. In these cases the sole beneficiaries are as follows: widows 368; fathers 22; mothers 74; and fathers and mothers 109.

The number and sex of the beneficiaries under the act in fatal cases since the Workmen's Compensation Law became effective are as follows: widows 16,786; fathers 1,925; mothers 2,877; children under sixteen years of age; sons 19,239; daughters 18,804; brothers 36 and sisters 34.

The yearly compensation liability in fatal cases under agreements or awards as well as the amount paid towards defraying funeral expenses in cases where there were no beneficiaries under the Act is shown in the following tables:

TABLE OF FATAL DEPENDENCY CASES

Year	Agreements and Awards	Compensation Incurred	Average Compensation Per Case
1916	1,304	$ 4,078,796	$3,128.00
1917	1,323	4,127,931	3,113.00
1918	2,041	6,806,490	3,335.00
1919	1,794	6,361,191	3,546.00
1920	1,643	5,854,535	3,564.00
1921	1,338	4,658,392	3,482.00
1922	1,444	5,050,395	3,498.00
1923	1,683	5,872,039	3,489.00
1924	1,736	5,808,573	3,346.00
1925	1,593	5,360,392	3,365.00
1926	1,574	5,253,327	3,338.00
1927	1,672	5,739,968	3,433.00
1928	1,553	6,205,995	3,996.00
1929	1,510	6,275,750	4,156.00
TOTAL	22,208	77,453,774	3,488.00

SUMMARY OF ALL PERMANENT INJURY CASES

A summary of all permanent injury cases in which compensation was payable for a definite number of weeks as provided in the Act and the total amount of compensation liability incurred is shown in the table following:

Year	Agreements and Awards	Compensation Incurred	Average Compensation Per Case
1916	646	$ 765,519	$1,185.00
1917	681	875,252	1,285.00
1918	1,301	1,920,264	1,476.00
1919	1,286	1,925.600	1,497.00
1920	1,328	2,281,837	1,718.00
1921	1,333	2,463,823	1,848.00
1922	1,173	2,226,364	1,898.00
1923	2,503	2,873,481	1,148.00
1924	3,300	3,052,162	925.00
1925	3,370	2,886,168	856.00
1926	3,563	3,384,399	950.00
1927	3,480	3,226,769	927.00
1928	3,334	3,565,567	1,069.00
1929	3,558	3,906,550	1,112.00
TOTAL	30,856	35,353.755	1,146.00

SUMMARY OF TEMPORARY DISABILITY CASES

Compensation cases in which the duration of payments was not definite but covered the period of disability due to the injury are included in this classification. Payments are terminated by the execution of a final receipt, giving the date when disability terminated, the amount of compensation paid and the wages at which the injured person returned to work, or in disputed cases on an order for termination of compensation payments by a Referee or the Workmen's

Compensation Board. This group represents the largest number of cases compensable under the Compensation Act although the compensation liability for temporary disability cases is exceeded by the liability in the fatal cases.

Year	Agreements and Awards	Compensation Incurred	Average Compensation Per Case
1916	68,920	$ 2,652,136	$38.00
1917	47,441	1,390,632	29.00
1918	66,012	2,856,971	43.00
1919	53,323	2,626,081	49.00
1920	68,566	3,359,125	49.00
1921	62,949	3,615,161	57.00
1922	60,055	3,564,490	59.00
1923	80,292	4,370,973	55.00
1924	73,529	4,144,686	56.00
1925	74,928	4,450,234	59.00
1926	69,942	4,316,315	62.00
1927	69,400	4,329,992	62.00
1928	76,170	5,491,491	72.00
1929	82,954	6,099,451	74.00
TOTAL	954,481	53,267,738	56.00

ADJUSTMENT SECTION

Through the efforts of this Section, hundreds of cases that would have reached the Referees have been adjusted and agreements for the payment of compensation filed with the Bureau.

In addition, investigations were made for the Workmen's Compensation Board in hundreds of cases where petitions were filed for the payment of compensation in a lump sum or for the appointment of some suitable person to receive and disburse compensation payments in cases where widows, who were receiving compensation, remarried and cases where the period during which the widow was entitled to compensation payments had expired, and left minor dependents entitled to compensation benefits.

The work of this Section is under the supervision of the Assistant Director of the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation and consists of a field force of eleven men with headquarters in Altoona, Greensburg, Kittanning, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Pottsville, Scranton and Wilkes-Barre.

Following is a summary of the work performed by this Section during the year:

Compensation agreements secured and approved	1,377
Petitions filed in order to determine the merits of cases before Referees in disputed claims	1,123
Commutation petitions investigated for the Board	234
Petitions investigated for the Board in which fatal accidents occurred after January 1, 1920, as to the petitioner being the proper person to receipt, collect and disburse compensation payable to dependent minors on account of remarriage or death	491
Other investigations made in miscellaneous cases as follows	406
Compensation cases reopened and additional compensation paid	
Additional medical and hospital attention secured for injured employes beyond the thirty-day period.	
Assistance rendered in appointment of guardians for minor dependents in fatal accidents occurring prior to January 1, 1920.	

Represented claimants at hearings before Referees.
Transportation secured and arrangements made in commuted cases for foreigners who returned to Europe.
Cases in which claimants were assisted in collecting compensation where awards were made by Referees; employers not covered by compensation insurance at time of accident.
Fatal cases investigated where the question of alien dependency is involved, cases referred to proper consular representatives in this Country.
Cases investigated for Industrial Commissions of other States.

Cases on hand January 1, 1929	361
Cases assigned during the year 1929	4,378
Total number of cases investigated and adjusted in 1929	4,413
Cases on hand January 1, 1930	326

INSURANCE COVERAGE SECTION

The Workmen's Compensation Law provides that every employer liable under the Act shall insure the payment of compensation by carrying compensation insurance in any insurance company authorized to insure such liability in the Commonwealth, or secure from the Bureau the privilege of operating as a self-insurer.

During the year 1929, 494 employers were granted the privilege of operating as self-insurers thereby assuming liability to pay compensation to any employe injured during the course of his employment. More than 50% of the compensation paid in the State of Pennsylvania is paid by the self-insuring group.

The Legislature in 1929 amended the compulsory insurance provision of the Workmen's Compensation Law fixing drastic penalties for failure, on the part of employers, to insure their compensation liability. Immediately following the approval of this amendment by the Governor a campaign was inaugurated by the Department to bring the provisions of the law to the attention of employers throughout the State with notice that the law would be enforced. In this work the Department had the active cooperation of the chambers of commerce throughout the State and the newspapers, which gave the amendment considerable publicity. Prosecutions were brought in a number of cases.

As the result of this campaign several thousand employers, who had not previously complied with the law, secured compensation insurance. This statement is justified by the fact that one insurance company alone issued over three thousand policies from June 1st up to the beginning of the new year. It is the intention of the Department to continue to enforce the Law as vigorously as possible in order that every employer of labor in the State, who is liable under the act, protects the interests of his employes in case of accidents occurring during the course of employment. Prosecutions will be brought, if necessary, in order to enforce the provisions of the law.

PETITIONS FILED IN CONTESTED CASES

In disputed cases where liability under the Compensation Law is denied by the employer or in cases, where the employe or dependents in a fatal case believe they are not receiving the full benefits of the act it becomes necessary to file a petition and have the merits of the case determined by a Referee or the Workmen's Compensation Board.

Claims for compensation were filed during the year 1929 in 3,824 cases. This is the largest number of claim petitions filed and assigned to the referees for disposition in any year since the Workmen's Compensation Law became effective in 1916 as will be observed in the following table. This table shows the number of claims filed each year and assigned to the referees for disposition, and the number of cases pending at the close of each year.

Year	Assigned	Awards	Disallowed	Dismissed	Withdrawn	Pending
1916	1,710	573	284	738	65	50
1917	2,964	799	650	993	228	344
1918	2,216	741	492	657	141	529
1919	2,204	767	505	578	181	702
1920	2,306	769	428	688	180	943
1921	2,408	799	435	801	157	1,159
1922	2,388	886	539	809	157	1,156
1923	2,541	1,005	618	743	167	1,164
1924	2,887	1,166	857	784	234	1,010
1925	3,022	1,226	827	769	242	968
1926	2,994	1,272	978	714	239	759
1927	3,411	1,229	1,072	733	253	883
1928	3,616	1,368	1,065	777	288	1,001
1929	3,824	1,384	1,112	850	279	1,200
TOTAL	38,491	13,984	9,862	10,634	2,811	.....

In many cases disputes arise regarding the length of time during which compensation is payable or whether the status of the case has changed thereby effecting the compensation liability. When payments in such cases are authorized either by agreements approved by the Bureau or awards made by the Referees or the Workmen's Compensation Board it becomes necessary to bring the case before a Referee or the Workmen's Compensation Board by the filing of either a petition for modification, review, reinstatement or termination. Petitions of this character were filed in 2,751 cases during the year 1929 which is a slight decrease over the number of similar petitions filed during the year 1928.

The number and disposition of these cases as well as the number of cases pending at the close of each year is shown in the table which follows:

Year	Assigned	Granted	Refused	Pending
1916 and 1917	370	129	193	48
1918	1,193	614	494	133
1919	1,446	779	645	155
1920	1,398	778	569	206
1921	2,030	1,003	815	418
1922	2,077	1,154	894	447
1923	1,772	1,023	741	455
1924	2,400	1,359	930	566
1925	2,558	1,479	1,091	554
1926	2,524	1,415	1,197	460
1927	2,823	1,458	1,220	612
1928	2,807	1,482	1,333	603
1929	2,751	1,542	1,089	723
TOTAL	26,149	14,215	11,211	...

In addition to the cases covered in the preceeding tables, there were 105 cases returned to the referees for rehearings or for further testimony; 19 cases were assigned to the referees upon the request of compensation authorities of other states to take depositions or testimony; while 333 petitions for commutation were assigned to the referees for the purpose of taking testimony for the Workmen's Compensation Board.

APPEALS

There were 1008 appeals to the Board from decisions of referees, of which number 493 were taken by claimants and 515 by defendants; 216 appeals were taken to the courts from decisions of the Board.

Petitions assigned to referees, appeals to the Board and appeals to the Courts during the year 1929 exceed the number in any previous year as will be noted from the following table:

SUMMARY OF CASES ASSIGNED TO REFEREES AND APPEALS TO THE BOARD AND COURTS

Year	Claim Petitions	*Other Petitions	Total	Appeals to Board	Appeals to Court
1916	1,710	......	1,710	225	29
1917	2,964	370	3,334	543	158
1918	2,216	1,193	3,409	394	136
1919	2,204	1,446	3,650	409	94
1920	2,306	1,398	3,704	388	109
1921	2,408	2,030	4,438	485	126
1922	2,388	2,077	4,465	624	134
1923	2,541	1,772	4,313	646	107
1924	2,887	2,400	5,287	662	127
1925	3,022	2,558	5,580	694	176
1926	2,994	2,524	5,518	731	153
1927	3,411	2,823	6,234	918	206
1928	3,616	2,807	6,423	995	211
1929	3,824	2,751	6,575	1,008	216
TOTAL	38,491	26,149	64,640	8,722	1,982

* Petitions for modification, termination, review and reinstatement.

Orders and opinions were filed by the Board during the year in cases appealed from decisions of referees as follows:

Referee affirmed	835
Referee reversed	89
Hearing de novo ordered	13
Rehearing ordered	105
Rehearing refused	25
Referred to impartial medical expert	6
Referee affirmed after hearing de novo	17
Referee reversed after hearing de novo	7
Award amended	23
Ordered to file reasons for rehearing	9
Appeals withdrawn	54
TOTAL	1,183

PETITIONS FOR COMMUTATION

There were 843 petitions for commutation of payments filed during the year, of which number 539 were in disability cases and 304 in fatal cases.

The Board acted upon petitions during the year as follows:

DISABILITY CASES

Petitions granted	416; amount,	$344,260.00
Petitions refused or dismissed	98	
Petitions withdrawn	32	
Orders rescinded	9; amount,	350.90
	TOTAL	$344,610.90

FATAL CASES

Petitions granted	167; amount,	$149,725.86
Petitions refused or dismissed	104	
Petitions withdrawn	17	
Orders rescinded	14; amount,	540.09
	TOTAL	$150,265.95

The commutations granted during 1929 are further classified as follows:

For purchase of property	$106,248.30
Payment of indebtedness or mortgage on property	134,787.07
Payment of debts	111,965.31
Purchase of furniture and clothing	4,038.71
Claimant leaving State or Country	68,267.14
Artificial appliance or medical attention	6,288.56
For educational purposes	3,352.32
For engaging in business	58,858.45
Employer going out of business	180.00
Rescinded orders	890.99
TOTAL	$ 494,876.85
Amount commuted prior to January 1, 1929	$6,713,158.09
Total commuted since January 1, 1916	$7,208,034.94

Other petitions acted upon by the Board were:

Petitions for allowance of counsel fees	60
Petitions on agreed facts	6
Miscellaneous petitions	43
Petitions to authorize the payment of compensation of minors to persons other than a guardian or committee	500

INDUSTRIAL BOARD

The following Rules and Interpretations were approved by the Industrial Board at a meeting held January 15, 1930:

Rules

1. Requirements for guarding at point of operation of power driven sewing machines:

> "A substantial guard shall be permanently attached to power driven sewing machines used in all needle trades so that the operators' fingers are protected from accidentally slipping under the needle. It shall be of such form that the needle can be threaded conveniently without moving the guard."

Interpretations

1. Interpretation of Regulations for Mechanical Power Transmission Apparatus:

> "It is interpreted that the Power Transmission Regulations do not apply to overhead bridges of traveling cranes inasmuch as equipment of this nature, where guarding is necessary, is covered by the Regulations for Cranes and Hoists."

2. Interpretation of Regulations for Fire Alarm Systems:

> "It is interpreted that Rule 1, paragraph (a) of the Regulations for Fire Alarm Systems permits the use of local plant generating stations to supply energy for the operation of fire alarm systems where operated on the basis of a twenty-four hour day. In such cases it is not necessary that the fire alarm systems be of double supervision type. Also, the energy to actuate the supervisory circuits shall be derived from the same source as the energy to operate the system."

The following devices were also approved by the Board:

Company	*Device*
Surty Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill.	Brower Punch Press Guard
The Peelle Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Type "KA" door opening and closing device for Peelle doors when used with elevators of the self-leveling type.
N. A. Nicholson, Johnstown, Pa.	Three Shutter Unit—N. A. N. Automatic Light Control for Motion Picture Projectors.

Approval of the devices manufactured by the Pyrene Company and George A. Mears for application to motion picture projectors was withdrawn.

THEY PUT SAFETY FIRST*

Outstanding Activities of Pennsylvania Industry Assembled by the Bureau of Inspection

Impressed by the individual and establishment pledge cards of the 1929 industrial safety campaign of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, a representative of the National Smelters of Europe on a recent visit to the Chemical Works of the American Steel and Wire Company, at Donora, obtained copies to introduce into the plants of the National Smelters in Germany, Italy, and Australia.

The General Baking Company, of Reading, attracted much public attention by demonstration conducted in connection with a safety week program from September 23 to 28, 1929. On Wednesday of that week the firm had all of its wagons and trucks decorated with safety posters and paraded them through the city. The record of this company for its Reading plant up until September 26, 1929, was 6 months without a lost-time accident. The company requires the manager to personally investigate every accident.

As a reward for having gone 90 days without a lost-time accident, employes of the Billmeyer Plant of the J. E. Baker Company, at Billmeyer, Lancaster County, with their families, were given an outing by J. E. Baker, president of the company, on August 24, 1929. The affair was in charge of William Mundorff, safety man at the Billmeyer plant, and J. Henry Spangler, safety engineer for all plants of the company. The Bainbridge Band provided music. About 800 attended.

The Rankin Works of the McClintic-Marshall Construction Company report that its safety record for 1929 up to August 1st is the best ever made in this plant which is devoted to fabrication of structural steel. The record shows 13 accidents in this period for a total of 239 days lost, with an average of 467 men employes. In the same period of 1928 there were 22 accidents for a total of 587 days lost, with an average working force of 489 men. The Rankin Works is out to better its 1928 record which was 28 accidents for the year.

The Pacific Steel Boiler Corporation, of Bristol, takes pride in a marked reduction of accidents in the first 9 months of 1929, as compared with its record in the same period of 1928. In the first nine months of 1928 this concern recorded 98 accidents for a total of 232 days loss of time. In the corresponding period of 1929 there were 39 accidents for a total of 130 days lost.

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* This will be a regular feature in **Labor and Industry.** Pennsylvania concerns are invited to submit from time to time safety records that they consider worthy of publication. Address: Director, Bureau of Inspection, Department of Labor and Industry, or your Divisional Supervisor of the Bureau.

The Coatesville Plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company, in addition to winning the Corporation safety prize for the third quarter of 1929, takes special pride in a recent run of 80 days representing 1,200,000 man-hours worked without accidents.

The United States Gauge Company, of Sellersville, in the first 9 months of 1929, experienced a total of 43 accidents as compared with 74 in the same period of 1928. The 1928 record included 16 lost-time accidents as compared with 10 in 1929. In the matter of days lost the company was less fortunate, as the 1929 accidents caused a loss of 210 days as compared with 186 for the greater number of accidents in the first 9 months of 1928. The company employs an average of 550 men. Its safety committee is constantly working to improve the accident record.

Earl F. Blank, Director of Safety and Welfare, of the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation, of Pittsburgh, calls attention to an attractive folder entitled "J and L Safety News" which will be published periodically by the Corporation to transmit special safety messages to its employes.

The Reading-Berks County Safety Council, on Monday, October 21st, joined with the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Manufacturers' Association of Reading in a big safety rally in the new P. and R. Y. M. C. A. Building, at Reading. I. A. Seiders, Superintendent of Motive Power and Transportation of the Reading Company, presided.

The Easton Trouser Company, of Easton, with 90 employes, had, on October 8, 1929, completed 6 months without a lost-time accident, and the record continuing. This establishment has an active safety committee which meets twice a month.

The Enola Steel Shop of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, after showing a continuous reduction of accidents from 639 in 1924 to 16 in 1928 is suffering, in common with a number of other industries, a slight setback in 1929, having recorded 17 accidents up to August 20th. A safety program was a feature of the Annual Shop Picnic, at Paxtang Park, Harrisburg, in August.

As of January 1, 1930, 14 departments of the Heintz Manufacturing Company, of Philadelphia, makers of steel automobile bodies, had gone 378 days each without a lost-time accident. These departments included assembly 3rd floor, assembly 5th floor, experimental, axle housing, jig, machine (day), machine (night), receiving, steel stores, stores (general), trucking (day), trucking (night), specialties, and welding. Records of other departments by number of days were: 2nd floor assembly, 192; maintenance, 171; shear, 162; shipping, 160; assembly 4th floor, 145; press shop (day), 130; electrical, 108; press shop (night), 59. This concern has 1,000 employes.

The Pennsylvania Rubber Company of America, Incorporated, with plant at Jeannette, reports the following accident comparisons between 1928 and 1929: 1928—man-hours 2,366,754, lost-time accidents 62, frequency 26.19, days lost 1,425, severity .60; 1929—man-hours 1,947,381, lost-time accidents 48, frequency 24.65, days lost 682, severity .35. Accidents of 1929 analyzed as to basic causes reveal the following distribution of the total of 1240 reportable injuries: disobedience of instruction 10, unsafe short cut—improper practice 20, inexperience—lack of skill 34, inattention 220, fatigue 3, poor housekeeping—congestion 25, no safety apparel or improper apparel 8, lack of proper equipment 23, defect in tools, equipment or material 67, occupational 547, miscellaneous 283.

Under date of December 23, 1929, the Philadelphia Coke Company, of Philadelphia, with a total of 223 employes in its operating departments, reported through Mr. J. C. Devine, the safety director, that it was then on its seventy-second day without a lost-time accident.

The Autocar Company, of Ardmore, manufacturers of motor trucks, with a factory force of close to 700 men, achieved a substantial reduction of accidents in the first 10 months of 1929 as compared with the same period of 1928. From January to October, inclusive, in 1928, this concern paid out $2,530.72 in compensation, as compared with $823.40 in the same period of 1929, a reduction of 67 per cent. The safety committee meets once a week, and a safety meeting of all employes is held monthly. Five large blackboards are used to illustrate prevailing hazards. As an example, below the picture of an arm appears the caution "965 ARMS lost in Pennsylvania;" and under the words "Blood Poison" placed opposite the hand, "Practically all due to neglect of small injuries—go to first aid with all breaks of skin." The 47 drivers of the company are divided into 2 classes, 20 of them driving new trucks as far north as Maine, west to Illinois, and south to Virginia. This class during 1929 covered 205,000 miles, the equivalent of 68 crossings of the continent, with only 10 accidents, the total settlement for which amounted to $100.54. This report is made by Mr. E. L. Rhoads, Personnel Director for the company.

Skillkrafters, Incorporated, of Philadelphia, makers of college jewelry and stationery, employing an average of 25 men, have not had a lost-time accident in the last 5 years, and went through the 1929 safety campaign year with no accident whatever.

The 1929 safety committee of the Lewistown plant of the Viscose Company was given a farewell dinner in the girls' cafeteria on January 9, 1930, and received the thanks of the management for exceptional activity and splendid results. Professor Charles Coxe, Superintendent of the Lewistown Schools, addressed the committee on, "The Relations of Safety between the Home, School, and the Factory."

DEPARTMENTAL NOTES

Cyril Ainsworth entered the Department of Labor and Industry as Safety Engineer to the Industrial Board January 16, 1922. He later served as Secretary of the Industrial Board, as Director of the Bureau of Inspection, and as Director of the Bureau of Industrial Standards.

Mr. Ainsworth severed his connection with the Department of Labor and Industry February first to take up his duties as Safety Engineer of the American Standards Association, New York City.

John Campbell, of 106 Walnut Street, Harrisburg, succeeded Mr Ainsworth as Director of the Bureau of Industrial Standards. Mr. Campbell was President of the former Harrisburg Boiler and Manufacturing Company, Nineteenth and Derry Streets, Harrisburg. He is an alumnus of Boston Institute of Technology, and has had twenty-five years' experience in industrial management.

In an opinion by the attorney General to the Secretary of Labor and Industry, January 29, 1930, minors under fourteen years of age may not be employed or permitted to act as caddies in Pennsylvania.

REVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

Prepared By
The Bureau of Statistics

The Labor Market

Reports from State Employment Offices for December, 1929 indicate a considerable diminution in the availability of employment throughout the State as compared with November. The summary statistics of State Employment Office activities for December, representing reports from offices located in 14 industrial centers, shows the registration of 9,269 applicants for jobs during the five-week period covered by the report. Jobs reported as available numbered only 3,487, or slightly more than one-third of the total required to give employment to all who applied. Actual placements of persons in employment for December numbered 2,855, or 6.3 per cent less than the total placed during December, 1928. The ratio of applicants to openings for December increased 20.4 per cent as compared with November and was 23.7 per cent higher than the ratio for December, 1928. The ratio of applicants to jobs available as reported for December was 266 to 100 as compared with the November ratio of 221 to 100, and as compared with a ratio of 215 to 100 for December, 1928. While a seasonal curtailment of employment is expected in many industries during December, the December reductions indicated by the State Employment figures were the most severe recorded during the last five years. The ratio of applicants to openings for December, 1929, was the highest recorded for any month since March, 1928.

Notwithstanding the diminishing demand for workers exhibited by the reports for December, a comparison of the State Employment Office figures for the years 1928 and 1929 shows definite improvement in the general employment situation in the State during the last year. Total figures for the year 1929 show that 108,512 persons (78,151 men and 30,361 women) applied at the public employment offices of the State for assistance in securing employment. This is a 1.5 per cent increase over the number of applicants registered during the year 1928. It is of some significance that the increase in registration was confined to male applicants. Registration of male applicants for employment during 1929 increased 12.8 per cent over 1928, while the number of female applicants decreased nearly 20 per cent. The comparative State Employment Office statistics are not sufficiently detailed by class of industry to indicate exactly the industries where this large recession of women applicants occurred, but the reports do indicate that there were decided reductions in women applicants for work of a semiskilled nature. It might be that this reduction represents a definite withdrawing of women from lines of industry and occupation which were forced open to them during the period of the world war. Applications of women for work of a clerical and technical character, however, show a decided increase.

Calls from employers for 54,802 workers were recorded at the State Employment Offices during 1929 as compared with 48,046 needed in 1928, a 14.1 per cent increase. The total number of persons placed in jobs by State Employment Offices during 1929 was 41,997 as compared with 36,132 in 1928, a 16.2 per cent gain. The ratio of applicants for employment per 100 jobs open for the year 1929 was 198 as compared with 222 for the year 1928, a 10.8 per cent improvement in the relative availability of jobs. Ratios for other recent years were 218 in 1927, 145 in 1926, and 161 in 1925. The trend of the supply and demand of workers in the industries of Pennsylvania during the last five years as compiled from the records of State Employment Office data is shown in the following table of monthly ratios of applications to openings:

NUMBER OF APPLICANTS FOR EVERY 100 OPENINGS

MONTH	YEAR				
	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925
January	248	325	253	195	184
February	238	296	245	162	192
March	233	275	211	152	172
April	180	213	182	134	152
May	179	199	180	131	159
June	169	227	206	143	151
July	178	206	221	139	172
August	173	201	231	146	172
September	187	185	247	123	148
October	167	189	204	113	145
November	221	204	209	143	163
December	226	215	249	185	162
Average	198	222	218	145	161

The report for the year shows that there is an existing surplus of workers for virtually every line of industry. There were some instances of scarcity of workers in certain skilled trades, but in general the supply of workers available during 1929 was nearly doubly sufficient to meet all demands. The problem of employment for unskilled workers continues acute. Of 30,777 men who applied for work of the unskilled or common labor type during 1929, jobs were found for only 13,703, or 44.5 per cent. And in jobs of this character there is a lesser degree of permanency than in those occupations where some skill is required. The finding of quasi permanent employment for the unskilled is becoming an increasingly difficult and pressing problem.

The Manufacturing Industry: December reports from manufacturing plants show a reduction in manufacturing employment for the third successive month. Reports from 859 manufacturing establishments representing 51 lines of manufacturing activity show an employment total of 341,922 for the week ending nearest December 15, 1929, or a reduction in employment of 2.4 per cent as compared with the total for the corresponding week in November. Payrolls of manufacturing plants averaged 4.6 per cent less in December than in November, and the average earnings of workers in manufacturing plants were 2.6 per cent less than in November. The index number of manufacturing employment for December, based on the 1923–1925 average, was 92.8, or a drop of 4.3 per cent since September.

The reduction of employment and payroll totals during December was quite general throughout the manufacturing industry. In the metal industries, with the exception of slight increases at blast furnaces and forges, operations were materially reduced and employment and payroll totals for many plants showed considerable decrease as compared with November. Largest reductions were shown for the rolling mill, heating appliance, and electrical apparatus groups. Automobile plants, except one which was closed for more than two weeks because of a change in production from one model to another, were running much better than in November. Railroad car building and repair also showed some improvement. Employment in shipyards continued to increase and is rapidly getting back to its normal status after a protracted period of stagnation. December employment for the four shipbuilders reporting was 142 per cent greater than at that time in 1928. The slack season and a very general lack of orders was reported from most of the textile industries. Very short working schedules were in effect at most mills during December. Production of building materials dropped sharply in line with the seasonally lessened demand. The reduction in cement production was more pronounced than in other lines. Paper and wood box production was reduced following the completion of large orders for the Christmas trade. The majority of shoe factories were working at only 50 per cent capacity.

Irrespective of this rather marked decrease in manufacturing activity during the late months of 1929, the general volume of manufacturing for the year 1929 was decidedly better than in 1928. The level of manufacturing employment for 1929 was 6.8 per cent higher than in 1928, and wage payments in the manufacturing industry were 10.6 per cent higher than in 1928.

Coal Mining: Following a month's dullness during November, anthracite production displayed a decidedly upward surge in December. Employment increased three per cent and wage payments were 25 per cent higher than in November. The anthracite industry, however, did not experience a particularly good year in 1929. The volume of employment and wage payments in the anthracite industry in 1929 was nearly 10 per cent less than in 1928.

Employment and payrolls in Pennsylvania bituminous mines were slightly less in December than in November. Employment was 0.7 per cent less and payrolls showed a 3.2 per cent decrease. While no records of employment and payrolls for the bituminous industry are available for comparison with previous years, figures of production indicate that bituminous mining activity in Pennsylvania for 1929 has been approximately eight per cent higher than in 1928

Construction and Contracting: Available records of employment and payrolls for the construction industry are inadequate to measure accurately the volume of construction employment in 1929 as compared with 1928. However such records as are available indicate that construction employment for 1929 was 33 per cent higher than in 1928 and that wage payments in the construction industry were 25 per cent in excess of the total for 1928.

Trade: A remarkably good volume of Christmas business was reflected in the employment report for retail stores. Employment in retail establishments for December was 7.1 per cent higher than in November and was 1.9 per cent higher than the total for December, 1928. Wholesale trade showed an 0.3 per cent reduction in employment for December in comparison to November but an 0.6 per cent gain as compared with December, 1928.

Summary: A general picture of activity in the various industries of the State during 1929 as compared with 1928 from the best sources of official information available to the Department is given in the following table:

INDUSTRY	Increase or Decrease in Employment in 1929 As Compared with 1928	Increase or Decrease in Wage-Payments in 1929 As Compared With 1928
	Per Cent	Per Cent
Manufacturing	+ 6.8	+10.6
Construction	+33.2	+24.9
Coal mining—anthracite	— 8.9	— 9.4
Coal mining—bituminous	+ 8.4 (production)	*
Street railways	— 4.5	— 5.4
Retail trade	+ 0.9	*
Wholesale trade	+ 1.5	*

* No data available

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES OF STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1929

INDUSTRIES	Persons Applying for Positions			Persons Asked for by Employers			Persons Sent to Positions			Persons Receiving Positions		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
GRAND TOTAL	9,269	6,744	2,525	3,487	2,502	985	3,860	2,769	1,091	2,855	2,033	822
Total Industrial Group (skilled)	2,791	2,216	575	1,283	1,123	160	1,338	1,138	200	873	738	135
Building and construction	323	323	.....	94	94	.....	118	118	.....	78	78	.....
Shipbuilding	259	259	.....	200	200	.....	233	233	.....	159	159	.....
Chemicals and allied products	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clay, glass and stone products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clothing	17	16	1	4	4	.....	6	6	.....	4	4	.....
Textiles	78	52	26	10	5	5	13	3	10	8	3	5
Food and kindred products	17	10	7	8	5	3	9	6	3	8	5	3
Leather, rubber and composition goods	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lumber, woodwork and furniture	33	33	.....	12	12	.....	10	10	.....	8	8	.....
Paper and printing	23	10	13	11	1	10	12	1	11	10	1	9
Metals and metal products	769	756	13	517	517	.....	497	497	.....	298	298	.....
Mines and quarries	60	60	.....	117	117	.....	45	45	.....	37	37	.....
Transportation and public utilities	190	188	2	24	22	2	32	30	2	18	16	2
Hotel and restaurant	516	208	308	92	54	38	114	70	44	76	46	30
Wholesale and retail trade	274	165	109	138	72	66	178	96	82	120	66	54
Miscellaneous	222	126	96	56	20	36	71	23	48	49	17	32
Total Other Groups	6,478	4,528	1,950	2,204	1,379	825	2,522	1,631	891	1,982	1,295	687
Clerical and professional	1,000	635	365	181	104	77	245	130	115	123	66	57
Agriculture	16	16	.....	3	3	.....	2	2	.....	2	2	.....
Semi-skilled	1,132	483	649	443	84	359	500	111	389	348	96	252
Unskilled	3,296	3,112	184	1,051	1,013	38	1,238	1,203	35	990	962	28
Casual and day workers*	1,034	282	752	526	175	351	537	185	352	519	169	350
November, 1929	8,206	5,609	2,597	3,719	2,640	1,079	4,074	2,897	1,177	2,978	2,119	859
December, 1928	8,417	5,680	2,737	3,921	2.526	1,395	4,704	3,023	1,681	3,046	2,053	993
December, 1927	9,906	6,623	3,283	3,984	2,505	1,479	4,084	2,617	1,467	2,949	1,975	974

* The placement of each casual or day worker is recorded for only one (1) placement per week

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES OF STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR YEAR 1929

INDUSTRIES	Persons Applying for Positions			Persons Asked for by Employers			Persons Sent to Positions			Persons Receiving Positions		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
GRAND TOTAL	108,512	78,151	30,361	54,802	40,340	14,462	59,715	43,584	16,131	41,997	31,157	10,840
Total Industrial Group (skilled)	36,905	29,429	7,476	18,884	16,437	2,447	20,427	17,281	3,146	12,843	11,171	1,672
Building and construction	4,197	4,197	......	1,669	1,669	......	1,980	1,980	......	1,272	1,272	......
Shipbuilding	2,884	2,884	......	1,949	1,949	......	2,313	2,313	......	1,647	1,647	......
Chemicals and allied products	80	77	3	27	27	......	40	40	......	25	25	......
Clay, glass and stone products	38	38	......	8	8	......	14	14	......	7	7	......
Clothing	215	138	77	40	13	27	51	19	32	19	10	9
Textiles	701	421	280	231	147	84	183	90	93	100	55	45
Food and kindred products	298	215	83	106	70	36	117	82	35	76	52	24
Leather, rubber and composition goods	176	116	60	95	33	62	98	33	65	54	11	43
Lumber, woodwork and furniture	603	596	7	264	261	3	285	279	6	166	163	3
Paper and printing	310	244	66	120	77	43	149	88	61	85	52	33
Metals and metal products	10,240	9,993	247	7,926	7,804	122	7,915	7,759	156	4,493	4,401	92
Mines and quarries	338	338	......	464	464	......	246	246	......	216	216	......
Transportation and public utilities	2,211	2,093	118	453	427	26	481	450	31	277	263	14
Hotel and restaurant	4,694	1,825	2,869	1,598	741	857	1,879	924	955	1,188	618	570
Wholesale and retail trade	2,782	1,626	1,156	1,149	674	475	1,341	813	528	684	405	279
Miscellaneous	7,138	4,628	2,510	2,785	2,073	712	3,335	2,151	1,184	2,534	1,974	560
Total Other Groups	71,607	48,722	22,885	35,918	23,903	12,015	39,288	26,303	12,985	29,154	19,986	9,168
Clerical and professional	12,939	8,071	4,868	2,779	1,780	999	4,671	2,625	2,046	1,758	972	786
Agriculture	314	293	21	168	148	20	176	157	19	117	98	19
Semi-skilled	12,717	5,035	7,682	7,273	1,978	5,295	7,611	2,456	5,155	4,410	1,552	2,858
Unskilled	32,779	30,777	2,002	16,979	16,230	749	17,925	17,123	802	14,298	13,703	595
Casual and day workers*	12,858	4,546	8,312	8,719	3,767	4,952	8,905	3,942	4,963	8,571	3,661	4,910
Year 1928	106,870	69,311	37,559	48,046	32,543	15,503	53,500	36,267	17,233	36,132	25,436	10,696
Year 1927	134,181	89,418	44,763	61,436	40,671	20,765	63,112	42,514	20,598	50,411	35,315	15,096
Year 1926	140,789	97,104	43,685	97,357	68,645	28,712	94,973	69,437	25,536	80,395	59,835	20,560

* The placement of each casual or day worker is recorded for only one (1) placement per week.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	
		No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Dec. 15, 1929	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Total Weekly Payroll Week Ended Dec. 15, 1929	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Week Ended	
			Dec. 1929	Per cent change compared with			Dec. 1929	Per cent change compared with		Dec. 15, 1929	Nov. 15, 1929
				Nov. 1929	Dec. 1928			Nov. 1929	Dec. 1928		
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: (51) 42%	859	341,922	92.8	— 2.4	+ 5.8	$9,112,802	95.6	— 4.6	+ 4.0	$26.65	$27.35
Metal products: (12) 57%	248	164,101	96.1	— 3.0	+ 4.1	4,693,031	97.4	— 6.9	+ 1.1	28.60	29.79
Blast furnaces	9	2,035	46.5	+ 1.5	+10.7	59,963	49.5	— 3.5	+10.7	29.47	30.91
Steel works and rolling mills	49	82,047	84.1	— 4.2	— 0.2	2,359,919	83.9	— 7.9	— 4.8	28.76	30.00
Iron and steel forgings	10	2,437	113.2	+ 6.4	+13.7	61,294	117.5	+ 1.2	— 0.1	25.15	26.47
Structural iron work	10	4,747	112.5	— 4.9	+ 4.9	136,201	117.0	— 2.6	+ 5.5	28.69	28.00
Steam and hot water heating appliances	17	4,531	94.6	— 1.9	+ 5.3	124,499	95.7	— 9.5	— 5.2	27.48	30.06
Stoves and furnaces	8	895	82.6	— 7.0	— 5.5	24,121	78.0	— 9.9	—18.8	26.95	27.80
Foundries	37	8,218	95.6	— 2.2	+ 6.7	236,405	101.7	— 4.6	+ 6.8	28.77	29.48
Machinery and parts	44	11,562	119.0	— 0.2	+10.7	374,998	137.9	+ 0.1	+15.0	32.43	32.37
Electrical apparatus	22	36,351	129.3	— 2.0	+15.1	1,024,345	139.8	— 9.5	+16.2	28.18	30.49
Engines and pumps	10	3,791	102.6	— 2.6	+ 2.9	106,514	106.9	+ 0.8	— 5.0	28.10	27.18
Hardware and tools	20	6,572	82.8	— 1.0	— 3.9	158,137	86.1	+ 3.2	— 7.6	24.06	23.10
Brass and bronze products	12	915	78.1	— 8.4	—23.8	26,635	84.0	— 5.4	—13.6	29.11	28.20
Transportation equipment: (5) 74%	42	32,965	79.3	+ 1.8	+17.5	962,346	79.5	+ 2.4	+17.4	29.19	28.97
Automobiles	6	5,810	114.0	0	+24.5	132,713	90.3	—16.7	— 2.0	22.84	30.37
Automobile bodies and parts	13	6,508	74.8	+ 3.3	—16.1	206,102	73.4	+10.5	—19.3	31.67	29.66
Locomotives and cars	13	13,374	65.3	+ 0.5	+24.9	400,981	67.7	+ 3.8	+42.8	29.98	28.98
Railroad repair shops	6	3,484	86.4	+ 0.3	0	100,566	94.2	— 3.3	— 0.5	28.87	29.94
Shipbuilding	4	3,789	72.3	+ 7.7	+142.6	121,984	80.1	+18.7	+148.0	32.19	29.28

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS Week Ended	
		No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Dec. 15, 1929	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Total Weekly Payroll Week Ended Dec. 15, 1929	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Dec. 15, 1929	Nov. 15, 1929
			Dec. 1929	Per cent change compared with			Dec. 1929	Per cent change compared with			
				Nov. 1929	Dec. 1928			Nov. 1929	Dec. 1928		
Textile products: (11) 27%	170	59,925	101.8	− 2.9	+ 3.0	1,303,446	109.5	− 3.4	+ 0.6	21.75	22.22
Cotton goods	13	3,023	71.5	− 7.9	−14.2	60,889	60.5	−19.8	−30.3	20.14	23.10
Woolens and worsteds	13	4,422	77.8	−11.3	−15.0	96,524	72.1	−14.9	−24.9	21.83	22.76
Silk goods	49	21,427	105.5	− 0.5	+ 3.4	414,395	111.9	− 0.9	+ 2.0	19.34	19.41
Textile dyeing and finishing	12	1,880	107.2	− 3.0	− 9.1	45,915	108.7	+ 0.5	−18.1	24.42	23.62
Carpets and rugs	9	2,912	95.1	+ 0.4	+ 6.4	67,770	88.0	− 9.9	− 4.8	23.27	25.99
Hats	4	3,848	96.8	− 0.6	− 0.8	94,203	93.0	+ 3.6	− 0.3	24.48	23.50
Hosiery	28	14,520	133.0	− 0.7	+14.6	391,199	173.8	+ 4.4	+16.3	26.94	26.75
Knit goods, other	14	3,443	99.3	− 5.7	+16.1	63,847	103.5	−10.9	+21.1	18.54	19.64
Men's clothing	10	779	78.7	−10.1	+ 9.6	12,727	74.9	−22.1	+22.6	16.34	18.84
Women's clothing	9	1,216	106.1	− 3.0	−11.2	17,769	109.9	+ 0.4	−15.6	14.61	14.14
Shirts and furnishings	9	2,455	112.1	0	+20.7	38,208	111.5	− 2.7	+21.7	15.56	15.98
Foods and tobacco: (5) 32%	103	24,410	101.9	− 2.8	+ 6.7	511,481	105.8	+ 0.6	+ 6.7	20.95	20.27
Bread and bakery products	29	4,410	110.4	− 1.0	+ 4.6	121,326	105.1	+ 0.4	+ 4.9	27.51	27.13
Confectionery	13	4,870	105.9	− 6.1	+ 8.6	94,141	115.5	− 2.4	+ 9.0	19.33	18.59
Ice cream	11	1,126	75.8	− 4.4	− 5.6	37,308	84.9	− 3.9	− 2.9	33.13	33.01
Meat packing	14	2,317	106.7	+ 1.2	+ 3.7	68,410	107.4	+ 0.3	+ 2.5	29.53	29.81
Cigars and tobacco	36	11,687	100.7	− 2.5	+ 8.7	190,296	107.4	+ 3.3	+10.2	16.28	15.36
Stone, clay and glass products: (3) 42%	68	14,697	76.9	− 6.4	− 5.6	$ 378,763	72.6	− 9.9	− 9.5	$25.77	$26.74
Brick, tile and pottery	32	4,744	88.1	− 4.3	− 2.1	109,356	81.7	− 7.3	−14.2	23.05	23.80
Cement	14	4,727	65.9	− 5.7	−11.7	133,847	64.1	−12.0	−16.1	28.32	30.30
Glass	22	5,226	85.7	− 9.1	− 3.1	135,560	82.8	− 9.9	+ 2.0	25.94	26.17

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	
		No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Dec. 15, 1929	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Total Weekly Payroll Week Ended Dec. 15, 1929	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Week Ended	
			Dec. 1929	Per cent change compared with			Dec. 1929	Per cent change compared with		Dec. 15, 1929	Nov. 15, 1929
				Nov. 1929	Dec. 1928			Nov. 1929	Dec. 1928		
Lumber products: (3) 27%	54	6,205	76.2	— 2.2	— 0.4	141,876	76.6	— 6.7	— 5.8	22.86	23.94
Lumber and planing mills	17	1,951	64.8	— 4.6	— 0.8	40,450	65.4	— 9.3	—10.5	20.73	21.80
Furniture	30	3,265	79.4	+ 0.4	— 4.5	83,368	79.2	— 1.6	—10.5	25.53	25.97
Wooden boxes	7	989	106.2	— 5.0	— 2.0	18,058	107.7	—20.4	+10.5	18.26	21.79
Chemical products: (5) 47%	56	13,753	106.0	— 0.3	+ 8.1	389,267	111.4	— 4.0	+ 5.7	28.30	29.37
Chemicals and drugs	31	1,423	94.5	— 1.0	+ 3.7	39,478	97.4	— 2.0	+ 2.0	27.74	27.98
Coke	3	2,650	114.5	— 4.8	— 2.4	73,988	113.2	— 8.2	— 4.6	27.92	28.94
Explosives	3	580	133.9	— 5.4	— 5.8	14,410	120.5	—14.4	— 3.5	24.84	27.48
Paints and varnishes	12	1,436	126.1	— 4.5	+ 1.6	37,121	125.9	— 7.4	— 0.2	25.85	26.70
Petroleum refining	7	7,664	105.7	+ 3.1	+19.0	224,270	112.2	— 1.1	+15.0	29.26	30.49
Leather and rubber products: (4) 46%	50	11,798	102.5	— 2.4	+ 7.4	276,942	108.2	+ 1.1	+10.2	23.47	22.68
Leather tanning	17	6,016	108.8	— 0.7	+ 7.5	157,227	115.5	+ 1.0	+11.9	26.13	25.70
Shoes	20	3,805	96.1	— 4.6	+10.2	67,411	96.1	+ 2.7	+13.5	17.72	16.49
Leather products, other	9	1,100	124.7	— 3.2	+ 1.0	27,030	121.1	— 2.1	+ 0.3	24.57	24.33
Rubber tires and goods	4	877	80.3	— 2.7	— 1.5	25,274	98.5	+ 1.4	— 4.0	28.82	27.66

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	
		No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Dec. 15, 1929	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Total Weekly Payroll Week Ended Dec. 15, 1929	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Week Ended	
			Dec. 1929	Per cent change compared with			Dec. 1929	Per cent change compared with		Dec. 15, 1929	Nov. 15, 1929
				Nov. 1929	Dec. 1928			Nov. 1929	Dec. 1928		
Paper and printing: (3) 30%	68	14,068	97.9	+ 0.2	+ 5.7	455,650	112.2	− 2.5	+ 5.9	32.39	33.25
Paper and wood pulp	12	3,708	86.1	+ 1.2	+ 6.8	104,949	95.1	− 2.4	+ 2.7	28.30	29.41
Paper boxes and bags	10	1,220	111.7	− 1.7	+12.7	20,642	134.8	− 6.7	+12.2	16.92	17.84
Printing and publishing	46	9,140	104.3	0	− 2.0	330,059	120.6	− 2.2	+ 1.3	36.11	36.87
Anthracite coal mining[2] 50%	155	121,391	110.8	+ 3.0	+ 1.3	4,350,518	110.3	+25.9	+18.7	35.84	29.27
Bituminous coal mining[3] 35%	389	63,974	.....	− 0.7	......	1,659,113	.....	− 3.2	......	25.93	26.59
Construction and contracting 3%	58	7,924	137.7	−10.6	+71.5	201,462	110.5	−17.1	+49.3	25.42	27.93
Street railways 55%	5	15,008	88.4	+ 1.3	− 5.8	517,259	94.3	− 1.3	− 7.4	34.47	34.40
Retail trade 25%	75	35,061	120.7	+ 7.1	+ 1.9	....	.....	......	......	......	......
Wholesale trade 12%	84	4,050	98.7	− 0.3	+ 0.6	....	.....	......	......	......	......

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[1] Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. Figures used in this table are not actual employment totals, but are representative samples compiled from reports submitted by a selected group of firms in each industry. The percentages placed opposite the group totals indicate the approximate proportion of total employment which these figures represent.

[2] Anthracite figures are from the Anthracite Bureau of Information.

[3] Bituminous figures are from the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Dec. 15, 1929	Total Weekly Wages Week Ended Dec. 15, 1929	Total Weekly Employe Hours Week Ended			Average Hourly Earnings Week Ended	
				Dec. 15, 1929	Nov. 15. 1929	Per Cent change	Dec. 15, 1929	Nov. 15, 1929
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: (45).........	560	233,400	$6,392,102	10,934,206	11,615,086	— 5.9	$.585	$.587
Metal products:	192	136,834	3,932,535	6,364,205	6,919,401	— 8.0	.618	.621
Blast furnaces.................	7	1,867	54,997	94,264	98,537	— 4.3	.583	.577
Steel works and rolling mills....	33	67,774	1,961,895	3,151,653	3,455,626	— 8.8	.622	.629
Iron and steel forgings.........	9	2,105	54,226	99,069	98,307	+ 0.8	.547	.557
Structural iron work...........	7	2,410	68,382	119,130	124,692	— 4.5	.574	.562
Steam and hot water heating appliances....................	14	3,050	84,734	135,939	155,754	—12.7	.623	.616
Foundries.....................	32	7,681	221,598	364,299	387,679	— 6.0	.608	.603
Machinery and parts...........	36	9,419	304,103	478,104	482,342	— 0.9	.636	.632
Electrical apparatus...........	21	33,533	944,298	1,498,402	1,689,895	—11.3	.630	.634
Engines and pumps............	10	3,791	106,514	178,373	175,114	+ 1.9	.597	.604
Hardware and tools............	14	4,433	108,651	205,287	207,065	— 0.9	.529	.520
Brass and bronze products......	9	771	23,137	39,685	44,390	—10.6	.583	.550
Transportation equipment:	33	23,785	688,073	1,103,610	1,067,213	+ 3.4	.623	.634
Automobiles..................	6	5,810	132,713	213,794	246,920	—13.4	.621	.649
Automobile bodies and parts....	10	6,178	199,396	337,318	295,203	+14.3	.591	.609
Locomotives and cars..........	9	5,729	169,628	284,059	278,896	+ 1.9	.597	.600
Railroad repair shops..........	4	2,279	64,352	86,728	91,135	— 4.8	.742	.738
Shipbuilding..................	4	3,789	121,984	181,711	155,059	+17.2	.671	.663
Textile products:	92	30,336	642,764	1,424,491	1,490,040	— 4.4	.451	.447
Cotton goods.................	10	1,257	25,140	53,215	58,809	— 9.5	.472	.475
Woolens and worsteds..........	8	2,045	43,448	98,348	119,047	—17.4	.442	.436
Silk goods....................	34	14,110	264,343	624,511	653,951	— 4.5	.423	.421
Textile dyeing and finishing.....	7	742	17,530	31,900	30,325	+ 5.2	.550	.533
Carpets and rugs..............	5	1,995	46,085	99,094	97,428	+ 1.7	.465	.522
Hosiery......................	9	6,744	189,662	356,769	361,192	— 1.2	.532	.514
Knit goods, other.............	8	1,232	22,342	61,820	62,897	— 1.7	.361	.371
Women's clothing.............	7	919	13,724	44,200	44,493	— 0.7	.310	.322
Shirts and furnishings..........	4	1,292	20,490	54,634	61,898	—11.7	.375	.342

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]—(Concluded)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Dec. 15, 1929	Total Weekly Wages Week Ended Dec. 15, 1929	Total Weekly Employe Hours Week Ended			Average Hourly Earnings Week Ended	
				Dec. 15, 1929	Nov. 15, 1929	Per Cent change	Dec. 15, 1929	Nov. 15, 1929
Foods and tobacco:	51	7,960	$ 186,678	400,494	394,718	+ 1.5	$.466	$.470
Bread and bakery products	22	2,364	58,998	124,838	116,965	+ 6.7	.473	.490
Confectionery	5	1,955	36,486	85,208	88,744	— 4.0	.428	.427
Ice cream	8	684	24,122	43,052	44,154	— 2.5	.560	.561
Meat packing	9	1,316	37,711	66,570	66,244	+ 0.5	.566	.557
Cigars and tobacco	7	1,641	29,361	80,826	78,611	+ 2.8	.363	.363
Stone, clay and glass products:	41	7,776	197,423	360,425	425,801	—15.4	.548	.547
Brick, tile and pottery	21	3,017	68,406	135,904	148,629	— 8.6	.503	.514
Cement	8	2,477	67,058	125,950	146,906	—14.3	.532	.544
Glass	12	2,282	61,959	98,571	130,266	—24.3	.629	.584
Lumber products:	45	3,876	96,823	178,346	189,652	— 6.0	.543	.540
Lumber and planing mills	14	752	17,959	32,600	35,068	— 7.0	.551	.556
Furniture	26	2,577	67,526	121,270	127,210	— 4.7	.557	.555
Wooden boxes	5	547	11.338	24,476	27,374	—10.6	.463	.455
Chemical products:	25	8,652	241,284	404,498	428,321	— 5.6	.597	.576
Chemicals and drugs	11	807	22,635	45,623	46,931	— 2.8	.496	.502
Paints and varnishes	9	1,325	34,351	60,408	66,532	— 9.2	.569	.561
Petroleum refining	5	6,520	184,298	298,467	314,849	— 5.2	.617	.590
Leather and rubber products:	31	5,782	138,186	281,575	278,840	+ 1.0	.491	.487
Leather tanning	9	2,324	62,755	116,851	119,495	— 2.2	.537	.526
Shoes	11	1,982	33,287	92,015	86,259	+ 6.7	.362	.367
Leather products, other	7	599	16,870	28,805	29,437	— 2.1	.586	.558
Rubber tires and goods	4	877	25,274	43,904	43,649	+ 0.6	.576	.571
Paper and printing:	50	8,399	268,336	416,562	421,109	— 1.1	.644	.644
Paper and wood pulp	8	2,885	82,984	153,611	158,016	— 2.8	.540	.545
Paper boxes and bags	7	628	11,488	29,549	31,439	— 6.0	.389	.394
Printing and publishing	35	4.886	173,864	233,402	231,654	+ 0.8	.745	.745
Construction and contracting	52	7,063	178,042	296,093	326,510	— 9.3	.601	.590

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[1] Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA—CITY AREAS[1]

CITY AREAS	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	
		No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Dec. 15, 1929	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Total Weekly Payroll Week Ended Dec. 15, 1929	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Week Ended	
			Dec. 1929	Per cent change compared with			Dec. 1929	Per cent change compared with		Dec. 15, 1929	Nov. 15, 1929
				Nov. 1929	Dec. 1928			Nov. 1929	Dec. 1928		
Allentown—Bethlehem—Easton	81	29,687	91.6	— 2.4	+ 3.5	$ 830,564	93.5	— 4.5	+ 3.7	$27.98	$28.62
Altoona	13	2,568	89.6	0	+11.2	57,744	93.5	— 6.6	+ 7.0	22.49	24.06
Erie	23	10,556	118.8	— 1.6	+15.9	321,060	133.3	— 0.7	+17.8	30.41	30.14
Harrisburg	35	11,430	102.3	— 2.9	+ 1.3	286,824	105.2	— 4.0	+ 4.4	25.09	25.38
Hazleton—Pottsville	20	5,029	105.5	+ 0.3	+ 5.6	108,933	112.4	— 1.2	+ 7.0	21.66	22.00
Johnstown	16	9,747	91.4	— 8.0	+ 4.3	310,499	85.0	—11.5	+ 0.1	31.86	33.08
Lancaster	31	5,746	84.7	0	+ 1.4	129,760	85.4	— 2.4	— 3.1	22.58	23.15
New Castle	10	5,312	78.6	— 2.8	— 3.7	141,221	72.2	— 3.3	—12.7	26.59	26.72
Philadelphia	258	95,779	99.9	— 1.4	+ 5.8	2,706,909	108.8	— 1.1	+ 7.2	28.26	28.27
Pittsburgh	91	77,557	84.5	— 3.8	+ 3.7	2,081,359	81.7	—10.7	— 4.0	26.84	28.88
Reading—Lebanon	68	27,954	103.6	— 2.9	+ 2.9	757,565	115.0	— 1.5	+ 5.2	27.10	26.74
Scranton	30	5,690	99.3	— 3.7	+10.8	97,788	95.0	— 5.5	+ 2.5	17.19	17.50
Sunbury	23	9,165	91.0	— 0.4	+ 5.9	200,148	93.8	— 2.4	+ 3.4	21.84	22.30
Wilkes-Barre	27	8,188	107.2	+ 6.0	+11.2	155,150	116.5	+ 5.8	+15.0	19.95	18.99
Williamsport	25	5,552	93.8	— 1.9	+ 2.7	118,780	90.3	— 1.7	—18.3	21.39	21.37
York	54	6,835	97.2	— 6.8	— 3.8	139,513	96.2	— 5.8	— 6.4	20.41	20.14

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[1] Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

ACCIDENTS

The year 1929 ended with accidents in industry showing a decreasing tendency. The total of accidents reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation during December, 1929, was 12.0 per cent less than the total for November but was 11.1 per cent higher than the total for December, 1928. The December accident total was the second lowest for any month during 1929. Reports of 169 fatal and 12,224 non-fatal accidents were received during the month of December, 1929. February, with the fewest number of working days, had the smallest accident total for the year.

There were 2,012 fatal accidents and 164,657 non-fatal accidents reported to the Department from industry during the year 1929 as compared with 2,065 fatal and 150,433 non-fatal accidents during the year 1928, a reduction of 53, or 2.6 per cent, in fatal accidents but an increase of 14,224, or 9.5 per cent, in non-fatal accidents. The decrease in fatalities is directly attributable to the very fortunate circumstance that there were no serious disasters in industry in 1929 which involved a large number of deaths in a single accident. The fatal accident total for 1928 includes 194 deaths that resulted from a single mine disaster. The increase in non-fatal accidents for 1929 as compared with 1928 is largely the result of increased industrial activity in 1929 as compared with 1928. Exactly comparable data of employment in all industries of the State for 1929 with 1928 are lacking, but fairly reliable figures for the manufacturing industry are available. These show that the level of employment in the manufacturing industries of the State during 1929 averaged 6.8 per cent higher than in 1928, and wage payments in manufacturing concerns averaged 10.6 per cent higher than in 1928. The total of accidents in the manufacturing industry in Pennsylvania in 1929 was 14.5 per cent higher than the total for 1928, showing that the greatest share of the increase in accidents for manufacturing industries is rightfully chargeable to the increased exposure to accidents in those industries as the result of increased employment and increased operation.

The accident figures for the three main divisions of industry in 1929 as compared with 1928 are shown in the following table:

ACCIDENTS REPORTED TO THE BUREUA OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

	1929		1928		Per Cent Increase or Decrease in 1929	
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal
General industrial	879	105,076	838	92,995	+4.9	+13.0
Coal mining	927	50,674	1,016	47,997	—8.8	+ 5.6
Transportation and public utilities	206	8,907	211	9,441	—2.4	— 5.7
TOTAL	2,012	164,657	2,065	150,433	—2.6	+ 9.5

The progress of safety in industry during 1929, as measured by the above summary of accidents reported, falls short of expectations. While the accident experience for the year is not disproportionate to the total expected in view of the expansion of industry during the forepart of the year, it does not indicate the degree of progress in accident reduction which was expected as a result of the campaign for industrial safety carried on throughout the year. The accident increases for the general industrial group are largely the result of increased employment and industrial activity during the year. The reduction in fatal accidents for the coal mining industries is due to the fortunate absence of any serious mine disasters during the year, and while the frequency of non-fatal accidents in bituminous mines appears to have decreased, the frequency of accidents in anthracite mines apparently has shown material increase. Bituminous coal production during 1929 is estimated to have been approximately 8.4 per cent more than in 1928, yet the total of accidents reported from the bituminous industry in Pennsylvania during 1929 was only 1.8 per cent higher than in 1928. In the anthracite industry, on the other hand, production for 1929 is estimated to have fallen ten per cent under the 1928 total, while the total of accidents reported from the anthracite industry during 1929 was 8.4 per cent higher than in 1928.

The transportation and public utility group achieved a reduction in the reported total of accidents in 1929 for the third consecutive year, and it is the only one of the three main divisions of industry where a consistent decrease in accidents has been effected. While there is no desire to detract anything from the merit of this accident reduction for the transportation and public utility group, it must be remembered that the last few years have seen a very vast reduction of employes in the transportation industry, and that this lessening in the volume of transportation employment has played a large part in reducing the annual accident total for that industry.

INDUSTRY

Further classification of the 1929 accident data according to industry indicates that very few industries were able to reduce their accident experience in 1929. In fact, only five of 31 industries, namely, building construction, leather, rubber and composition goods manufacture, quarries and mines other than coal mines, transportation, and public utilities were able to show decreases in accidents for 1929 as compared with 1928. The increase or decrease in accidents for 1929 as compared with 1928 in the various classes of industry are shown in the following table:

INDUSTRY	Accidents Reported During 1929		Per Cent Increase or Decrease in 1929 As Compared With 1928	
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal
CONSTRUCTION AND CONTRACTING—(Total)	245	20,248	+ 8.9	+10.3
Building construction	97	7,233	+ 1.0	—23.8
Other construction and contracting	148	13,015	+14.7	+46.9
MANUFACTURING—(Total)	383	60,132	+ 8.2	+14.5
Chemicals and allied products	35	2,684	— 2.8	+10.5
Clay, glass and stone products	33	4,477	+26.9	— 0.1
Clothing	4	2,219	—33.3	+18.2
Food and kindred products	24	5,435	+14.3	+10.8
Leather, rubber and composition goods	5	1,521	—44.4	— 2.2
Lumber, wood and their products	18	3,946	—40.4	+ 6.0
Paper and printing	7	2,461	—46.2	+ 7.7
Textiles	10	2,938	+11.1	+ 5.8
Metals and metal products	242	33,439	+23.5	+20.9
Other manufacturing	5	1,012	—37.5	+23.4
COAL MINING—(Total)	927	50,674	— 8.6	+ 5.6
Anthracite	518	27,543	+ 9.5	+ 8.4
Bituminous	409	23,131	—24.7	+ 2.4
QUARRYING AND MINING OTHER THAN COAL MINING	42	2,033	+31.3	—11.4
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—(Total)	206	8,907	— 2.4	— 5.7
Transportation	152	6,789	— 5.6	— 5.7
Public utilities	54	2,118	+ 8.0	— 5.7
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	56	9,459	— 5.1	+14.2
STATE AND MUNICIPAL	86	4,190	—12.2	+10.9
OTHER INDUSTRIES	67	9,014	— 4.3	+15.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	2,012	164,657	— 2.6	+ 9.5

CAUSE

The classification of accidents according to the type of accident resulting in death or injury gives an interesting analysis of the predominating accident hazards in the various industries. More than half of the fatal accidents reported during the year were attributed to three groups of accident causes, namely, falling objects, cars and engines, and falls of persons. In the classification of causes of non-fatal injuries; handling objects, falling objects, and falls of persons are the three predominant causes of injury and also contribute more than 50 per cent of the total accidents from all causes.

Deaths in industry from falling objects are principally those resulting from falls of coal and rock in coal mines. Of the 578 workers killed by falling objects during 1929, 503, or 87 per cent, were killed in or about coal mines; 279 in the anthracite industry and 224 in the bituminous industry. Thus, only 13 per cent of the deaths due to falling objects occur in industries other than coal mining. During 1929, 27 deaths from falling objects were reported from the construction and contracting industry, 22 from manufacturing industries, 14 from quarries, 6 from the State and municipal group, 3 from retail stores, and one each from steam railroads, public utilities, and miscellaneous industry.

Cars and engines, the second highest cause of death in industry during 1929, contributed 353 deaths, or 17.5 per cent, of the total deaths from all causes.

It might naturally be expected that the majority of deaths from cars and engines would occur to employes of railroad companies. Such, however, is not the fact. Of the 353 deaths from cars and engines reported during 1929, 169, or nearly 48 per cent, occurred to employes of coal mining companies, and most of these were killed by mine cars and motors and not by railroad cars and engines. As compared with this high total of deaths from cars and engines in the coal mining industries, only 113, or approximately one-third of the deaths from cars and engines, occurred to employes of railroad companies. Deaths from cars and engines in other industries were reported as follows: construction and contracting 13, manufacturing 35, quarries 11, transportation other than railroad transportation 6, public utilities 3, wholesale trade 1, and State and municipal 2.

Falls killed 209 workers during 1929 and were responsible for the third highest total of deaths in industry, contributing 10.4 per cent of the total deaths from all causes. The majority of deaths from falls occurred in the construction and contracting industry. During 1929, 75 workers in this industry lost their lives through falls. This is more than one-third of the deaths resulting from falls in all industries. Manufacturing industries reported 52 deaths from falls during 1929, 60 per cent of which were reported from the metal manufacturing industries. Public utilities reported the third largest number of deaths from falls with a total of 16. Deaths from falls in other industries were as follows: anthracite mines 19, bituminous mines 6, quarries 3, transportation 8, retail stores 6, State and municipal 11, and miscellaneous industries 13.

In order to indicate the change in the relative importance of the causes of fatal and non-fatal accidents in industry during 1929 and their relative increase or decrease as compared with 1928, a table showing the percentage distribution of fatal and non-fatal accidents over the various cause groups for the year 1929 as compared with 1928 follows:

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF FATAL AND NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED DURING THE YEARS 1928 AND 1929

CAUSE	Per Cent Distribution of Accidents			
	Fatal		Non-fatal	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
TOTAL NUMBER	2,012	2,065	164,657	150,433
TOTAL PER CENT	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Working machinery	3.1	3.0	8.2	8.2
Boilers and pressure apparatus	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2
Pumps and prime movers	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3
Transmission apparatus	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1
Elevators and hoists	1.9	2.3	0.6	0.6
Cranes and derricks	4.1	2.9	1.9	1.6
Cars and engines	17.6	15.4	6.8	7.6
Motor vehicles	7.5	7.0	4.5	4.1
Other vehicles	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.7
Hand trucks	0.3	0.4	1.4	1.3
Water and air craft	0.7	0.7	0.0[1]	0.1
Handling objects—by hand	2.9	2.7	21.4	21.6
Hand tools	1.3	0.6	9.5	9.7
Electricity	4.1	4.0	0.6	0.7
Explosive substances	9.5	17.3	1.2	1.2
Hot and corrosive substances	1.7	1.6	3.5	3.4
Falling objects	28.7	24.8	15.1	14.7
Falls of persons	10.4	10.3	13.6	13.6
Stepping upon or striking against objects	0.8	0.5	6.2	6.3
Miscellaneous	2.8	4.4	4.3	3.9

[1] Less than one-tenth of one per cent

COMPENSATION

Agreements for the payment of compensation were approved during December, 1929, in 7,005 cases involving the payment of $1,460,523, to injured workers or their dependents. During the entire year 1929, compensation payments were authorized, either by approval of agreements or by awards in contested cases, in a total of 88,310 accident cases. These agreements and awards obligated the payment by insurance companies and self-insurers to injured workers or their dependents of compensation benefits aggregating $16,323,701. This is an increase of nearly 7,000 compensation cases and more than a million dollars in compensation benefits over the totals for 1928, or increases of 8.6 per cent and 6.7 per cent, respectively. During the 14 years that the Workmen's Compensation Law has been in effect in Pennsylvania, compensation payments have been authorized in 1,012,718 cases involving the payment of $166,607,621 in compensation. This is an average cost of $11,900,000 annually.

Fatal cases compensated during 1929 numbered 1,798, or 1.6 per cent less than the total in 1928. This decrease in the number of fatal cases compensated is the result of the reduction in fatal accidents effected during the year. The difference between the number of fatal accidents reported during a given year and the number of fatal cases compensated is due to the settlements made in

Interstate Commerce cases and in some few other cases which do not come directly under the provisions of the Pennsylvania Workmen's Compensation Law,—such as the cases settled under the compensation laws of other states, under the Federal Employes' Compensation Act, and under the Longshoremen's and Harborworkers' Compensation Law.

There were 3,558 permanent disability cases compensated in 1929 as compared with 3,334 cases in 1928, a 6.7 per cent increase. Increases were shown for all classes of permanent injuries except leg, and foot losses, and facial disfigurement cases. A table showing the increase or decrease in permanent injuries during 1929 as compared with 1928 follows:

Class of Permanent Injury	Number in 1929	Number in 1928	Per Cent Increase or Decrease in 1929
Eye losses	565	518	+ 9.1
Arm losses	78	70	+11.4
Hand losses	218	217	+ 0.5
Finger losses	1,691	1,425	+18.7
Phalanx losses	1,173	1,143	+ 2.6
Leg losses	95	126	—24.6
Foot losses	152	181	—16.0
Facial disfigurement cases	137	146	— 6.2
Miscellaneous permanent total disability cases	109	101	+ 7.9

Temporary disability cases in 1929 numbered 82,954, an 8.9 per cent increase over the number in 1928. While the number of temporary disability cases compensated in 1929 as compared with the number in 1928 increased as the natural result of an increase in accidents, the average severity of injury in temporary disability cases was perceptibly lower than in 1928. The average time loss for the temporary disability cases compensated in 1929 was 41.2 days as compared with 44.0 days for the cases compensated in 1928, a 6.4 per cent decrease.

The elimination of industrial wastes in this era of highly competitive industry is becoming an increasingly important factor in the realization of profits from industrial operations. Yet the waste through accidents has been given but very minor consideration by industrial executives generally. Accidents in Pennsylvania during 1929 actually cost industry in compensation payments to injured workers or to their dependents the round sum of $16,325,000. And this sum represents only a part of the cost. One insurance company executive estimates that actual compensation payments to injured workers and their dependents represent only one-fifth of the total accident cost. The other four-fifths cost, he says, is made up of such items as—(a) the cost of lost time by the injured person, (b) the cost of lost time by his coworkers, (c) the cost of lost time by foremen and supervisors, (d) the cost of machine damage and spoiled material, (e) the cost of interrupted production, (f) the cost to employe welfare and benefit associations, and (g) the cost in partially unearned wages after the injured employe returns to duty. On this basis, the cost of accidents to industry in Pennsylvania during 1929 was $81,750,000, or a per capita accident cost for the year of nearly $10.00 for every man, woman, and child in the State. What a substantial addition might have been made to surplus or dividends of industry if these accidents had been prevented. Yet their prevention was not impossible. The best minds of the safety movement declare that only two per cent of the accidents in industry can be classed as unpreventable.

The problem of the rising cost of accidents in industry must have the close scrutiny of cost accountants and management executives. A per capita cost of $10.00 for accidents in industry is too serious to be disregarded.

A FAIRLY GOOD FINISH

THIRTY COUNTIES SHOWED REDUCED ACCIDENT TOTAL FOR DECEMBER, 1929, AS COMPARED WITH DECEMBER, 1928. CAN WE GET OFF TO A GOOD START IN JANUARY WITH A REDUCTION OF ACCIDENTS IN EVERY COUNTY? KEEP OUT OF THE RED IN 1930!

This table gives the record of accidents reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation from industries other than coal mining and transportation and public utilities.

COUNTY[1]	December, 1929			December, 1928			Per Cent Increase or Decrease
	Fatal	Non-fatal[2]	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal[2]	Total	
Adams	..	14	14	..	29	29	—51.72
Allegheny	12	1,364	1,376	11	1,070	1,081	+27.29
Armstrong	..	54	54	1	58	59	— 8.47
Beaver	3	155	158	5	154	159	— 0.63
Bedford	1	17	18	..	25	25	—28.00
Berks	..	272	272	2	249	251	+ 8.37
Blair	1	81	82	..	61	61	+34.43
Bradford	1	26	27	..	26	26	+ 3.85
Bucks	2	63	65	2	48	50	+30.00
Butler	1	57	58	..	38	38	+52.63
Cambria	1	86	87	2	80	82	+ 6.10
Cameron	..	5	5	..	6	6	—16.67
Carbon	2	20	22	1	27	28	—21.43
Centre	1	25	26	1	29	30	—13.33
Chester	..	101	101	..	113	113	+10.62
Clarion	1	13	14	..	12	12	+16.67
Clearfield	..	54	54	..	50	50	+ 8.00
Clinton	..	33	33	..	39	39	—15.38
Columbia	..	24	24	..	16	16	+50.00
Crawford	..	65	65	..	58	58	+12.07
Cumberland	2	50	52	1	58	59	—11.87
Dauphin	3	177	180	..	171	171	+ 5.26
Delaware	2	225	227	1	120	121	+87.60
Elk	1	52	53	..	28	28	+89.29
Erie	2	175	177	..	145	145	+22.07
Fayette	..	82	82	..	65	65	+26.15
Forest	..	4	4	..	10	10	—60.00
Franklin	..	45	45	..	42	42	+ 7.14
Fulton	..	3	3	..	4	4	—25.00
Greene	1	11	12	..	17	17	—29.41
Huntingdon	2	18	20	..	20	20	....
Indiana	..	32	32	..	23	23	+39.13
Jefferson	1	20	21	..	25	25	—16.00
Juniata	..	5	5	..	10	10	—50.00
Lackawanna	1	139	140	1	124	125	+12.00
Lancaster	2	162	164	..	163	163	+ 0.61
Lawrence	1	52	53	..	58	58	— 8.62
Lebanon	..	40	40	..	62	62	—35.48
Lehigh	1	131	132	2	113	115	+14.78
Luzerne	1	157	158	3	181	184	—14.13
Lycoming	..	97	97	3	71	74	+31.08
McKean	2	136	138	..	105	105	+31.43
Mercer	..	57	57	2	67	69	—17.39
Mifflin	..	23	23	1	51	52	—55.77
Monroe	..	25	25	..	13	13	+92.31
Montgomery	2	218	220	3	231	234	— 5.98
Montour	..	17	17	..	19	19	—10.53
Northampton	2	141	143	2	135	137	+ 4.38
Northumberland	1	78	79	1	61	62	+27.42
Perry	..	4	4	..	6	6	—33.35
Philadelphia	8	1,586	1,594	18	1,506	1,524	+ 4.59
Pike	..	7	7	..	6	6	+16.67
Potter	..	8	8	..	6	6	+33.33
Schuylkill	3	99	102	1	94	95	+ 7.37
Snyder	1	5	6	..	5	5	+20.00
Somerset	..	25	25	..	27	27	— 7.41
Sullivan	..	6	6	..	.....	.....	*
Susquehanna	..	11	11	..	14	14	—21.43
Tioga	..	24	24	..	27	27	—11.11
Union	..	7	7	..	12	12	—41.67
Venango	2	50	52	1	64	65	—20.00
Warren	..	60	60	1	41	42	+42.86
Washington	..	101	101	1	120	121	—16.53
Wayne	..	14	14	..	19	19	—26.32
Westmoreland	2	208	210	2	185	187	+12.30
Wyoming	..	4	4	..	6	6	—33.33
York	2	144	146	3	93	96	+52.08
Out of State[3]	1	25	26	..	not recorded	not recorded	
TOTAL	72	7,289	7,361	72	6,611	6,683	+10.15

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[1] Counties showing an increase in the total number of accidents are printed in red.

[2] Accidents resulting in disability lasting 2 or more days.

[3] By amendment to Compensation Law, effective April 29, 1929, accidents to employes of Pennsylvania concerns temporarily engaged in work in another State are compensable under the Pennsylvania Law.

* Increase not computable.

WHAT WAS THE ACCIDENT EXPERIENCE FOR YOUR COUNTY IN 1929 AS COMPARED WITH 1928? THIRTEEN OF 67 COUNTIES IN THE STATE ARE PLACED ON THE ROLL OF HONOR FOR INDUSTRIAL SAFETY IN 1929 BECAUSE OF ACCIDENT REDUCTION. IS YOUR COUNTY AMONG THE THIRTEEN? WYOMING COUNTY HAD THE GREATEST PERCENTAGE REDUCTION IN ACCIDENTS FOR THE YEAR, MCKEAN COUNTY HAD THE LARGEST ACCIDENT INCREASE.

This table gives the record of accidents reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation from industries other than coal mining and transportation and public utilities.

COUNTY[1]	12 Months, 1929			12 Months, 1928			Per Cent Increase or Decrease in 1929
	Fatal	Non-fatal[2]	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal[2]	Total	
Adams	...	333	333	3	333	336	— 0.89
Allegheny	190	19,172	19,362	152	15,453	15,605	+24.08
Armstrong	10	987	997	6	865	871	+14.47
Beaver	33	2,439	2,472	24	2,123	2,147	+15.14
Bedford	4	249	253	3	237	240	+ 5.42
Berks	10	3,862	3,872	23	3,391	3,414	+13.42
Blair	6	1,190	1,196	7	974	981	+21.92
Bradford	3	454	457	7	442	449	+ 1.78
Bucks	9	731	740	12	730	742	— 0.27
Butler	4	903	907	7	708	715	+26.85
Cambria	12	985	997	19	977	996	+ 0.10
Cameron	...	65	65	...	46	46	+41.30
Carbon	2	300	302	3	289	292	+ 3.42
Centre	3	429	432	6	386	392	+10.20
Chester	11	1,485	1,496	15	1,309	1,324	+12.99
Clarion	2	288	290	1	234	235	+23.40
Clearfield	6	705	711	2	723	725	— 1.93
Clinton	4	424	428	4	562	566	—24.38
Columbia	4	302	306	5	276	281	+ 8.90
Crawford	7	1,148	1,155	3	791	794	+45.47
Cumberland	5	742	747	5	671	676	+10.50
Dauphin	23	2,260	2,283	16	2,346	2,362	— 3.35
Delaware	21	2,633	2,654	23	1,999	2,022	+21.36
Elk	3	580	583	4	567	571	+ 2.10
Erie	17	2,968	2,985	16	2,151	2,167	+37.75
Fayette	8	988	996	8	987	995	+ 0.10
Forest	1	75	76	1	75	76	......
Franklin	2	755	757	5	624	629	+20.35
Fulton	1	70	71	...	58	58	+22.41
Greene	4	233	237	5	164	169	+40.24
Huntingdon	4	415	419	7	357	364	+15.11
Indiana	5	582	587	8	543	551	+ 6.53
Jefferson	5	354	359	1	397	398	— 9.80
Juniata	1	87	88	...	108	108	—18.52
Lackawanna	9	1,535	1,544	15	1,650	1,665	— 7.27
Lancaster	15	2,148	2,163	7	2,091	2,098	+ 3.10
Lawrence	8	946	954	6	886	892	+ 6.95
Lebanon	6	848	854	3	751	754	+13.26
Lehigh	22	1,812	1,834	13	1,729	1,742	+ 5.28
Luzerne	28	2,511	2,539	23	2,473	2,496	+ 1.72
Lycoming	11	1,230	1,241	12	1,197	1,209	+26.47
McKean	11	1,791	1,802	4	1,164	1,168	+54.28
Mercer	6	1,042	1,048	12	903	915	+14.54
Mifflin	8	447	455	5	496	501	— 9.18
Monroe	3	344	347	...	324	324	+ 7.10
Montgomery	27	3,357	3,384	28	3,188	3,216	+ 5.22
Montour	2	218	220	3	194	197	+11.68
Northampton	22	1,953	1,975	28	1,816	1,844	+ 7.10
Northumberland	7	1,020	1,027	3	947	950	+ 8.11
Perry	1	112	113	...	108	108	+ 4.63
Philadelphia	182	22,841	23,023	178	21,253	21,431	+ 7.43
Pike	1	74	75	...	56	56	+33.93
Potter	2	156	158	3	130	133	+18.80
Schuylkill	18	1,438	1,456	13	1,307	1,320	+10.30
Snyder	3	85	88	1	90	91	— 3.30
Somerset	2	386	388	3	367	370	+ 4.86
Sullivan	...	62	62	...	44	44	+40.91
Susquehanna	4	174	178	1	164	165	+ 7.88
Tioga	3	359	362	4	360	364	— 0.55
Union	...	99	99	1	113	114	—13.16
Venango	8	836	844	11	693	704	+19.89
Warren	4	793	797	3	528	531	+50.09
Washington	12	1,650	1,662	20	1,445	1,465	+13.45
Wayne	2	279	281	...	242	242	+16.14
Westmoreland	20	3,080	3,100	22	2,494	2,516	+19.24
Wyoming	...	67	67	1	96	97	—30.93
York	9	1,969	1,978	17	1,800	1,817	+ 8.86
Out of State[3]	6	221	227	...	......	......	....
TOTALS	882	105,076	105,958	841	92,995	93,836	+12.92

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[1] Counties showing an increase in the total number of accidents are printed in red.

[2] Accidents resulting in disability lasting 2 or more days.

[3] By amendment to Compensation Law, effective April 29, 1929, accidents to employes of Pennsylvania concerns temporarily engaged in work in another State are compensable under the Pennsylvania Law.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

ACCIDENT REPORTS RECEIVED

1929	Total			General Industrial		Coal Mining		Transportation and Public Utilities	
	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal
TOTAL—1929..........	166,669	2,012	164,657	879	105,076	927	50,674	206	8,907
January................	13,805	161	13,644	78	8,396	66	4,432	17	816
February..............	12,277	137	12,140	51	7,183	74	4,330	12	627
March..................	13,907	195	13,712	65	8,613	112	4,335	18	764
April....................	12,744	151	12,593	75	8,153	67	3,878	9	562
May.....................	13,856	179	13,677	78	8,678	78	4,333	23	666
June....................	13,818	139	13,679	58	9,071	63	3,807	18	801
July.....................	13,475	173	13,302	89	9,102	65	3,498	19	702
August.................	16,694	182	16,512	87	11,048	80	4,578	15	886
September.............	13,771	181	13,590	74	8,754	84	4,090	23	746
October................	15,855	181	15,674	81	9,769	83	5,077	17	828
November..............	14,074	164	13,910	71	9,020	75	4,095	18	795
December..............	12,393	169	12,224	72	7,289	80	4,221	17	714
TOTAL—1928......	152,498	2,065	150,433	838	92,995	1,016	47,997	211	9,441
*GRAND TOTAL...	2,496,978	32,932	2,464,046	14,060	1,560,420	13,835	690,464	5,037	213,162

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* Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.

AGREEMENTS APPROVED BY THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

1929	Total	Fatal	Permanent Disability	Temporary Disability
TOTAL—1929	88,310	1,798	3,558	82,954
January	7,342	151	300	6,891
February	6,249	129	260	5,860
March	7,554	164	277	7,113
April	8,087	215	326	7,546
May	7,495	150	304	7,041
June	7,626	157	320	7,149
July	7,028	129	300	6,599
August	7,196	140	278	6,778
September	7,268	114	267	6,887
October	7,501	152	323	7,026
November	7,959	117	298	7,544
December	7,005	180	305	6,520
TOTAL—1928	81,331	1,827	3,334	76,170
*GRAND TOTAL	1,012,718	27,381	30,856	954,481

COMPENSATION AWARDED AND PAID

1929	AWARDED				PAID			
	Total Compensation Awarded	Fatal Compensation Awarded	Permanent Disability Compensation Awarded	Temporary Disability Compensation Awarded	Total Compensation Paid	Fatal Compensation Paid	Permanent Disability Compensation Paid	Temporary Disability Compensation Paid
TOTAL—1929............	$ 16,323,701	$ 6,317,700	$ 3,906,550	$ 6,099,451	$ 13,374,017	$ 3,773,219	$ 3,501,347	$ 6,099,451
January..................	1,377,476	503,047	339,299	535,130	1,205,786	329,519	341,137	535,130
February.................	1,115,954	473,335	285,004	357,615	889,916	288,628	243,673	357,615
March.....................	1,332,970	500,802	310,464	521,704	1,108,206	316,728	269,774	521,704
April......................	1,789,498	817,253	341,795	630,450	1,403,120	431,814	340,856	630,450
May.......................	1,399,557	538,346	317,032	544,179	1,140,754	286,619	309,956	544,179
June......................	1,373,017	463,669	384,272	525,076	1,216,631	297,138	394,417	525,076
July.......................	1,259,898	382,176	336,543	541,179	1,212,412	390,309	280,924	541,179
August....................	1,378,884	562,965	346,800	469,119	1,057,748	316,318	272,311	469,119
September................	1,061,047	397,132	243,351	420,564	893,336	220,683	252,089	420,564
October...................	1,562,756	639,199	355,326	568,231	1,100,132	296,259	235,642	568,231
November................	1,212,121	411,366	318,568	482,187	1,036,524	325,224	229,113	482,187
December................	1,460,523	628,410	328,096	504,017	1,109,452	273,980	331,455	504,017
TOTAL—1928........	$ 15,298,836	$ 6,241,778	$ 3,565,567	$ 5,491,491	$ 12,245,743	$ 3,564,570	$ 3,189,682	$ 5,491,491
*GRAND TOTAL....	$166,607,621	$77,986,128	$35,353,755	$53,267,738	$119,689,332	$36,338,698	$30,082,896	$53,267,738

* Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.

COMPILED FROM RECORDS IN THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

**PERMANENT INJURIES

1929	Loss of Legs		Loss of Arms		Loss of Hands		Loss of Feet		Loss of Eyes	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded
TOTAL—1929	95	$ 261,647	78	$ 222,828	218	$ 512,707	152	$ 311,237	565	$ 1,023,074
January	6	17,932	11	31,223	22	49,946	13	27,423	40	67,974
February	9	24,268	4	10,920	12	27,707	18	35,067	33	61,494
March	11	29,509	5	16,083	17	40,931	8	16,111	42	72,675
April	10	27,048	5	12,817	23	55,374	15	28,311	45	84,593
May	7	18,865	7	20,503	18	43,118	16	32,687	53	94,840
June	10	26,165	6	16,825	18	38,295	7	13,651	52	93,186
July	5	13,932	4	11,687	17	38,593	19	39,952	46	80,394
August	5	12,864	8	24,360	17	39,932	17	36,164	53	102,270
September	4	10,874	5	11,831	12	29,537	7	13,950	42	68,523
October	6	16,770	8	21,605	26	64,408	17	35,323	55	101,997
November	7	21,285	8	23,720	18	43,655	8	17,526	59	112,487
December	15	42,135	7	21,254	18	41,211	7	15,072	45	82,641
TOTAL—1928	126	$ 325,123	70	$ 186,244	217	$ 482,159	181	$ 354,679	518	$ 865,173
*GRAND TOTAL	1,470	$3,332,347	1,043	$2,388,303	3,282	$6,160,065	2,050	$3,493,463	8,131	$11,652,658

**PERMANENT INJURIES—(Concluded)

1929	Loss of Fingers		Loss of Phalanges		Facial Disfigurement		Miscellaneous	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded
TOTAL—1929	1,691	$ 709,850	1,173	$ 272,888	137	$ 67,714	109	$ 524,605
January	131	58,753	94	22,071	11	8,921	11	55,056
February	125	54,225	77	19,231	6	5,861	9	46,231
March	149	58,769	83	20,252	9	4,629	11	51,505
April	167	67,838	112	25,108	18	7,232	8	33,474
May	139	59,076	98	24,447	18	5,596	3	17,900
June	139	56,385	104	23,611	20	7,470	23	108,684
July	138	58,758	105	24,917	10	5,409	13	62,901
August	122	51,597	78	17,150	9	7,945	11	54,518
September	150	65,040	97	18,579	7	6,852	4	18,165
October	158	67,735	111	26,941	13	4,047	3	16,500
November	120	48,078	105	25,417	6	1,347	6	25,053
December	153	63,596	109	25,164	10	2,405	7	34,618
TOTAL—1928	1,425	$ 566,800	1,143	$ 252,101	146	$ 66,273	101	$ 467,015
*GRAND TOTAL	9,879	$3,585,265	7,982	$1,585,851	646	$357,087	648	$2,798,716

* Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916

** Multiple losses separated, respectively.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DURING DECEMBER, 1929

CAUSE	Total of All Industries		Construction and Contracting						Coal Mining				Quarrying and Mining other than Coal Mining		Manufacturing																	
			Building Construction		Other Construction		Contracting		Anthracite		Bituminous				Total of Manufacturing Industries		Chemicals and Allied Products		Clay, Glass and Stone Products		Clothing		Food and Kindred Products		Leather, Rubber and Composition Goods		Lumber, Wood and Their Products		Paper and Paper Products and Printing and Publishing		Textiles	
*	F	N F	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF
TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES	169	12,224	2	413	13	463	4	617	56	2,474	24	1,747	3	137	25	3,835	3	141	2	262	1	174	2	410	..	112	1	248	1	181	..	205
Working machinery and processes	3	860	..	6	1	20	..	29	..	36	1	61	..	7	1	630	..	7	..	15	..	80	..	40	..	16	..	56	..	49	..	65
Boilers and pressure apparatus	1	16	..	...	1	...	..	1	..	2	..	...	..	1	..	4	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Pumps and prime movers	2	33	..	...	..	5	..	15	1	3	..	1	..	2	1	3	..	1	..	1	..	...	1	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Transmission apparatus	1	12	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	5	..	...	..	...	1	6	..	...	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..1	..	...	..	...	..	2
Elevators and hoists	...	89	..	...	..	1	..	3	..	16	..	20	..	1	..	27	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	7	..	...	..	1	..	1	..	3
Cranes and derricks	4	208	..	5	..	24	..	22	..	4	1	4	..	1	3	132	..	2	..	3	..	...	..	4	..	2	..	...	..	1	..	...
Cars and engines	35	921	..	...	2	4	..	4	12	316	3	386	1	8	3	47	..	2	..	5	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Motor vehicles	15	635	1	15	1	31	1	47	..	4	..	3	..	5	1	174	..	13	..	3	..	4	..	33	..	3	..	5	..	11	..	...
Other vehicles	1	65	..	1	..	1	..	7	..	2	..	2	..	...	..	28	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	22	..	...	..	4	..	...	..	1
Hand trucks	...	134	..	6	..	1	..	17	..	1	..	2	..	...	..	78	..	1	..	13	..	...	..	11	..	2	..	2	..	4	..	4
Water and air craft	...	6	..	...	..	2	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Handling objects—by hand	7	2,528	..	90	..	109	..	125	1	475	1	239	..	39	2	898	1	35	1	81	..	27	..	101	..	31	..	64	..	39	..	29
Hand tools	2	1,054	..	37	..	27	..	68	1	240	..	199	..	19	..	296	..	8	..	21	..	12	..	23	..	10	..	36	..	9	..	13
Electricity	5	64	..	2	3	1	1	...	..	23	..	14	..	...	1	11	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	3	..	...
Explosive substances	11	151	..	2	..	2	..	12	8	52	..	20	..	3	2	33	2	7	..	1	..	1	..	5	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	1
Hot and corrosive substances	...	389	..	24	..	17	..	16	..	18	..	7	..	1	..	212	..	12	..	11	..	2	..	18	..	7	..	2	..	5	..	15
Falling objects	56	1,980	..	43	1	68	2	68	32	726	17	532	1	31	2	369	..	12	..	32	..	3	1	25	..	11	..	20	..	9	..	14
Falls of persons	18	1,881	1	122	3	96	..	129	1	264	1	125	..	13	5	553	..	27	..	42	1	27	..	83	..	17	1	41	..	36	..	42
Stepping upon or striking against objects	2	651	..	47	..	30	..	28	..	154	..	65	..	1	2	194	..	6	..	17	..	11	..	23	..	6	..	5	1	11	..	13
Miscellaneous	6	547	..	13	1	24	..	25	..	133	..	67	1	5	1	140	..	7	1	12	..	5	..	13	..	5	..	12	..	3	..	3

* F. = Fatal
N. F. = Non-fata

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DURING DECEMBER, 1929—(Concluded)

CAUSE	Manufacturing—(Concluded)																Transportation and Public Utilities						Other Industries									
	Metals and Metal Products																								Trading							
	Total		Blast Furnaces and Steel Works		Rolling Mills		Foundries and Machine Shops		Fabrication		Car Repair Shops		Automobile Service Stations		Other		Steam Railroads		Other Transportation		Public Utilities		Hotels and Restaurants		Retail		Wholesale		State and Municipal		Miscellaneous	
*	N	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF
TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES	15	2,001	2	60	3	280	2	439	4	804	4	202	..	216	..	101	15	422	2	156	..	136	..	137	7	682	3	117	11	382	4	506
Working machinery and processes	1	284	..	1	..	48	1	66	..	151	..	11	..	7	..	18	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	9	..	24	..	1	..	8	..	24
Boilers and pressure apparatus	...	3	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	2	..	1	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	6	..	...
Pumps and prime movers	...	1	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	1	..	...
Transmission apparatus	1	...	1	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	1
Elevators and hoists	...	8	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	3	..	1	..	4	..	3	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	3	..	8	..	4	..	...	..	5
Cranes and derricks	3	119	1	6	1	19	..	35	1	46	..	10	..	3	..	1	..	6	..	1	..	1	..	...	..	2	..	...	..	3	..	3
Cars and engines	3	39	..	3	..	4	..	1	..	6	3	24	..	1	..	...	14	128	..	14	..	2	..	...	..	4	..	2	..	2	..	4
Motor vehicles	1	97	..	...	..	2	1	5	..	17	..	3	..	70	..	5	..	3	1	46	..	13	..	2	2	94	3	14	3	117	2	67
Other vehicles	...	1	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	7	..	...	..	5	..	...	1	7	..	5
Hand trucks	...	41	..	1	..	7	..	8	..	22	..	3	..	...	..	...	..	15	..	2	..	1	..	...	..	5	..	2	..	1	..	3
Water and air craft	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	2	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	1
Handling objects—by hand	...	461	..	16	..	67	..	102	..	204	..	46	..	26	..	30	..	75	..	29	..	25	..	38	1	181	..	44	2	42	..	119
Hand tools	...	157	..	7	..	13	..	31	..	53	..	25	..	28	..	7	..	29	..	6	..	12	..	15	..	47	..	8	1	23	..	28
Electricity	1	7	..	...	..	1	..	2	1	3	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	2	..	4	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	4	..	3
Explosive substances	...	15	..	2	..	3	..	3	..	1	..	...	..	6	..	2	..	...	..	...	..	4	..	...	1	4	..	...	..	10	..	9
Hot and corrosive substances	...	137	..	9	..	16	..	47	..	37	..	12	..	16	..	3	..	9	..	4	..	6	..	16	..	18	..	2	..	13	..	26
Falling objects	1	236	..	7	1	40	..	65	..	96	..	18	..	10	..	7	..	12	..	10	..	13	..	2	..	44	..	8	1	20	..	34
Falls of persons	3	222	..	6	1	39	..	33	1	95	1	26	..	23	..	16	1	102	1	23	..	35	..	40	3	167	..	21	2	81	..	110
Stepping upon or striking against objects	1	96	..	1	..	15	..	20	1	40	..	8	..	12	..	6	..	20	..	6	..	4	..	9	..	55	..	4	..	12	..	22
Miscellaneous	...	77	..	1	..	5	..	20	..	30	..	13	..	8	..	3	..	21	..	8	..	5	..	2	..	24	..	6	1	32	2	42

* F. = Fatal
N. F. = Non-fatal

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DURING THE YEAR 1929

CAUSE	Total of All Industries		Construction and Contracting						Coal Mining				Quarrying and Mining other than Coal Mining		Manufacturing																	
			Building Construction		Other Construction		Contracting		Anthracite		Bituminous				Total of Manufacturing Industries		Chemicals and Allied Products		Clay, Glass and Stone Products		Clothing		Food and Kindred Products		Leather, Rubber and Composition Goods		Lumber, Wood and Their Products		Paper and Paper Products and Printing and Publishing		Textiles	
*	F	N F	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF
TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES...	2,012	164,657	97	7,233	103	6,126	45	6.889	518	27,543	409	23,131	42	2,033	383	60,132	35	2,684	33	4,477	4	2,219	24	5,435	5	1,521	18	3,946	7	2,461	10	2,938
Working machinery and processes..................	63	13,564	2	195	3	255	2	282	5	412	8	881	3	100	34	10.233	2	127	6	295	1	1.060	1	486	1	378	1	950	3	655	1	823
Boilers and pressure apparatus	15	252	..	8	7	10	2	17	2	32	...	5	..	3	3	109	..	15	..	3	..	2	..	13	..	......	..	1	..	4	..	4
Pumps and prime movers.....	9	401	..	21	...	31	..	89	3	33	1	34	..	6	4	116	1	42	..	12	..	1	1	9	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	2
Transmission apparatus......	6	192	..	1	...	......	..	3	1	32	...	13	..	6	5	124	..	7	2	13	..	4	..	7	..	2	1	5	..	8	..	18
Elevators and hoists.........	39	974	5	48	...	27	..	22	9	146	6	148	..	17	9	308	2	15	1	19	..	14	1	55	..	13	..	14	1	32	1	32
Cranes and derricks..........	83	3,084	11	125	9	250	4	333	1	71	1	66	3	70	49	1,908	..	63	3	39	..	1	..	48	1	11	..	11	..	22	2	7
Cars and engines............	353	11,269	1	10	11	46	1	67	84	3,406	85	4,797	11	164	35	877	2	39	4	201	..	1	..	11	..	9	1	21	..	20	..	5
Motor vehicles..............	151	7,357	4	255	19	397	6	455	...	17	2	29	3	50	24	2,258	4	171	1	82	..	30	7	478	..	27	1	105	2	165	..	28
Other vehicles..............	22	1.088	..	15	...	29	2	103	...	19	1	27	..	9	5	385	1	20	..	7	..	1	1	223	..	3	2	109	..	6	..	3
Hand trucks.................	6	2,333	..	85	...	79	..	154	...	13	...	14	..	13	6	1,498	..	46	1	242	..	19	..	132	1	72	..	67	..	101	..	56
Water and air craft..........	15	71	1	1	5	10	..	17	...	......	...	7	..	4	1	14	..	1	..	1	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	1	..	.....
Handling objects—by hand...	57	35,185	6	1,612	2	1,385	..	1.613	13	5,225	4	3,430	..	507	16	14.535	1	627	4	1,442	..	317	1	1,369	..	322	2	929	..	504	..	615
Hand tools.................	27	15,614	4	656	...	558	..	723	2	3.109	...	2,615	..	239	15	5,206	..	242	3	250	1	173	1	470	..	126	2	601	..	114	1	168
Electricity.................	83	1,029	4	22	9	29	2	11	12	195	8	271	..	13	20	316	2	5	1	20	..	4	2	18	1	3	..	1	..	10	2	16
Explosive substances.........	191	1,905	2	43	2	50	4	102	78	693	61	238	3	46	34	458	15	83	..	29	..	6	2	35	..	10	..	11	..	4	..	17
Hot and corrosive substances.	33	5,743	2	357	1	254	..	178	...	205	2	148	..	27	23	3,505	..	227	..	220	1	54	1	270	..	77	..	54	..	74	..	152
Falling objects..............	578	24.956	11	712	7	753	9	787	279	8,041	224	7,129	14	408	22	5,386	1	197	..	506	..	42	1	284	..	95	1	336	..	155	..	151
Falls of persons.............	209	22,377	41	1,883	23	1,123	11	1,107	19	2,844	6	1,584	3	204	52	7,244	3	480	5	552	..	291	4	980	1	218	6	451	..	358	2	501
Stepping upon or striking against objects...........	16	10,254	2	977	2	567	..	559	1	1,784	...	881	..	55	8	3,501	1	170	..	353	1	162	..	307	..	95	..	157	1	162	..	279
Miscellaneous..............	56	7,009	1	207	3	273	2	267	9	1,266	...	814	2	92	18	2,151	..	107	2	191	..	37	1	240	..	59	1	120	..	65	1	61

* F. = Fatal
N. F. = Non-fatal

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DURING THE YEAR 1929—(Concluded)

CAUSE	Manufacturing—Concluded																Transportation and Public Utilities						Other Industries							
	Metals and Metal Products																								Trading					
	Total		Blast Furnaces and Steel Works		Rolling Mills		Foundries and Machine Shops		Fabrication		Car Repair Shops		Automobile Service Stations		Other		Steam Railroads		Other Transportation		Public Utilities		Hotels and Restaurants		Retail		Wholesale		State and Municipal		Miscellaneous	
*	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF
TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES	242	33,439	37	1,079	68	6,455	23	6,862	81	13,562	26	3,064	7	2,417	5	1,012	128	4,860	24	1,929	54	2,118	1	1,653	42	7,720	14	1,739	86	4,190	66	7,361
Working machinery and processes	17	5,172	..	36	8	810	5	1,157	4	2,852	..	227	..	90	1	287	..	23	..	28	..	43	..	141	1	300	..	63	2	83	3	525
Boilers and pressure apparatus	3	67	1	3	1	11	..	13	1	30	..	8	..	2	..	.....	...	8	..	1	1	17	..	2	..	6	..	1	..	22	..	11
Pumps and prime movers	2	44	..	2	1	12	..	5	1	18	..	4	..	3	..	1	...	6	..	7	..	14	..	1	..	6	..	1	..	22	1	14
Transmission apparatus	2	60	1	2	1	5	..	25	..	24	..	3	..	1	..	.....	...	.....	..	1	..	1	..	.....	..	2	..	1	..	.....	..	9
Elevators and hoists	3	109	2	4	..	8	..	17	1	61	..	2	..	17	..	5	...	5	..	5	..	6	..	38	1	86	3	38	..	6	6	74
Cranes and derricks	43	1,705	8	95	12	465	6	429	13	570	4	113	..	33	..	1	1	52	..	19	..	30	..	1	..	26	..	9	1	22	3	102
Cars and engines	28	557	7	55	7	115	2	24	2	74	10	287	..	2	..	13	113	1,630	6	138	3	14	..	.....		38	1	18	2	26	..	38
Motor vehicles	8	1,142	..	6	1	64	1	37	4	209	..	36	2	790	1	30	1	69	10	518	5	165	..	22	21	1,047	6	207	34	967	16	901
Other vehicles	...	10	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	4	..	.....	..	.....	1	3	...	3	..	7	1	122	..	2	..	107	..	9	8	112	5	139
Hand trucks	4	743	..	33	2	184	1	163	1	320	..	43	..	.....	..	20	...	153	..	42	..	11	..	3	..	106	..	70	..	22	..	70
Water and air craft	1	11	..	.....	..	11	..	.....	1	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	...	1	4	9	1	.....	..	.....	1	1	..	1	..	.....	2	6
Handling objects—by hand	8	8,156	..	202	2	1,657	2	1,775	3	3,508	1	656	..	358	..	254	1	844	..	376	..	386	..	410	3	2,014	3	570	7	553	2	1,725
Hand tools	7	3,003	..	90	2	464	..	494	2	1,068	2	446	1	441	..	59	2	395	..	126	1	242	..	189	1	674	..	94	2	311	..	477
Electricity	12	233	1	4	3	36	..	37	6	127	2	23	..	6	..	6	1	3	1	37	24	78	..	4	..	19	..	2	..	10	2	19
Explosive substances	16	252	..	15	2	46	..	43	13	80	..	9	1	59	1	11	...	10	..	13	..	56	..	14	3	48	..	6	1	65	3	63
Hot and corrosive substances	21	2,346	10	188	3	476	2	765	5	676	1	130	..	111	..	31	1	93	..	47	..	74	1	239	1	155	1	33	1	160	..	268
Falling objects	19	3,560	2	126	7	855	..	797	9	1,422	1	293	..	67	..	60	1	219	..	108	1	137	..	51	3	444	..	120	6	224	1	437
Falls of persons	29	3,258	4	142	10	662	3	470	9	1,286	2	496	1	202	1	155	6	911	2	286	16	470	..	374	6	1,700	..	316	11	888	13	1,443
Stepping upon or striking against objects	6	1,763	..	31	1	356	..	339	3	743	2	144	..	150	..	53	...	211	..	73	1	111	..	100	..	632	..	117	..	249	2	437
Miscellaneous	13	1,248	1	44	5	216	1	269	3	490	1	144	2	85	..	23	1	224	1	89	..	141	..	62	1	309	..	63	11	448	7	603

* F. = Fatal
N. F. = Non-fatal

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED

MONTH	1925			1926			1927			1928			1929		
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total
January...........	200	15,339	15,539	150	12,815	12,965	170	14,497	14,667	161	11,975	12,136	161	13,644	13,807
February..........	171	14,208	14,379	149	11,958	12,107	184	13,101	13,285	145	11,912	12,057	137	12,140	12,277
	371	*29,547*	*29,918*	*299*	*24,773*	*25,072*	*354*	*27,598*	*27,952*	*306*	*23,887*	*29,193*	*298*	*25,784*	*26,082*
March............	158	15,517	15,675	185	15,606	15,791	162	14,332	14,494	145	12,539	12,684	195	13,712	13,907
	529	*45,064*	*45,593*	*484*	*40,379*	*40,863*	*516*	*41,930*	*42,446*	*451*	*36,426*	*36,877*	*493*	*39,496*	*39,989*
April.............	180	14,251	14,431	144	14,249	14,393	169	12,693	12,862	139	10,928	11,067	151	12,593	12,744
	709	*59,315*	*60,024*	*628*	*54,628*	*55,256*	*685*	*54,623*	*55,308*	*590*	*47,354*	*47,944*	*644*	*52,089*	*52,733*
May.............	170	14,523	14,693	171	14,521	14,692	172	12,869	13,041	360	13,041	13,401	179	13,677	13,856
	879	*73,838*	*74,717*	*799*	*69,149*	*69,948*	*857*	*67,492*	*68,349*	*950*	*60,395*	*61,345*	*823*	*65,766*	*66,589*
June..............	194	15,656	15,850	163	15,233	15,396	185	13,441	13,626	190	12,503	12,693	139	13,679	13,818
	1,073	*89,494*	*90,567*	*962*	*84,382*	*85,344*	*1,042*	*80,933*	*81,975*	*1,140*	*72,898*	*74,038*	*962*	*79,445*	*80,407*
July..............	178	16,440	16,618	190	15,586	15,776	176	12,548	12,724	138	12,291	12,429	173	13,302	13,475
	1,251	*105,934*	*107,185*	*1,152*	*99,968*	*101,120*	*1,218*	*93,481*	*94,699*	*1,278*	*85,189*	*86,467*	*1,135*	*92,747*	*93,882*
August............	188	15,141	15,329	183	16,513	16,696	172	13,660	13,832	175	13,633	13,808	182	16,512	16,694
	1,439	*121,075*	*122,514*	*1,335*	*116,481*	*117,816*	*1,390*	*107,141*	*108,531*	*1,453*	*98,822*	*100,275*	*1,317*	*109,259*	*110,576*
September.........	141	14,428	14,569	231	15,866	16,097	160	13,279	13,439	147	12,747	12,894	181	13,590	13,771
	1,580	*135,503*	*137,083*	*1,566*	*132,347*	*133,913*	*1,550*	*120,420*	*121,970*	*1,600*	*111,569*	*113,169*	*1,498*	*122,849*	*124,347*
October...........	155	13,982	14,137	166	16,389	16,555	161	13,564	13,725	167	15,091	15,258	181	15,674	15,855
	1,735	*149,485*	*151,220*	*1,732*	*148,736*	*150,468*	*1,711*	*133,984*	*135,695*	*1,767*	*126,660*	*128,427*	*1,679*	*138,523*	*140,202*
November..........	133	12,273	12,406	181	14,849	15,030	192	13,087	13,279	155	12,763	12,918	164	13,910	14,074
	1,868	*161,758*	*163,626*	*1,913*	*163,585*	*163,498*	*1,903*	*147,071*	*148,974*	*1,922*	*139,423*	*141,345*	*1,843*	*152,433*	*154,276*
December.........	141	13,612	12,753	203	14,699	14,902	150	11,619	11,769	143	11,010	11,153	169	12,224	12,393
TOTAL........	*2,009*	*174,370*	*176,379*	*2,116*	*178,284*	*180,400*	*2,053*	*158,690*	*160,743*	*2,065*	*150,433*	*152,498*	*2,012*	*164,657*	*166,669*

NOTE: The figures in italics represent the cumulative totals by month under each classification

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

DIRECTORY OF OFFICES

Harrisburg:................Office of the Secretary,
Industrial Board,
Workmen's Compensation Board,
South Office Building.
Bureau of Bedding and Upholstery,
400 North Third Street.
Bureau of Employment,
Executive Bureau,
Bureau of Industrial Relations,
Bureau of Industrial Standards,
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Statistics,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Bureau of Women and Children,
South Office Building.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Fourth and Blackberry Streets.

BRANCH OFFICES

Allentown:................Lehigh Valley State Employment Office,
529 Hamilton Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
6 Gernerd Building, 838 Hamilton Street.

Altoona:..................Cooperative State Employment Office,
Central Trust Building.
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Commerce Building.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
333 Central Trust Building.

DuBois:................Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Deposit National Bank Building.

Erie:......................State Employment Office,
1026 French Street.

Franklin:..................State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
413 Franklin Trust Building.

Gaines:...................State Workmen's Insurance Fund.

Greensburg: . . . . State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
306 Coulter Building.
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
608 First National Bank Building.

Harrisburg: . . . . State Employment Office,
Second and Chestnut Streets.

Hazleton: . . . . Bureau of Inspection,
713 Hazleton National Bank Building.

Johnstown: . . . . Bureau of Inspection,
427 Swank Building.
State Employment Office,
219 Market Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
1005 U. S. National Bank Building.

Kane: . . . . Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Kane Trust and Savings Building.
Bureau of Inspection,
Fraley and Field Streets.

Lancaster: . . . . Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building.
Bureau of Inspection,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Woolworth Building.

Lock Haven: . . . . State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
214 Vesper Street.

McKeesport . . . . Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building.

New Castle: . . . . Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building,
West Washington Street.

Oil City: . . . . Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building.

Philadelphia: . . . . State Employment Office (Main Office)
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Steele Building, Fifteenth and Cherry Streets.
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Workmen's Compensation Board,
Manhattan Building, Fourth and Walnut Streets.
Bureau of Women and Children,
1924 Chestnut Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
804 Commercial Trust Building.

Pittsburgh:................Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Bureau of Industrial Relations,
Fulton Building.
State Employment Office,
622 Grant Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
904 Park Building.

Pottsville:.................Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
1 Ulmer Building.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Baird Building.

Reading..................State Employment Office,
533 Penn Street.

Scranton..................State Employment Office,
Linden Street and Madison Avenue.
Bureau of Inspection,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
418 Union National Bank Building.

Sunbury:.................State Workmen's Insurance Fund
9 Witmer Building.

Towanda:................State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
216 Poplar Street.

Upper Darby:.............Bureau of Inspection,
6908 Market Street.
Bureau of Bedding and Upholstering,
303 McClatchey Building, 69th and Market Streets.

Wilkes-Barre:.............Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Coal Exchange Building.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
174 Carey Avenue.

Williamsport:.............Bureau of Inspection,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Heyman Building.
Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building,
343 West Fourth Street.

York:....................Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Central National Bank Building.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
917 Wayne Avenue.

Note. State Employment Offices are conducted in cooperation with the United States Employment Service.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Published monthly by

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

PETER GLICK, *Secretary*

LINCOLN C. CARSON AND EFFIE REIMENSNYDER, *Editors*

Vol. XVII MARCH, 1930 No. 3

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Colonel Matthew H. Taggart, *Insurance Commissioner*

STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE FUND

Philip H. Dewey, *Manager*
J. G. Bingaman, *Assistant Manager*

GOVERNOR FISHER SOUNDS CALL FOR SAFETY IN PENNSYLVANIA

Pennsylvania has been signally honored by the National Safety Council, which will hold its annual Congress at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, this year.

The attention of the nation will be directed to the activities of our State in its accident prevention campaigns. All the departments of the State government are cooperating with the Department of Labor and Industry in its efforts to reduce accidents, thus saving and protecting the lives, health, and limbs of our citizens.

The importance and necessity of devoting earnest consideration to the promotion of accident prevention in Pennsylvania may be realized from a consideration of the statistics of accidents for the year just ended. Exact figures of accidents for the year 1929 are not completely available, but the most reliable estimates indicate that more than 8,000 Pennsylvania citizens met death through injuries arising out of accidents during the year 1929, and more than 600,000 were injured, or approximately 0.8 accidental deaths and 61.7 accidental injuries for each thousand of population. Of the 3,750,000 workers employed, or engaged in gainful occupations in Pennsylvania, 2,012 were killed and 164,657 were injured during the year 1929, or a rate of 0.5 deaths and 43.9 injuries for every one thousand employed persons. On the highways during 1929, 1,893 citizens were killed and 35,648 were injured, or a rate of approximately one person killed and 19.5 persons injured for each thousand vehicles registered. Statistics of accidents in the home are very meager, and the best estimate of the accident toll in the homes of the Commonwealth during the course of a year can be little more than a guess. However, from the best sources of information upon which estimates may be based, it is believed that approximately 4,000 persons were killed and nearly 400,000 were injured in or about their homes during last year.

In recognition of the importance of the saefty movement, which means much to the happiness and prosperity of the people of our State, I hereby call upon all citizens, individually and collectively, to strive for the advancement of the purposes of the safety movement; to act safely at work, on the street, and in the home.

John S. Fisher

"SAFETY OVER PENNSYLVANIA"

By Harry D. Immel

Director, Bureau of Inspection

On the back cover of this issue of Labor and Industry appears the cut of a poster which symbolizes Pennsylvania's 1930 safety campaign. Lithographed in three colors this poster will be distributed to industry by the Bureau of Inspection.

However, this year's safety campaign in Pennsylvania is not limited to industry. Every Department of the Commonwealth having any safety function is participating. Thus it is hoped to reach those contributory causes of industrial accidents which come from a wrong attitude on the outside, and incidentally to develop a general safety-mindedness. These other Departments will distribute the poster in their own particular fields.

In the scope of this year's application, Pennsylvania's safety campaign gives consideration to the great National Safety Congress to be held in Pittsburgh in October. Because of that gathering it has been decided to dispense with the customary spring safety conference of the Department of Labor and Industry. The industries of Pennsylvania will be urged to send to the National Safety Congress the representatives they have been accustomed to send to the State conferences. Pennsylvania may not again in many years entertain the National Safety Congress, and the benefits to be obtained from its program are so great that no branch of industry can afford to overlook them. On another page of this publication is printed the call of Governor Fisher upon all citizens to take cognizance of the State's safety problem, of the safety campaign, and of the National Safety Congress.

The Bureau of Inspection is continuing this year its study of individual plant safety problems, its development of plant safety committees, and its work of impressing upon individual concerns, of whatever size, their supervisory responsibility.

The Bureau is preparing to issue a booklet of convenient size, full of safety information pertaining directly to Pennsylvania, and so presented that it will be of interest to every worker. This booklet will be available for general distribution. The safety pledge cards signed last year by almost all industrial workers in Pennsylvania are offered to those concerns that wish to renew the pledge, as well as to those who are following the more general practice of having only their new workers sign this year. The Bureau takes the position that all workers who signed the pledge in 1929 continue, because of the continuation of the campaign, to be bound by its terms, which are, "I pledge myself to do my best in Pennsylvania's safety campaign, to be responsible for no accidents to myself or to anyone, so that life may be happier and labor more profitable for me and my fellowmen."

JANUARY REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR

By Peter Glick

Secretary, Department of Labor and Industry

The report of the work of the Department of Labor and Industry for January, 1930, as submitted to the Governor, includes the following:

BUREAU OF BEDDING AND UPHOLSTERY

During the month of January, 49 samples were tested for adulterations. The Bureau also assisted the Department of Property and Supplies in buying bedding for several State institutions by analyzing 24 samples. During January 910 inspections were made and 133 violations were found, resulting in 11 prosecutions.

INDUSTRIAL BOARD

Public hearings were held on the tentative regulations for Storage and Handling of Photographic and X-Ray Nitrocellulose Films in Philadelphia, January 28, Harrisburg, January 29 and Pittsburgh, January 31. The criticism received at these hearings will be analyzed and submitted to the Bureau of Industrial Standards to be considered in the preparation of the final draft of this code.

A new rule was approved which will require guards to be placed at the point of operation of power-driven sewing machines, and an interpretation of the Fire Alarm Regulations was also approved.

BUREAU OF INSPECTION

A new industrial safety campaign was launched by the Bureau of Inspection in January for the purpose of maintaining and advancing the interest created by the special bureau activities of 1929. In connection with its own special safety work, the bureau assumed leadership in promotion of a safety campaign for this year which will embrace all state departments with safety functions. Two meetings of representatives of these departments were held during January, with the Director of the Bureau of Inspection presiding; the purpose being to plan details of the joint campaign.

Consideration was given to means for promoting interest in the National Safety Congress sessions to be held in Pittsburgh next October. The bureau agreed to lend its efforts to the development of a "Pennsylvania Day" in the congress, and also to organize a Governmental Official's Section which will admit of interchange of governmental experience in safety work and promote closer relationship between governmental and other safety agencies.

The concluding week of the month of January was devoted to a survey, by factory inspectors, to discover as many employers as possible who were not carrying compensation insurance. This survey was planned to assist the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation in its special drive to obtain compliance with the Compensation Act.

BUREAU OF REHABILITATION

The bureau in the month of January was able to release all approved requests on the waiting list for artificial appliances and training. Eight new approvals have been placed on the waiting list, and according to our financial statement to February 1, 1930, they can be released.

During January, the Bureau offered its services to 113 persons reported as disabled and 86 registered with the Bureau, requesting its services in obtaining employment. There were 31 disabled persons entered into suitable employment, and 33 other cases were closed as not susceptible, or otherwise ineligible to rehabilitation. During January, the Workmen's Compensation Board referred to the Bureau of Rehabilitation for investigation and report 29 petitions filed by disabled persons for lump sum payment of workmen's compensation. The Bureau's records on January 31 contained the names of 11,914 disabled persons reported from all sections of the Commonwealth.

Eighty disabled persons were aided financially by the bureau during January in training courses to fit them for suitable work. One blinded person and thirteen women were included among the disabled trainees. The bureau expended $2,306.70 for training during January, and obligated itself to pay for fifteen artificial appliances necessary for disabled persons to enter training or employment at a total cost of $1,990.00.

BUREAU OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

The Director of the Bureau of Women and Children attended the conference on Migratory Child Labor called by the League of Women Voters of the State of Maryland, held in Baltimore. Representatives from New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, and Pennsylvania attended this conference.

The problem of migratory child labor was considered from a threefold point of view: education, health, and social and legal. A committee is to be appointed consisting of one representative of the Department of Labor, one representative of the Department of Education, one individual representing the public, and one representing the manufacturer's point of view, from each of the states represented. To this committee has been delegated the task of working out a solution of the problem that may meet the needs and demands of the respective states.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

The Workmen's Compensation referees reported 1606 cases on hand January 1, 1930; new cases assigned during the month, 636; disposals, 633; on hand February 1, 1930, 1609. These cases include original claim petitions, petitions for modification, reinstatement, review, and termination of agreements, petitions for physical examination of employe, petitions for commutation of payments assigned for the purpose of taking testimony, and cases assigned for the taking of testimony upon request of compensation commissions of other states.

During the same period there were 100 appeals filed with the Workmen's Compensation Board from decisions of referees, and 23 appeals to the Common Pleas Courts of the State from decisions of the Workmen's Compensation Board.

STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE FUND

A total of 1634 new policies of insurance were issued by the State Fund during the month of January, 1930, that yielded an advance premium actually paid into the Fund at the time the policies were issued of $198,921.55. This is an increase of 41 policies over the number of policies issued by the Fund during the month of January, 1929, while the premium derived shows an increase of $39,454.18 over the amount of premium actually paid into the Fund on account of new policies issued during the month of January, 1929.

A greater percentage of policy holders whose policies expired December 31, 1929, renewed with the State Fund for the year 1930 than for any similar renewal period during the existence of the Fund.

INDUSTRIAL BOARD

The following rule and interpretation were approved by the Industrial Board at a meeting held February 19, 1930:

RULE

1. Ammendment to Rule 210 (l) and Rule 256 (a)—12 of the Regulations for Protection from Fire and Panic, Class II Buildings—Theatres and Motion Picture Theatres.

> "All projectors, stereopticons and spot lights shall be securely fastened to the floor. Projectors shall be provided with automatic fire shutters or aprons and all projectors that are so constructed that the eyes of the projectionist are exposed to the flare of the crater image or 'spot' shall be provided with an approved eye shield. Six months after date of promulgation of these regulations, every motion picture projector shall be equipped with an approved device, which in case of accidental interference with the proper operation of the projector, will function automatically and instantly to cut off the light and stop the projector before fire has occurred."

INTERPRETATION

1. Interpretation of Rule 106 (i) of Regulations for Protection from Fire and Panic—Class I Buildings.

> "It is interpreted that Rule 106, Paragraph (i) of Article 2 of the Regulations for Protection from Fire and Panic—Class I Buildings, is based on a building occupancy of 50 or more persons; this occupancy to include the entire building and not any particular floor or section thereof."

The following devices were also approved by the Board:

Company	*Device*
Kohler Company, Philadelphia, Pa.	A. C. to D. C. cross-over switch for emergency lighting.
Russell & Erwin Mfg. Co., New Britain, Conn.	Type No. 565 Panic Bolt.
American Abrasive Metals Co., New York, N. Y.	Alumalun Ladder Shoes.
Signal Engineering & Mfg. Co., New York, N. Y.	Types G, GD, T, and TD Fire Alarm Systems.
The Standard Electric Time Co., Springfield, Mass.	Types G, Mc, BC, and Mc-D.

DEPARTMENTAL NOTES

A new issue of Special Bulletin No. 25, "The Organization and Operation of the Department of Labor and Industry," is being distributed. In addition to Article XXII of the Administrative Code of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which defines the powers and duties of the Department, it contains much information of interest to all those whose business and personal affairs are in any way related to this Department's activities. It carries, under separate headings, comprehensive details concerning the functions of the various bureaus which are the constituent factors in the organization of the Department of Labor and Industry. A copy of this publication may be obtained by application to the Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg, Pa.

On account of the development in flying service, the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation has made a survey to determine whether these enterprises are complying with the law in taking out compensation insurance. As a result, it has been discovered that out of the twenty-five airports licensed with the State Aeronautics Commission, only about fifty per cent are carrying compensation insurance for their employes. The others have been notified by the Bureau that they must comply with the law which requires all employers to carry compensation insurance.

The Bureau of Workmen's Compensation is making a special effort to speed up reports of accidents to employes so that the beneficiaries of Workmen's Compensation insurance may receive their compensation awards as soon as possible. The law imposes a penalty of $100 for failure to report accidents within a given time, but the humanitarian element entering into every accident case should bring prompt reports without the necessity of prosecuting the employer.

For the year 1929, the average elapsed time for all employers operating as self-insurers and of insurance companies in reporting accidents was 17.9 days, while the average elapsed time for filing agreements for payment of compensation with the Bureau during the same period was 42.2 days. These figures can be materially reduced by the proper cooperation of the injured employe, the employer, the attending physician, the insurance carrier, and the Department of Labor and Industry.

Frequently accidents of minor character are regarded as trifling and are not reported by the injured employe to his employer. As a result of this neglect, and the failure to secure proper medical treatment, these injuries sometimes result in permanent disability and even in death.

S. W. Homan has been appointed Assistant Director of the Bureau of Industrial Standards, effective March 1, 1930.

Major John S. Spicer, Ordnance Reserve Corps, and chief of the accident investigation section, Department of Labor and Industry, left March 13, for Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to take a three months' course at the General Service Schools.

The detail is one that is greatly sought after by military men. The course covers tactics and strategy of the higher units, such as division, corps, and army; and is considered as a finishing school.

THEY PUT SAFETY FIRST*

Outstanding Records of Pennsylvania Industry Assembled by the Bureau of Inspection

The Allied Barrel Company, of Marcus Hook, which experienced 6 lost-time accidents with an exposure of 113,400 man-hours in the first 8 months of 1928, showed for the same period in 1929, 3 lost-time accidents for an exposure of 129,600 man-hours.

The United States Asbestos plant, at Manheim, reports for 1929 a record which, at the end of the year, showed a continuing period of 80 days without lost-time accident, 2 perfect months, and a reduction of 30 accidents as compared with 1928, when the total was 50 as against 20 in 1929. To better this record in 1930 is the ambition of James Pyott, Safety and Personnel Director, and his co-workers.

The Congoleum-Nairn Company, Incorporated, of Marcus Hook, has installed an electric signal light at the main entrance to the plant which shows a green light on every working day when no accident to an employe is recorded. A red light is shown when an accident occurs. This concern reported 22 lost-time accidents for 1,038,926 man-hours in the first 8 months of 1928, and 12 lost-time accidents for 1,106,331 man-hours in the same period of 1929.

The Stephens Lumber Company, of Monongahela City, boasts the proud record of having operated a planing mill, lumber yard, and sheet metal shop with an average of 12 employes for the last 6 years without one cent of medical costs for accidents, which means without any personal injuries at all.

The Chester Plant of the Harbison-Walker Refractories Company, up to November 1, 1929, had won 5 notations on a silver shield, upon which was recorded each month in 1929, the name of the plant having the best safety record for that period. Thirty plants participated in the competition. Mr. A. R. Pennington, Manager of the Chester Works, is in charge of the safety work there.

Among concerns which contributed 100 per cent safety records in Pennsylvania's 1929 campaign was the Lubrikup Company, Incorporated, in Williamsport, with 15 employes.

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* This will be a monthly feature in **Labor and Industry.** Pennsylvania concerns are invited to submit from time to time safety records that they consider worthy of publication. Address Director, Bureau of Inspection, Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg, or your Divisional Supervisor of the Bureau.

Every worker of the Rohm and Haas Company, Incorporated, of Bristol, manufacturers of chemicals, who sustains injury must appear before the safety committee and explain how he was hurt and who was responsible. The system is reported to be very effective in reducing accidents among the 160 employes.

The Kistler Leather Company, of Lock Haven, operated throughout 1929 with 2 lost-time accidents among 135 employes.

The Sinclair Refining Company, of Marcus Hook, had 5 lost-time accidents for 1,091,639 man-hours in the first 8 months of 1929 as compared with 11 lost-time accidents for 867,122 man-hours worked in the same period of 1928. Every accident is investigated and an effort made to prevent its recurrence.

The Culler Furniture Company, of Williamsport, manufacturers of household furniture, is one of the establishments of Pennsylvania to demonstrate that woodworking can be done without accident. No injury entailing loss of time was sustained by any of the concern's 25 employes in 1929.

The South Chester Tube Company, of Chester, reorganized its plant safety committee in 1929 to include the foreman of each department. This concern posts a green light at the plant entrance to indicate no accidents, a red light to show that an accident has occurred that day, and an orange light to indicate continuation of time lost by any workers through accident. Bottles to contain a red fluid are placed against the background of a bulletin board to indicate time lost through accident to workers in various departments, the fluid being graduated for all periods up to a month.

Twelve lost-time accidents among 540 employes in the Avis shops of the New York Central Railroad Company in 1929 are reported to constitute the best safety record of these shops since their opening in 1903. Only half this number of accidents resulted in as much as 3 days loss of time.

The Stauffer Chemical Company, of Delaware County, operating its plant 24 hours a day with 18 employes, had no lost-time accidents in 1928 and none in the first 9 months of 1929. On account of the comparatively small number of employes, a modified form of safety committee is established in charge of the plant superintendent.

Three lost-time accidents during 1929 among an average working force of 90 men and women were recorded by the L. M. Castner Company, Incorporated, of Williamsport, manufacturers of mirrors and picture frames. The concern is out to beat this record in 1930.

A 50 per cent reduction in accidents was reported by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company in its South Philadelphia Works for the first 8 months of 1929 as compared with the first 8 months of 1928.

The Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad Shops, at New Castle Junction, working 24 hours a day with 40 employes, reported no lost-time accidents during all of 1928 and up to November 1929, when this report was made.

The Midvale Company, at Philadelphia, won first place in 1929 in the annual Iron and Steel Safety Contest of members of the National Safety Council. Midvale's record was 2,011 employes, 2,848,371 hours worked, 4 lost-time accidents, frequency rate 1.404. Other Pennsylvania concerns listed among the 18 contestants in Group A were the Pittsburgh Steel Company, at Monessen, which finished in sixth place; the American Rolling Mill Company, of Butler, seventh place; Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation, North Side Works, at Pittsburgh, eighth place; Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation, of Aliquippa, tenth place; Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation, South Side Works, at Pittsburgh, fourteenth place.

The Eureka Paper Box Company, of Williamsport, with 28 employes, reports one lost-time accident for the year 1929.

The Heintz Manufacturing Company, of Philadelphia, under date of November 11, 1929, reported that 14 of its 23 departments had gone 319 days without a lost-time accident. The night press shop had its record broken at 296 days when an operator lost the end of a thumb through an accident described as "pure carelessness."

The Muster Company, silk throwers, of Berwick, reported at the end of 1929 no lost-time accidents to employes since 1909. This concern had an average of 65 workers over that period.

The McKeesport Tin Plate Company, at McKeesport, with 3,100 employes, reported only one lost-time accident, and that for a loss of a single day's time, in October, 1929.

One lost-time accident among 170 employes during the year 1929 was the record of the Baer Company, silk throwers and spinners, of Berwick.

The C. A. Caswell Woolen Mills, of Bloomsburg, reports one lost-time accident among 45 employes in 1929.

The Donora Works of the American Steel and Wire Company, at Donora, with 1,400 men employed in the Wire Mill, registered only 2 lost-time accidents in the first 10 months of 1929. This concern went through one period of 226 days without accident.

In December, 1929, the Farrell Works of the Carnegie Steel Company reported no lost-time accidents in the last 4 years among 50 employes in the Brick Department, with an exposure of 784,170 man-hours. The Blast Furnace with an average of 223 men had, on December 14, 1929, gone 580 days without a lost-time accident and with the record continuing. These men had worked 927,349 man-hours handling 24,676 ladles of molten slag, 45,431 ladles of molten iron, and 10,407 cars of other material.

The New Castle Works of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, with approximately 1,300 employes, reported under date of December 14, 1929, 82 days of operation without lost-time accident, and the record continuing.

The American Can Company, of New Castle, under date of December 5, 1929, reported no lost-time accidents for the year among 140 employes.

The Pysher and Son Manufacturing Company, of Montgomery, makers of furniture, operated throughout 1929 with no lost-time accidents among 22 employes.

The plants of the Carnegie Steel Company are contesting in 1930 for a splendid trophy 28 inches high, of sterling and bronze, which accurately represents a mill, and which will go to the plant that makes the best safety record for the year.

PROTECT
them from
Tuberculosis

Keep them away from sick people . . Insist on plenty of rest . . Train them in health habits . . Consult the doctor regularly . .

HEALTH IN CHILDHOOD—HEALTH IN MATURITY

By Ira E. Foutz

Publicity Secretary, Pennsylvania Tuberculosis Society

An important industry has a slogan, "Save the Surface and You Save All." In the health field those interested in combating tuberculosis are emphasizing the fact that if children are protected from tuberculosis, a great step forward will have been taken in lessening the ravages of the disease and in saving lives.

The facts about childhood tuberculosis and the importance of adopting preventive measures during the period of latency will be brought out in a health campaign to be conducted in April, 1930. Children threatened with tuberculosis may have smptoms so slight that they are overlooked. The layman cannot discover childhood tuberculosis because there are practically no reliable signs.

When certain indications of poor health are shown, the child should be taken at once to a physician for examination. These signs include underweight, slight weakness, poor appetite, paleness, tiring easily, and the desire to sit quietly rather than to romp with other children. Doctors use two tests to discover a tuberculosis condition in children: one the X-ray photograph; and the other the tuberculin test. The latter is a simple, harmless skin test which shows whether there are tubercle bacilli in the body (infection). If these tests show that a child has tuberculosis of the childhood type, he or she obviously has received quantities of the tubercle bacilli from someone, and if the close contact of the child with the tuberculous person is not broken the danger of developing active tuberculosis is great.

Efforts have been greatly increased in the past few years to carry on health work in industry. This has been found to be valuable both for the employer and the employe. Tuberculosis takes its greatest toll in the age group of 15 to 35 years. Because of this heavy inroad in these productive years of life, the campaign to protect children assumes great importance.

It is generally agreed that prevention is more effective than cure. The greater effort now being put forth to protect children from tuberculosis is an important advance toward securing and maintaining health in industry.

This special campaign to protect children is nation-wide, and in Pennsylvania is being conducted by the Pennsylvania Tuberculosis Society and its one hundred affiliated organizations. These have the cooperation of physicians, public health officials, and numerous civic and other organizations interested in public health and welfare.

Literature and posters are available. A motion picture entitled, "Tuberculosis and How It May Be Avoided," is being shown.

Additional information and material for promoting this campaign may be secured from county tuberculosis associations or from the Pennsylvania Tuberculosis Society, 409 Social Service Building, 311 South Juniper Street, Philadelphia.

RECENT DECISION OF THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

FOYLE *v.* COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Employer—Employe. Assistant County Superintendent of Schools held to be an employe of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Two claims were filed by the dependents of Martin E. Foyle, Assistant County Superintendent of Schools in Schuylkill County, who died as a result of injuries sustained in the course of his employment, one (No. 36,421) against the County of Schuylkill and the other (No. 35,238) against the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Department of Public Instruction. The referee awarded against the County and disallowed the claim against the Commonwealth. Upon appeal to the Workmen's Compensation Board the referee was reversed in each case and compensation was awarded against the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Both claims are now pending in the Common Pleas Court of Schuylkill County, Numbers 591 and 592, March Term, 1930, on appeals from decisions of the Board.

OPINION BY COMMISSIONER MORRISON—FEBRUARY 13, 1930

Martin E. Foyle, assistant county superintendent of schools of Schuylkill County, sustained injuries March 5, 1929, which resulted fatally that same day. He had been at Tamaqua on business connected with the schools and was returning in his motor car during a blinding rainstorm when the car was wrecked. With him at the time was his superior, County Superintendent Seltzer, and there is no dispute concerning the accident nor is it denied that decedent was in the course of his employment at the time.

The sole question for determination is whether Mr. Foyle was a state officer, or state employe, or an officer or employe of Schuylkill County. The guardian of Julia, Mary and Thomas Foyle, minor children of the decedent, filed claim petitions against both the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the county of Schuylkill.

The decedent was made assistant county superintendent of schools in the manner prescribed by the school code. The county superintendent "nominates" to the five officers of the school director's convention as assistant county superintendent and consequently it is important to consider the manner in which the county superintendent is chosen and the powers and the constitution of the school directors' convention. School directors are elected by the voters in the respective school districts. Every four years the school directors of districts other than districts presided over by district superintendents are required to meet in convention for the purpose of electing a county superintendent of schools (School Code, Section 801). He is to be "elected" (Section 1104). If the assembly of school directors elects a county superintendent and no valid objections are filed, the Department of Public Instruction is required to issue a commission to the county superintendent-elect within fifteen days (Section 1111). Objections must be in written or printed form, filed by a majority of not less than one-fifth the number of school boards under the supervision of a county superintendent, that is, school boards outside of districts supervised by district superintendent. If the Superintendent of Public Instruction accedes to the objections he shall then appoint for the full term, or remainder thereof, a person as county superintendent of schools (Section 1113); he may issue subpoenaes for investigation of the matter (Section 1114) the expenses of which are to be paid by the Commonwealth, by an order drawn on the treasury thereof out of an appropriation made for such purposes (Section 1115). Any county superintendent may be removed from office by the Superintendent of Public Instruction (Section 1119) and vacancy from any cause is filled by that official (Section 1120). The school code fixes the yearly salary of the county superintendent at $2,500 but the school directors' convention may increase it, warrants for the increase to be paid out of the school fund in proportion "to the district," that is, all the school districts in the county outside of those districts supervised by district superintendents. The county superintendent is allowed $500 for traveling expenses, his expense account to be vised by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The "nomination" of an assistant county superintendent by the county superintendent shall be an appointment until the end of the county superintendent's term of office on condition that the nominee is confirmed by the majority vote of the five officers of the school directors' convention of the county. If the county superintendent fails to nominate, or under certain other contingencies, the Superintendent of Public Instruction appoints the assistant county superintendent. In any event, the assistant county superintendent is commissioned by the Superintendent of Public Instruction (Section 1127). The vacancy of assistant county superintendent is filled by the county superintendent (Section 1128) but an assistant county superintendent may be removed from office by the Superintendent of Public Instruction (Section 1129). The assistant county superintendent's salary is fixed at $2,500 but the school directors' convention may increase it, the increase to be paid from the school appropriation to "the district" concerned.

In the first 200 sections of the School Code there is scarcely a reference, if any, to a county as a political division, the code speaking of relations between the Department of Public Instruction and the several "school districts." Section 207 provides that an assistant county superintendent is not eligible for school director except in a district "in which he is not employed." Vacancies in school boards are filled by the common pleas court of the county in which such district, or the larger part of it, is located. In Section 501 is the provision that taxes required by the school directors in relation to state appropriations shall be levied by the boards of school directors of the respective districts.

Section 3201 contains the requirement that the "county" is to furnish telephone, typewriter, and stenographer for the office of the county school superintendent and his assistant. The stenographer, chosen by the county superintendent, is paid out of the "county" treasury. The county treasurer pays to the school directors' association from county funds necessary expenses of school directors' convention at which county superintendent is elected (Section 808).

In Hower *v.* Wayne County (21 C. C. reports 289), the court said:

> "The common school system is separate and independent from that of the government machinery of the counties and townships and while the plaintiff is an officer of the county, having an office located in the county building at the county seat, we are of the opinion that he is not a county officer within the meaning of the Act of June 18, 1895."

The plaintiff was a county superintendent. The Act quoted is amended by the School Code (Sections 3201 and 3202) which require the county to furnish an office, certain equipment and pay the salary of the stenographer. Following the logic of the Hower opinion, the county superintendent is now more of a county officer than prior to the passage of the code.

Attorney-General Carson, in an opinion (Attorney General's Opinions, 1905-06, page 202), said:

> "The constitution expressly says 'no person shall be appointed to an office within any county who shall not have been a citizen and an inhabitant therein, one year next before his appointment.' There can be no doubt of the fact that the office of county superintendent is a county office. *** It is clear from this definition of the duties imposed upon such county superintendent that his functions are to be performed within the county for which he is chosen and no thought of extra-territorial duty can be inferred. ***"

The School Code changes to some extent the provisions of Act of 1854 upon which the quoted opinion was based. The Act of May 8, 1854, (P. L. 628) provides there shall be a county superintendent chosen "for each county" whereas now a county superintendent is not chosen "for each county" but for such part of any given county as is not under the jurisdiction of district superintendents. The exception is counties of 40,000 or less population.

In Lehman *v.* the Commissioners of Northumberland County (87 Superior Court 440) it was said:

> "When a county or municipal corporation, acting through the proper officials, is authorized to select the person who shall perform certain duties, define the nature of the duties and fix the compensation,

> as in the case of a borough policeman, the person thus selected is an employe of the county or the municipality as the case may be."

Respecting the contract of hiring the same court in the same case said:

> "The legislative intention was that the relation of employer and employe, within the meaning of that statute, should arise only where there was contract, either expressed or implied, of hiring. This implies that the employer has the right to select, either at large or from a class, the employe and that the employe shall have the right to accept or decline the employment."

Applying this ruling to the case of a county superintendent it is clear the Department of Public Instruction has not the right to select "at large or from a class" the county superintendent, though any one named for the latter place has the right to "accept or decline." To some extent the Superintendent of Public Instruction does "select a person who shall perform certain duties," though not as a rule, merely accepting the nomination of the school directors' covention but in case of vacancy, or death, the selection is solely within the powers of the Department of Public Instruction. It is wholly within that department's powers "to define the nature of the duties" of the county superintendent and to "fix his compensation" and neither of these things can be done by the county through any of its official heads or bodies, except as to the salary in excess of $2,500.00.

Almost the same situation applies to the assistant county superintendent, except that the Department of Public Instruction has no voice in his or her selection, the county superintendent appointing his own assistant. While the county superintendent fills vacancies in this office, the assistant county superintendency may be declared vacant and the assistant county superintendent removed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Department, however, "defines the nature of his duties." The School Code fixes compensation as to minimum salary and expense allowance and there is a direction and control, while not absolute, by the Superintendent of Public Instruction that approximates "the manner, method and means of performing the services" rendered by assistant county superintendent. The Compensation pays not only the minimum salary fixed by law but the additional salary authorized by the school directors' convention. The assistant county superintendent is obliged to contribute a stated portion of his salary to the Retirement Fund; he is eligible to a pension from the Commonwealth.

The salary of an assistant county superintendent is exempt from income tax but this exemption applies to both state and county employes. The United States Treasury department has made no ruling specifically mentioning county superintendents or assistant county superintendents but the following is the ruling relative to teachers' salaries:

> "Salaries paid to teachers are exempt from income tax only where the educational institution is maintained wholly by the State, and the relation of employer and employe exists between the State and the teacher. They are not exempt merely because engaged in educational work, nor because they are pensioned by the State."

Teachers are here given the relation of "employes" of the State though teachers are selected by local school boards.

Attorney-General J. W. Brown's opinion to the Secretary of Labor and Industry, March 9, 1926, is quoted by the appellee. It reads:

> "County superintendents and assistant county superintendents of public schools, being public or county officers and not employes of any of the various departments of the government of this Commonwealth would not be entitled to payment out of the appropriation above mentioned, even though they come under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act" (Opinions of the Attorney General, 1925–26, page 345).

The distinction between an officer and an employe is not so clearly shown by the lexicons. An employe of a corporation, invested with certain authority, becomes an officer and an officer in general seems to range higher than an employe and a person holding an office is an officer, Webster's International Dictionary elucidating with these words: "as a police officer," yet, according to the above-cited Lehman opinion, a police officer is an employe. The Board's rule bars an elective officer but our concern in the case at bar is solely to determine whether the decedent, assistant county superintendent, comes "under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act" and not whether the Commonwealth's appropriation, referred to by Attorney-General J. W. Brown is applicable.

The Board takes judicial notice that the *Pennsylvania State Manual*, the Commonwealth's official publication, lists assistant county superintendents under the head of "State Officials and Employes."

The Constitution of Pennsylvania provides that whenever a county shall contain 40,000 or more inhabitants it shall constitute a separate judicial district. The General Assembly shall provide for additional judges as the business of the said district may require. Counties containing a population less than sufficient to constitute separate districts shall be grouped into convenient single district or districts, or, if necessary, may be attached to contiguous districts as the General Assembly may provide (Article V, Section 5). Judges shall be elected by the qualified voters of the respective districts under which they are to preside (Article V, Section 15). The same section provides that on the address of two-thirds of each House of the General Assembly the Governor may remove a judge. Judges' compensation shall be fixed by law and paid by the state (Article V, Section 18). During their continuance in office they shall reside within the "districts" for which they shall be respectively elected (Article V, section 19). Common Pleas judges are required to file schedules of their regular sessions with the prothonotary of the State Supreme Court, in order that the prothonotary, as an officer of the Supreme Court, may assign judges for duty in other districts, if the occasion arises and while it appears this is not obligatory, judges are expected to, and do, accept these assignments whenever possible. Common pleas judges are not county officers, or employes, yet they are elected by the voters of the respective counties in which they sit or by the voters within the whole area under their jurisdiction. Narrowing the question to the county in which this case arises, Schuylkill, the jurisdiction of the common pleas court judges is coterminous with the county boundaries and they are chosen by the entire electorate of Schuylkill county, while the school directors who name the county superintendent are from an area not coterminous with the county and they represent an electorate much less than the total voting population of that county. The assistant county superintendent is chosen by neither the voters nor the school directors of the county nor by any portion of them, paid entirely by the State, subject to removal only by the State and with a preponderence of direction and control by the State, we are of the opinion he is a servant of the State.

It is an inescapable conclusion that the Department of Public Instruction of the Commonwealth is the employer, therefore, we sustain the appeal of the claimant and set aside the findings of fact, conclusions of law not consonant with this opinion, and also the disallowance, and direct an award of compensation to be made as follows:

AWARD

In accordance with the provisions of Article III, Section 307, of the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1915, and amendments, compensation is awarded the claimants as follows:

To the Guardian of Julia, Thomas and Mary Foyle, children of Martin E. Foyle, deceased, there is awarded compensation at the rate of 44 per cent of $23.07 (maximum compensation basis) or $10 a week (maximum compensation) from March 12, 1929, to February 23, 1930, on which date Mary Foyle becomes sixteen years of age, a period of 49 5-7 weeks, or the sum of.............................. $ 497.14

To the Guardian of Julia and Thomas Foyle, children of Martin E. Foyle, deceased, there is awarded compensation at the rate of 33 per cent of $23.07 (maximum compensation basis), or $7.50 a week (maximum compensation) from February 23, 1930, to July 13, 1932, on which date Thomas becomes sixteen years of age, a period of 124 3/7 weeks, or the sum of.. 933.21

To the Guardian of Julia Foyle, child of Martin E. Foyle, deceased, there is awarded compensation at the rate of 33 per cent of $23.07 (maximum compensation basis) or $7.50 per week (maximum compensation) from July 13, 1932, to October 18, 1933, on which date Julia becomes sixteen years of age, a period of 66 weeks, or the sum of.... 495.00

There is also awarded, covering the expenses of the last sickness and burial.. 150.00

$2075.35

REVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

Prepared By
The Bureau of Statistics

THE LABOR MARKET

State Employment Office Reports: A further lessening of the demand for workers throughout the Commonwealth was indicated in the reports from State Employment Offices for January, 1930. Applications for employment recorded at the State Employment Offices in 14 cities numbered 8,271 during the four-week period covered by the January report. Calls from employers were received for only 2,554 workers during this same period, or nearly 70 per cent less than the number of jobs required to provide employment for all who applied for work during the month. The records for January show that 2,945 persons were sent to these 2,544 available jobs and that 2,094 were reported as having secured employment.

The ratio of applicants per 100 jobs available for January, 1930, based on the State Employment figures for that month, was 325 to 100 as compared with a ratio of 266 to 100 for December, 1929, and with 248 to 100 for January, 1929. In other words, the ratio of applicants to jobs for January, 1930, is shown to be nearly 25 per cent less favorable than in January, 1929.

The trend of labor supply and demand as indicated by the State Employment Office figures during the last several years is shown in the following table of ratios of applicants to jobs.

NUMBER OF APPLICANTS FOR EMPLOYMENT AT STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES PER 100 JOBS OPEN

MONTH	YEAR				
	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
January	195	253	325	248	325
February	162	245	296	238	...
March	152	211	275	233	...
April	134	182	213	180	...
May	131	180	199	179	...
June	143	206	227	169	...
July	139	221	206	178	...
August	146	231	201	173	...
September	123	247	185	187	...
October	113	204	189	167	...
November	143	209	204	221	...
December	185	249	215	266	...
Annual	145	218	222	198	...

In considering these ratios of the public employment office data, it must be understood that they are not necessarily a true index of the actual situation in the labor market. The value of the public employment office records as an index of the labor supply and demand is limited by the extent to which employers and unemployed persons avail themselves of this service offered by the State. The more widespread use that is made of the public employment office services, both by employers and employes, the more valuable this index of the labor market becomes.

A distinct recession in the demand for workers in nearly all industries was disclosed in the January report. The slack period in construction work, particularly in street and highway construction, throws many men out of employment at this season of the year, and applications for this type of work show a corresponding increase. The demand for workers in manufacturing plants continued practically the same as in the late months of 1929 and appears to be relatively stronger than at this time last year. There were practically no calls received for workers in the transportation industry. Evidently, there are many workers on the rolls of the railroad companies who are furloughed and subject to immediate call as business warrants. On that account, only a very unusual demand for workers in the transportation industry is reflected in the State Employment Office figures. Stores were making their usual retrenchments of the post-Christmas season, and the demand for help in retail trade was extremely light. A lessened demand for workers in industry is expected in January due to the slack period of outdoor activity and to the seasonal recessions in manufacturing and mercantile lines following the peaks of Christmas business. However, the public employment office figures for January seem to indicate that the reduced demand for help was greater than the decreases which might be attributed solely to seasonal influences.

Reports from Manufacturing Firms: Employment and payrolls for manufacturing plants in Pennsylvania showed a further decline in January according to reports received from employers engaged in 51 lines of manufacturing activity in the Commonwealth. These data compiled by the Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank in cooperation with the Department of Labor and Industry show a 1.3 per cent decrease in manufacturing employment, and a 1.4 per cent decrease in payrolls for manufacturing plants in January as compared with December. Reports were received from 857 plants employing nearly 340,000 workers. Decreased employment was shown for 39 of the 51 industry groups covered in the report. Notwithstanding the fact that manufacturing employment in the State has shown a decline during the last four months, the index for January, 1930, is 4 per cent higher than for the same month in 1929, and the index of wage payments for the manufacturing industry is 2.9 per cent higher than in January, 1929. However, in January, 1929, manufacturing industries were recovering from the 1928 slump, and employment in manufacturing concerns at that time was definitely on the increase. All manufacturing groups, except those manufacturing building materials and house furnishings, show a higher level of employment for January, 1930, than for January, 1929.

Reports as to the number of employe hours worked in January in 557 manufacturing plants showed a 1.3 per cent decrease as compared with December. The metal, food, chemical, and leather and rubber industries were the only groups showing slightly increased operation for January as compared with December. The earnings of workers in manufacturing establishments averaged $26.58 a week in January as compared with $26.65 in December.

The Metal Industries: Blast furnaces, stove and furnace works, and hardware and tool manufacturing showed the largest decreases in operations among the metal industries during January. Closings for inventory periods and generally decreased business were reported in explanation of the reductions.

Transportation Equipment: Automobile plants showed some signs of increased activity. One company which had been practically closed down during a period of changes in machinery and equipment incident to production of a new model car expects to resume normal operations within a comparatively short period. Factories manufacturing automobile bodies and parts, while showing some increase in employment for January, were operating on reduced working schedules. The severe winter weather experienced during January resulted in much slack time in shipyards. Payrolls of shipbuilding concerns averaged 15 per cent less than in December. Railroad car building and repair showed little change as compared with December.

Textile Products: The textile group, except the clothing industries, displayed a marked depression in business. The silk, carpet, hosiery and other knit goods' industries all showed large reductions in employment and payrolls during January. With the exception of carpets and rugs, however, these industries were operating at slightly higher levels than in January, 1929. Seasonally increased employment and payrolls were reported for the men's and women's clothing industries. January employment for these two groups, however, was at a lower level than at this time last year.

Foods and Tobacco: Candy factories reported the usual curtailments following the Christmas holiday season. The confectionery industry has experienced a good volume of holiday trade and prospects for the Easter season are reported as good. The cigar and tobacco industry showed greatly reduced employment and payrolls for January. Many factories were closed down during the first week of the year in addition to a week's closing between Christmas and New Year's day. One large concern with factories in a number of localities has gone over to a 5-day instead of a 5 1-2-day week.

Building Materials: The lessened demand for building materials during the period of seasonal inactivity in the construction industry was reflected in the reports from manufacturers of building material products. Reduced employment and payroll totals were reported from all building material groups except cement which showed some slight gain over December. Brick, glass, and lumber showed greatly reduced production as compared with December, and the January employment and payroll totals for these industries were nearly 10 per cent less than in January, 1929. The furniture industry also reported a large seasonal reduction in operations with a volume of orders considerably less than last year.

Coal Mining: January reports from 155 collieries in the anthracite industry show a 4.7 per cent decrease in employment, and a 16.5 per cent reduction in payrolls as compared with totals for December, 1929. Comparison with figures for January, 1929, indicate that employment in anthracite mines for January, 1930, was 3.8 per cent less than a year ago, and wage payments were 18.2 per cent less than those for the comparative period in 1929. The bituminous industry in January showed a 1.3 per cent gain in employment, but a 7.4 per cent decrease in wage payments as compared with totals for December.

Construction and Contracting: A 10.8 per cent drop in employment and a 14.8 per cent decline in payrolls as compared with totals for December was shown in the reports from contracting firms. This reduction in construction activity was confined largely to street and highway construction operations. Employment for 9 firms reporting in this group dropped 63.4 per cent as compared with December. Work in the building industry seemed to be continuing at a fairly high level throughout the winter months, and employment for 25 building concerns showed a 2.8 per cent gain as compared with December. The seasonal recession of employment in the construction industry for January, 1930, was much less than in preceding years. The higher level of building construction during the winter months is attributed to the improved methods which permit the continuance of building work throughout the severe winter weather.

Trade: Employment in retail stores assumed normal proportions in January following the increase during the season of Christmas trade. An 18.2 per cent reduction in retail store personnel was indicated for the 72 stores reporting. The January level of employment in retail stores was 1.9 per cent less than for January, 1929. Wholesale establishments showed an 0.6 per cent employment decrease as compared with December, but the January employment total was 1.1 per cent higher than for January, 1929.

Summary: The trend of industrial employment in Pennsylvania for January was decidedly downward. Reduced employment was reported for all lines of industry including the manufacturing, coal mining, construction, transportation, and mercantile industries. Last year at this season, the industries were recovering from the slump during the fall of 1928, and employment throughout industry was inclining upward. The manufacturing group is the only industry which shows a higher level of employment in January, 1930, than for the same month a year ago. The level of manufacturing employment as a whole for January, 1930, is 4.0 per cent higher than last year, and wage payments 2.9 per cent in excess of those for January, 1929. January employment and payroll totals for all industries aside from the manufacturing industry are shown to be considerably lower than for the corresponding period in 1929.

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES OF STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1930

INDUSTRIES	Persons Applying for Positions			Persons Asked for by Employers			Persons Sent to Positions			Persons Receiving Positions		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
GRAND TOTAL	8,271	5,589	2,682	2,544	1,669	875	2,945	1,936	1,009	2,092	1,345	747
Total Industrial Group (Skilled)	2,837	2,165	672	889	768	121	983	844	139	651	554	97
Building and construction	336	336	.....	68	68	.....	85	85	.....	54	54	...
Shipbuilding	221	221	.....	151	151	.....	165	165	.....	117	117	...
Chemicals and allied products	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Clay, glass and stone products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Clothing	26	11	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Textiles	64	32	32	7	4	3	7	2	5	5	2	3
Food and kindred products	17	8	9	9	3	6	9	3	6	6	3	3
Leather, rubber and composition goods	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Lumber, woodwork and furniture	40	40	.....	14	14	.....	15	15	.....	12	12	...
Paper and printing	9	7	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
Metals and metal products	743	723	20	422	419	3	437	432	5	281	278	3
Mines and quarries	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Transportation and public utilities	252	241	11	8	5	3	10	7	3	8	5	3
Hotel and restaurant	418	145	273	93	45	48	106	55	51	77	39	38
Wholesale and retail trade	340	154	186	45	22	23	54	27	27	37	13	24
Miscellaneous	352	228	124	69	36	33	92	52	40	51	30	21
Total Other Groups	5,434	3.424	2,010	1,655	901	754	1,962	1,092	870	1,441	791	650
Clerical and professional	1,060	610	450	193	101	92	299	162	137	123	66	57
Agriculture	10	10	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	...
Semi-skilled	1,104	391	713	406	88	318	522	121	401	343	74	269
Unskilled	2.389	2,174	215	608	535	73	682	619	63	536	481	55
Casual and day workers*	871	239	632	447	176	271	458	189	269	438	169	269
December, 1929	9,269	6,744	2,525	3,487	2,502	985	3,860	2,769	1.091	2,855	2,033	822
January, 1929	8,364	5,899	2,465	3,379	2,198	1,181	4,108	2,617	1,491	2,560	1,743	817
January, 1928	9,741	6,477	3,264	2,996	1,858	1,138	3,220	2,028	1,192	2,062	1,334	728

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* The placement of each casual or day worker is recorded for only one (1) placement per week.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	
		No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Jan. 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Total Weekly Payroll Week Ended Jan. 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Week Ended	
			Jan. 1930	Per Cent Change Compared with			Jan. 1930	Per Cent Change Compared with		Jan. 15, 1930	Dec. 15, 1929
				Dec. 1929	Jan. 1929			Dec. 1929	Jan. 1929		
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: (51) 42%	857	338,394	97.7	— 1.3	+ 4.0	$8,995,314	99.2	— 1.4	+ 2.9	$26.58	$26.65
Metal products: (12) 57%	247	164,593	96.6	+ 0.5	+ 3.4	4,797,733	99.7	+ 2.4	+ 1.1	29.15	28.60
Blast furnaces	9	1,912	59.9	— 6.0	— 6.7	56,113	58.5	— 6.3	— 4.1	29.35	29.47
Steel works and rolling mills	49	83,142	85.2	+ 1.3	— 3.8	2,511,386	89.2	+ 6.3	— 7.9	30.21	28.76
Iron and steel forgings	10	2,393	110.4	— 1.8	+ 20.8	61,840	111.1	+ 0.9	+ 14.1	25.84	25.15
Structural iron work	10	4,573	115.5	— 3.7	+ 7.2	122,986	108.2	— 9.8	+ 7.6	26.89	28.69
Steam and hot water heating appliances	17	4,391	98.9	— 3.7	— 1.2	121,330	96.2	— 2.3	— 4.1	27.63	27.48
Stoves and furnaces	8	790	78.4	—11.7	+ 31.3	21,449	70.3	—11.2	+ 29.2	27.15	26.95
Foundries	37	8,172	105.1	— 0.4	+ 8.6	228,310	104.4	— 2.4	+ 9.5	27.94	28.77
Machinery and parts	44	11,582	110.7	+ 0.2	+ 10.4	363,611	116.9	— 3.1	+ 18.3	31.39	32.43
Electrical apparatus	21	36,549	130.4	+ 0.9	+ 22.6	1,040,937	142.4	+ 1.9	+ 25.2	28.48	28.18
Engines and pumps	10	3,698	98.5	— 2.4	+ 2.6	102,932	102.2	— 3.3	+ 1.1	27.83	28.10
Hardware and tools	20	6,412	96.0	— 2.3	— 8.5	141,738	89.5	—10.3	— 16.7	22.11	24.06
Brass and bronze products	12	879	100.7	— 3.9	— 22.6	25,101	107.6	— 3.1	— 22.5	28.56	28.29
Transportation equipment: (5) 74%	42	32,568	80.9	+ 0.2	+ 7.6	926,557	77.4	— 2.9	+ 1.8	28.45	29.19
Automobiles	6	5,151	56.6	— 3.4	+ 2.9	145,415	42.4	+18.1	— 3.9	28.42	22.84
Automobile bodies and parts	13	6,807	81.3	+ 4.5	— 23.2	187,847	75.0	— 9.0	— 30.6	27.60	31.67
Locomotives and cars	13	13,414	53.9	+ 0.4	+ 25.1	395,326	55.8	— 1.6	+ 41.6	29.47	29.98
Railroad repair shops	6	3,473	87.3	— 0.3	+ 6.7	93,570	87.5	— 6.9	+ 2.5	26.94	28.87
Shipbuilding	4	3,723	84.5	— 1.7	+129.6	103,399	133.6	—15.2	+118.3	27.77	32.19
Textile products: (11) 27%	173	59,900	105.0	— 2.4	+ 2.4	1,239,042	106.7	— 8.6	+ 2.4	20.69	21.75
Cotton goods	13	2,938	79.9	— 2.8	— 16.2	59,969	69.0	— 1.4	— 20.0	20.41	20.14
Woolens and worsteds	14	4,774	63.8	+ 0.8	— 13.0	101,877	59.9	— 1.0	— 16.0	21.34	21.83
Silk goods	49	20,871	114.3	— 2.6	+ 7.8	373,214	117.1	— 9.9	+ 15.3	17.88	19.34
Textile dyeing and finishing	12	1,873	99.4	— 0.3	— 10.3	49,441	107.6	+ 7.7	— 11.3	26.40	24.42
Carpets and rugs	9	2,675	70.7	— 8.1	— 0.8	60,738	60.8	— 9.8	— 7.6	22.71	23.27
Hats	4	3,729	94.4	— 3.2	— 3.4	89,856	93.0	— 4.5	— 2.5	24.10	24.48

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	
		No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Jan. 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Total Weekly Payroll Week Ended Jan. 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Week Ended	
			Jan. 1930	Per Cent Change Compared with			Jan. 1930	Per Cent Change Compared with		Jan. 15, 1930	Dec. 15, 1929
				Dec. 1929	Jan. 1929			Dec. 1929	Jan. 1929		
Hosiery	30	15,198	129.1	− 2.9	+ 7.1	$377,538	153.7	−13.4	+ 6.6	$24.84	$26.94
Knit goods, other	14	3,263	101.7	− 4.6	+ 22.5	56,108	105.0	−10.9	+ 10.6	17.20	18.54
Men's clothing	10	899	87.0	+15.2	− 6.1	16,947	98.1	+33.3	+ 16.0	18.85	16.34
Women's clothing	9	1,351	126.3	+11.2	− 8.7	20,004	130.9	+12.6	− 7.8	14.81	14.61
Shirts and furnishings	9	2,329	145.6	− 5.2	+ 19.5	33,350	142.4	−12.6	+ 17.4	14.32	15.56
Foods and tobacco: (5) 32%	101	23,292	106.5	− 3.6	+ 6.6	474,444	104.2	− 6.2	+ 6.4	20.37	20.95
Bread and bakery products	28	4,264	112.3	− 1.3	+ 4.3	118,056	112.9	− 0.8	+ 5.7	27.69	27.51
Confectionery	13	4,509	107.4	− 7.5	+ 2.6	87,827	108.1	− 6.6	+ 3.9	19.48	19.33
Ice cream	11	1,126	91.7	+ 0.4	− 3.1	37,103	94.4	− 0.4	− 3.2	32.95	33.13
Meat packing	14	2,289	102.7	− 1.2	+ 2.3	66,430	98.9	− 2.9	− 1.0	29.02	29.53
Cigars and tobacco	35	11,104	100.9	− 3.6	+ 12.0	165,028	90.3	−11.9	+ 15.6	14.86	16.28
Stone, clay and glass products: (3) 42%	66	14,061	72.8	− 4.5	− 10.9	349,389	64.2	− 7.6	− 11.9	24.85	25.77
Brick, tile and pottery	32	4,472	81.0	− 5.8	− 9.7	99,846	71.1	− 8.8	− 16.5	22.33	23.05
Cement	14	4,775	61.3	+ 1.0	− 13.8	138,090	56.5	+ 3.3	− 7.2	28.92	28.32
Glass	22	4,814	80.1	− 7.9	− 9.0	111,453	73.1	−17.1	− 13.2	23.15	25.94
Lumber products: (3) 27%	54	5,545	83.5	−10.5	− 7.4	118,985	79.8	−16.2	− 10.7	21.46	22.86
Lumber and planing mills	17	1,719	73.7	−11.8	− 12.3	36,602	71.4	− 9.8	− 14.1	21.29	20.73
Furniture	30	2,917	89.4	−10.7	− 7.9	66,956	86.5	−19.5	− 12.7	22.95	25.53
Wooden boxes	7	909	67.2	− 8.1	− 7.3	15,427	59.1	−14.6	+ 2.8	16.97	18.26
Chemical products: (5) 47%	57	13,282	95.1	− 3.5	+ 4.5	377,348	98.0	− 3.1	+ 7.7	28.41	28.30
Chemicals and drugs	32	1,414	86.2	− 3.3	+ 2.5	39,299	85.8	− 3.4	+ 0.7	27.79	27.80
Coke	3	2,450	83.2	− 7.5	− 10.1	71,715	77.5	− 3.0	− 5.6	29.27	27.92
Explosives	3	552	85.7	− 4.8	− 10.1	13,699	98.0	− 4.9	− 7.9	24.82	24.84
Paints and varnishes	12	1,393	92.4	− 2.9	+ 0.8	33,939	90.0	− 8.6	− 5.9	24.36	25.85
Petroleum refining	7	7,473	126.4	− 2.1	+ 16.2	218,696	131.5	− 1.9	+ 21.9	29.26	29.20

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	
		No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Jan. 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Total Weekly Payroll Week Ended Jan. 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Week Ended	
			Jan. 1930	Per Cent Change Compared with			Jan. 1930	Per Cent Change Compared with		Jan. 15, 1930	Dec. 15, 1929
				Dec. 1929	Jan. 1929			Dec. 1929	Jan. 1929		
Leather and rubber products: (4) 46%	49	11,671	102.4	— 0.9	+ 6.1	$ 268,641	104.7	— 2.9	+ 7.4	23.02	23.47
Leather tanning	17	5,930	107.9	— 1.5	+ 6.4	151,602	107.0	— 3.5	+ 9.2	25.57	26.13
Shoes	20	3,768	100.7	— 0.9	+ 6.7	67,589	106.8	+ 0.3	+ 7.7	17.94	17.72
Leather products, other	8	1,080	105.7	+ 0.3	+ 3.2	24,523	103.7	— 7.7	+ 9.2	22.71	24.57
Rubber tires and goods	4	893	91.6	+ 1.8	+ 1.1	24,927	103.9	— 1.4	— 2.9	27.91	28.82
Paper and printing: (3) 30%	66	13,582	100.5	— 2.7	+ 4.4	443,175	110.0	— 2.2	+ 4.4	32.63	32.39
Paper and wood pulp	12	3,657	88.5	— 1.2	+ 5.5	105,850	95.4	+ 0.8	+ 2.9	28.94	28.30
Paper boxes and bags	9	945	93.9	—17.1	— 1.4	15,000	101.8	—21.0	+ 6.8	15.87	16.92
Printing and publishing	45	8,980	104.4	— 1.4	— 1.4	322,325	114.3	— 2.1	— 0.3	35.89	36.11
Anthracite coal mining[2] 50%	155	115,710	105.6	— 4.7	— 3.8	3,634,502	92.1	—16.5	— 18.2	31.41	35.84
Bituminous coal mining[3] 35%	400	63,690	.....	+ 1.3	....	1,502,134	.....	— 7.4	....	23.59	25.80
Construction and contracting 3%	62	7,233	126.7	— 8.0	....	176,753	101.0	—11.6	....	24.44	25.42
Street railways 55%	5	14,516	85.6	— 3.2	— 7.9	553,919	93.7	— 0.6	— 4.9	35.41	34.47
Retail trade 25%	72	28,014	97.7	—18.2	— 1.9	....	.....	......	....	......	......
Wholesale trade 12%.	83	4,093	98.1	— 0.6	+ 1.1	....	.....	......	....	......	......

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[1] Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. Figures used in this table are not actual employment totals, but are representative samples compiled from reports submitted by a selected group of firms in each industry. The percentages placed opposite the group totals indicate the approximate proportion of total employment which these figures represent.

[2] Anthracite figures are from the Anthracite Bureau of Information.

[3] Bituminous figures are from the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Jan. 15, 1930	Total Weekly Wages Week Ended Jan. 15, 1930	Total Weekly Employe Hours Week Ended			Average Hourly Earnings Week Ended	
				Jan. 15, 1930	Dec. 15, 1929	Per Cent Change	Jan. 15, 1930	Dec. 15, 1929
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: (47)	557	227,151	$6,230,066	10,597,420	10,732,550	— 1.3	$.588	$.585
Metal products:	188	133,001	3,916,185	6,241,666	6,175,188	+ 1.1	.627	.618
Blast furnaces	6	1,756	52,697	89,685	93,921	— 4.5	.588	.583
Steel works and rolling mills	31	64,743	1,977,370	3,093,667	2,937,000	+ 5.3	.639	.622
Iron and steel forgings	9	2,054	52,727	99,328	99,069	+ 0.3	.531	.547
Structural iron work	7	2,291	62,458	110,150	119,130	— 7.5	.567	.574
Steam and hot water heating appliances	14	2,978	83,970	137,468	135,759	+ 1.3	.611	.623
Foundries	32	7,645	214,285	353,440	359,623	— 1.7	.606	.608
Machinery and parts	37	10,146	317,694	504,823	511,319	— 1.3	.629	.636
Electrical apparatus	19	32,695	934,995	1,468,313	1,496,022	— 1.9	.637	.630
Engines and pumps	10	3,698	102,932	167,996	178,373	— 5.8	.613	.597
Hardware and tools	14	4,238	95,189	177,722	205,287	—13.4	.536	.529
Brass and bronze products	9	757	21,868	39,074	39,685	— 1.5	.560	.583
Transportation equipment:	33	23,012	644,071	1,045,651	1,089,387	— 4.0	.616	.623
Automobiles	6	5,151	146,415	232,255	199,571	+16.4	.630	.621
Automobile bodies and parts	10	6,456	179,819	302,582	337,318	—10.3	.594	.591
Locomotives and cars	9	5,413	158,001	274,801	284,059	— 3.3	.575	.597
Railroad repair shops	4	2,269	56,437	78,619	86,728	— 9.4	.718	.742
Shipbuilding	4	3,723	103,399	157,394	181,711	—13.4	.657	.671
Textile products:	96	30,053	585,966	1,326,205	1,434,053	— 7.5	.442	.451
Cotton goods	9	1,115	22,516	46,268	48,943	— 5.5	.487	.472
Woolens and worsteds	9	2,388	50,808	106,629	109,123	— 2.3	.476	.442

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Jan. 15, 1930	Total Weekly Wages Week Ended Jan. 15, 1930	Total Weekly Employe Hours Week Ended			Average Hourly Earnings Week Ended	
				Jan. 15, 1930	Dec. 15, 1929	Per Cent Change	Jan. 15, 1930	Dec. 15, 1929
Silk goods	34	13,812	239,252	558,890	620,511	— 9.9	.428	.423
Textile dyeing and finishing	7	757	18,529	32,804	31,900	+ 2.8	.565	.550
Carpets and rugs	5	1,912	42,021	83,320	99,094	—15.9	.504	.465
Hosiery	9	6,511	157,926	333,325	356,791	— 6.6	.474	.532
Knit goods, other	8	1,183	19,160	54,763	60,699	— 9.8	.350	.361
Men's clothing	3	79	1,100	3,112	3,154	— 1.3	.353	.305
Women's clothing	8	1,131	17,508	54,702	49,204	+11.2	.320	.310
Shirts and furnishings	4	1,165	17,146	52,392	54,634	— 4.1	.327	.375
Foods and tobacco:	50	7,916	$ 186,575	403,295	397,456	+ 1.5	$.463	$.466
Bread and bakery products	20	2,166	53,732	111,057	117,081	— 5.1	.484	.473
Confectionery	6	2,012	41,884	98,783	87,527	+12.9	.424	.428
Ice cream	8	688	23,777	42,910	43,052	— 0.3	.554	.560
Meat packing	9	1,297	36,175	64,434	66,570	— 3.2	.561	.566
Cigars and tobacco	7	1,753	31,007	86,111	83,226	+ 3.5	.360	.363
Stone, clay and glass products:	40	7,504	183,783	342,142	360,010	— 5.0	.537	.548
Brick, tile and pottery	20	2,775	61,604	124,240	135,489	— 8.3	.496	.503
Cement	8	2,309	62,929	117,658	125,950	— 6.6	.535	.532
Glass	12	2,420	59,250	100,244	98,571	+ 1.7	.591	.629
Lumber products:	45	3,355	79,861	146,316	178,470	—18.0	.546	.543
Lumber and planing mills	14	530	14,539	23,630	32,724	—27.8	.615	.551
Furniture	26	2,332	55,581	102,544	121,270	—15.4	.542	.557
Wooden boxes	5	493	9,741	20,142	24,476	—17.7	.484	.463

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]—(Concluded)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Jan. 15, 1930	Total Weekly Wages Week Ended Jan. 15, 1930	Total Weekly Employe Hours Week Ended			Average Hourly Earnings Week Ended	
				Jan. 15, 1930	Dec. 15, 1929	Per Cent Change	Jan. 15, 1930	Dec. 15, 1929
Chemical products:	26	8,376	233,791	406,076	403,099	+ 0.7	.576	.597
Chemicals and drugs	12	821	23,125	45,710	47,543	— 3.9	.506	.496
Paints and varnishes	9	1,285	31,274	57,934	60,408	— 4.1	.540	.569
Petroleum refining	5	6,270	179,392	302,432	295,148	+ 2.5	.593	.617
Leather and rubber products:	31	5,836	137,793	283,868	283,351	+ 0.2	.485	.491
Leather tanning	9	2,334	61,965	114,698	116,851	— 1.8	.540	.537
Shoes	12	1,996	34,034	94,956	94,220	+ 0.8	.358	.362
Leather products, other	6	613	16,867	30,367	28,376	+ 7.0	.555	.586
Rubber tires and goods	4	893	24,927	43,847	43,904	— 0.1	.568	.576
Paper and printing:	48	8,098	262,041	402,201	411,536	— 2.3	.652	.644
Paper and wood pulp	8	2,836	84,171	155,410	153,611	+ 1.2	.542	.540
Paper boxes and bags	6	456	7,684	19,979	25,277	—21.0	.385	.389
Printing and publishing	34	4,806	170,186	226,812	232,648	— 2.5	.750	.745
Construction and contracting	55	6,783	163,289	261,298	319,992	—18.3	.625	.598

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[1] Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA—CITY AREAS[1]

CITY AREAS	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	
		No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Jan. 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923-1925 = 100			Total Weekly Payroll Week Ended Jan. 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923-1925 = 100			Week Ended	
			Jan. 1930	Per Cent Change Compared with			Jan. 1930	Per Cent Change Compared with		Jan. 15, 1930	Dec. 15, 1929
				Dec. 1929	Jan. 1929			Dec. 1929	Jan. 1929		
Allentown—Bethlehem—Easton	81	29,026	89.6	— 2.2	+ 3.5	$ 827,847	93.2	— 0.3	+ 13.4	$28.52	$27.98
Altoona	13	2,470	86.2	— 3.8	+ 8.7	56,987	92.2	— 1.4	+ 10.7	23.07	22.49
Erie	23	10,497	112.7	— 0.5	+ 15.5	309,288	117.3	— 3.7	+ 15.9	29.46	30.41
Harrisburg	35	11,547	104.3	+ 2.0	+ 0.6	305,036	111.9	+ 6.4	+ 0.9	26.42	25.09
Hazleton—Pottsville	20	5,018	105.3	— 0.2	+ 5.5	104,495	107.8	— 4.1	+ 10.1	20.82	21.66
Johnstown	16	10,586	99.3	+ 8.6	— 0.5	381,157	104.4	+22.8	+ 3.6	36.01	31.86
Lancaster	31	5,460	80.6	— 4.8	— 2.3	118,880	78.2	— 8.4	— 3.0	21.77	22.58
New Castle	10	5,077	75.2	— 4.3	— 7.6	134,072	68.5	— 5.1	— 16.3	26.41	26.59
Philadelphia	260	100,898	99.6	— 0.7	+ 4.2	2,777,223	103.9	— 4.2	+ 6.5	27.53	28.26
Pittsburgh	91	76,636	83.4	— 1.3	+ 0.7	2,119,490	83.2	+ 2.0	— 3.7	27.66	26.84
Reading—Lebanon	67	27,527	102.3	— 1.3	+ 1.5	714,600	108.8	— 5.4	+ 3.3	25.96	27.10
Scranton	30	5,368	93.5	— 5.8	+ 13.3	87,969	85.5	—10.0	+ 4.5	16.39	17.19
Sunbury	23	8,740	86.9	— 4.5	+ 13.2	169,754	79.6	—15.1	— 11.5	19.42	21.84
Wilkes-Barre	27	7,843	102.6	— 4.3	+ 4.1	133,936	100.6	—13.6	+ 11.3	17.08	18.95
Williamsport	25	5,235	88.5	+ 2.8	— 5.4	118,225	90.0	+ 7.8	— 16.4	22.58	21.39
York	52	6,551	96.6	— 0.6	+ 2.8	135,078	96.2	0.0	+ 3.6	20.62	20.41

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[1] Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

ACCIDENTS

An increase of accidents in industry was shown for the first month of 1930. Reports of 183 fatal and 14,107 non-fatal accidents were received at the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation during January. These totals represent an increase of 22, or 13.7 per cent, in fatal accidents and an increase of 463, or 3.4 per cent, in non-fatal accidents as compared with the accident totals of January last year. In comparison to the accident totals for December, 1929, fatal accidents in January were 8.3 per cent higher and non-fatal accidents increased 15.4 per cent. The accident total for January, 1930, is 3.5 per cent higher than the total for January, 1929, 17.7 per cent higher than the total for January, 1928, and 2.6 per cent less than the total for January, 1927.

The accident totals in the three main divisions of industry for January, 1930, as compared with the totals for January, 1929, are as follows:

ACCIDENTS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

INDUSTRY	January, 1930		January, 1929		Per Cent Increase or Decrease in 1930	
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal
General Industrial	85	8,678	78	8,396	+ 9.0	+3.4
Coal Mining	80	4,591	66	4,432	+21.2	+3.6
Transportation and Public Utilities	18	838	17	816	+ 5.9	+2.7
TOTAL	183	14,107	161	13,644	+13.7	+3.4

January employment totals for the various industries indicate that the increase in accidents, which was general throughout all industries, is not due to a higher level of employment for January, 1930, as compared with January, 1929, except in the manufacturing industry. The exact measurement of accident frequency is dependent upon records of exposure. Exposure records for the various industries in Pennsylvania will not become available until legislation is enacted compelling employers to report such information. In the absence of exposure records, however, reliable indexes of employment and payrolls indicate that exposure to accidents in industry during the last year has not increased in a greater proportion than accidents. Accordingly, it is a reasonable inference that while the frequency rate of accidents perhaps is not increasing, in all probability it is showing no decrease. Extraordinary efforts for the promotion of safety in industry were exerted throughout last year, and yet no appreciable reduction in the monthly total of accidents was effected. Acting upon the advice of industry, the Department is launching a five-year program of safety which will include not only the workers in those industries that come directly under the safety supervision of the Department of Labor and Industry, but the safety activities in the coal mining and transportation and public utility industries, safety on streets and highways, safety instruction in schools, and safety in the home. A good start in a safety campaign, as in any other activity, is an extremely important factor. The mounting total of accidents in industry is a direct challenge to the success of Pennsylvania's safety campaign. The active participation of every individual in the Commonwealth in this safety effort is essential to the ultimate success of the campaign for a reduction in accidents.

The large increase in fatal accidents in January occurred principally in the coal mining industries. Anthracite mines reported 44 fatalities during January, or five more than in January last year. Bituminous mines reported 36 deaths from accident in January, or nine more than in January, 1929. Forty-four per cent of all deaths from accident in industry during January occurred in or about coal mines. The construction and contracting industry reported 21 deaths in January, the same total as for January last year. Fatalities in manufacturing industries numbered 31, or two less than last year. Quarries reported two deaths, or one less than last year. Twelve employes of steam railroads were killed during January, an increase of one as compared with last year. Public utilities reported five deaths in January, or one more than last year. Nine employes of retail stores were killed during January as compared with six last year. Accidents also claimed the lives of nine state and municipal employes during January as compared with seven last year.

An analysis of the causes of fatal injuries for January shows that falling objects, cars and engines, and falls of persons were the chief causes of death in industry; these three causes accounting for nearly 60 per cent of the accidental deaths from all causes. With a view toward amplifying the information contained in the usual tabulated totals of causes of accidents in industry, a record is given herewith indicating as briefly as possible the actual cause of accident reported in each of the 85 fatal cases in the general industrial group during January. They are as follows:

CONSTRUCTION AND CONTRACTING (21 Deaths)

CAUSE CLASSIFICATION	OCCUPATION	CAUSE REPORTED
Cranes and derricks	Rigger	Climbing gin pole—pole broke
Cranes and derricks	Laborer	Struck by clam shell bucket
Cranes and derricks	Pile-driver	(Indefinite)
Cars and engines	Laborer	Run over by train
Motor vehicles	Laborer	Crushed between trailer and truck
Explosive substances	Carpenter	Explosion, type and cause unknown
Falling objects	Warehouse man	Struck by tank falling from floor above
Falling objects	Laborers (3 accidents)	Cave-in of ditches
Falls of persons	Painter	Fell from cornice of building
Falls of persons	Carpenter	Scaffold broke
Falls of persons	Helpers (2 accidents)	Scaffold broke
Falls of persons	Carpenter	Loose plank tilted on scaffold
Falls of persons	Structural iron worker	Loose plank tilted on scaffold
Falls of persons	Cement worker	Lost footing on scaffold

Falls of persons	Bricklayer	Scaffold collapse caused by fall of elevator machinery
Falls of persons	Structural iron worker	Climbing 2″ pipe—pipe gave way
Electricity	Laborer	Stumbled into switch box—electrocuted

MANUFACTURING (31 Deaths)

CAUSE CLASSIFICATION	OCCUPATION	CAUSE REPORTED
Working machinery	Helper	Nail making machine
Working machinery	Helper	Plate shearing machine—struck by plate
Transmission apparatus	Machine operator	Loose clothing caught on main shaft
Elevators	Errand boy	Caught between gate and cage
Cranes and derricks	Laborer	Struck by swinging magnet
Cranes and derricks	Hooker-up	Struck by load
Cranes and derricks	Iron workers (2 accidents)	Struck by falling loads
Cranes and derricks	Craneman	Failure of hoisting cable caused spill of molten metal
Cranes and derricks	Pipe mill worker	Hoisting cable broke— struck by load
Cars and engines	Brakeman	Run over by train backing into yard
Cars and engines	Crane fireman	Struck by draft of cars
Motor vehicles	Salesman	Collision with bridge abutment
Motor vehicles	Tractor operator	Thrown from seat
Motor vehicles	Oil tester	Stepping on truck in motion—fell under wheels
Motor vehicles	Salesman	Crossing street—struck by bus
Motor vehicles	Chauffeur	Cranking—truck in gear
Motor vehicles	Delivery man	Unloading timber—load fell
Other vehicles	Teamster	Jolted from wagon
Hand trucks	Helper	Unloading truck—truck overturned
Hand trucks	Laborer	Loading truck—truck tilted causing fall
Explosive substances	Chauffeur	Transporting nitro-glycerine—excessive jarring caused explosion
Explosive substances	Caretaker	Asphyxiated by illuminating gas
Hot and corrosive substances	Open hearth worker	Burns from hot slag caused momentary insanity resulting in suicide
Falling objects	Repairman	Part of machine toppled over
Falls of persons	Mill worker	Slipped on wet floor
Falls of persons	Sawyer	Stumbled over log
Falls of persons	Inspector	Fell into tank of hot water
Striking against objects	Piler	Struck head against beam
Electricity	Craneman	Shock from service wire caused fall from crane
Miscellaneous	Garage attendant	Shot by bandit

QUARRYING AND NON-COAL MINING (2 Deaths)

CAUSE CLASSIFICATION	OCCUPATION	CAUSE REPORTED
Other vehicles	Teamster	Team slid over embankment
Falling objects	Laborer	Cave-in of quarry bank

TRADING (9 Deaths)

CAUSE CLASSIFICATION	OCCUPATION	CAUSE REPORTED
Cranes and derricks	Hooker-up	Load fell from crane
Cars and engines	Salesman	Struck by street car
Motor vehicles	Salesman	Collision with another motor vehicle
Motor vehicles	Chauffeur	Truck struck at grade crossing
Motor vehicles	Helper	Fell from truck—run over
Hot and corrosive substances	Garage attendant	Conflagration—burned to death
Falls of persons	Store clerk	Fell down stairs
Falls of persons	Teamster	Fell down stairs
Miscellaneous	Gasoline Station Attendent	Killed by bandit

STATE AND MUNICIPAL (9 Deaths)

CAUSE CLASSIFICATION	OCCUPATION	CAUSE REPORTED
Working machinery	Inspector	Struck by skip of concrete mixer
Motor vehicles	Traffic officer	Struck by automobile
Motor vehicles	Municipal fireman	Collision of fire apparatus
Hot and corrosive substances	Road worker	Fell into hot asphalt
Hot and corrosive substances	Chef	Fell and was splashed with hot water
Falling objects	Machinist	Heavy screen fell from window
Miscellaneous	Physician—Mental Hospital	Assaulted by patient
Miscellaneous	Motor patrolman	Killed by bandit
Miscellaneous	Laborer	Over exertion while shoveling snow

MISCELLANEOUS (13 Deaths)

CAUSE CLASSIFICATION	OCCUPATION	CAUSE REPORTED
Motor vehicles	Helper—moving van	Collision with pole
Motor vehicles	Helper—drayage	Collision with another truck
Motor vehicles	Chauffeur	Car overturned—skidded
Motor vehicles	Chauffeur—drayage	Filling tires with air—tire burst
Handling objects	Janitor—dyeing establishment	Pin-prick—infection
Explosive substances	Laundry manager	Gasoline explosion
Hot and corrosive substances	Laborer—hospital	Scalded by steam from boiler
Hot and corrosive substances	Kitchen boy—hospital	Scalded by steam from vegetable steamer
Falls of persons	Dish washer—hotel	(Indefinite)
Falls of persons	Waiter—club	Fell down stairs
Miscellaneous	Laborer—Children's home	Gored by bull
Miscellaneous	Bank messenger	Clubed over head by bandits
Miscellaneous	Watchman—Office building	Found dead from violent injury—cause unknown

COMPENSATION

Agreements for the payment of compensation were approved in 8,001 cases during January, obligating the payment of compensation benefits in the sum of $1,315,604. This total compensation liability was distributed as follows:

162 Fatal cases	$549,748
249 Permanent disability cases	214,946
7,590 Temporary disability cases	550,910

The total of compensation awards for January were $145,000, or nearly 10 per cent, less than the awards for December, 1929, and were $61,872, or 4.5 per cent, less than the compensation awards for January, 1929.

Awards in permanent injury cases during January included awards for the loss or loss of use of 31 eyes, 5 arms, 10 hands, 110 fingers, 94 phalanges, 5 legs, and 9 feet. Awards also were made in 16 cases for facial disfigurement, and in three cases for miscellaneous total permanent disability. The number of permanent injury cases compensated during January was 18.4 per cent less than the total for December, 1929, and decreases were shown for all classes of permanent disability except foot losses and facial disfigurement cases. Two more foot losses were compensated in January than in December and six more cases of facial disfigurement.

The average period of disability in the 7,590 cases of temporary disability compensated during January was 39.7 days as compared with an average of 41.2 days for all cases of temporary disability compensated during the year 1929, a 3.7 per cent reduction in average severity.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

ACCIDENT REPORTS RECEIVED

1930	Total			General Industrial		Coal Mining		Transportation and Public Utilities	
	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal
TOTAL—1930	14,290	183	14,107	85	8,678	80	4,591	18	838
January	14,290	183	14,107	85	8,678	80	4,591	18	838
February	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	.....	....
March	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	.....	....
April	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	.....	....
May	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	.....	....
June	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	.....	....
January—1929	13,805	161	13,644	78	8,396	66	4,432	17	816
*GRAND TOTAL	2,511,268	33,115	2,478,153	14,145	1,569,098	13,915	695,055	5,055	214,000

* Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.

AGREEMENTS APPROVED BY THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

1930	Total	Fatal	Permanent Disability	Temporary Disability
TOTAL—1930	8,001	162	249	7,590
January	8,001	162	249	7,590
February	....	......	......	....
March	....	......	......	....
April	....	......	......	....
May	....	......	......	....
June	....	......	......	....
January—1929	7,342	151	300	6,891
*GRAND TOTAL	1,020,719	27,543	31,105	962,071

COMPENSATION AWARDED AND PAID

1930	AWARDED				PAID			
	Total Compensation Awarded	Fatal Compensation Awarded	Permanent Disability Compensation Awarded	Temporary Disability Compensation Awarded	Total Compensation Paid	Fatal Compensation Paid	Permanent Disability Compensation Paid	Temporary Disability Compensation Paid
TOTAL—1930	$ 1,315,604	$ 549,748	$ 214,946	$ 550,910	$ 1,222,186	$ 358,901	$ 312,375	$ 550,910
January	1,315,604	549,748	214,946	550,910	1,222,186	358,901	312,375	550,910
February	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
March	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
April	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
May	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
June	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
January—1929	$ 1,377,476	$ 503,047	$ 339,299	$ 535,130	$ 1,205,786	$ 329,519	$ 341,137	$ 535,130
*GRAND TOTAL	$167,923,225	$78,535,876	$35,568,701	$53,818,648	$120,911,518	$36,697,599	$30,395,271	$53,818,648

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* Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.

COMPILED FROM RECORDS IN THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

**PERMANENT INJURIES

1930	Loss of Legs		Loss of Arms		Loss of Hands		Loss of Feet		Loss of Eyes	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded
TOTAL—1930..................	5	$ 12,544	5	$ 13,252	10	$ 23,898	9	$ 17,632	31	$ 55,800
January........................	5	12,544	5	13,252	10	23,898	9	17,632	31	55,800
February......................	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
March..........................	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
April............................	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
May.............................	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
June............................	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
January—1929..................	6	$ 17,932	11	$ 31,223	22	$ 49,946	13	$ 27,423	40	$ 67,974
*GRAND TOTAL.........	1,475	$3,344,891	1,048	$2,401,555	3,292	$6,183,963	2,059	$3,511,095	8,162	$11,708,458

**PERMANENT INJURIES—(Concluded)

1930	Loss of Fingers		Loss of Phalanges		Facial Disfigurement		Miscellaneous	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded
TOTAL—1930	110	$ 47,188	94	$ 22,661	16	$ 6,264	3	$ 15,707
January	110	47,188	94	22,661	16	6,264	3	15,707
February	.....	....	.....	....	...	....	...	....
March	.....	....	.....	....	...	....	...	....
April	.....	....	.....	....	...	....	...	....
May	.....	....	.....	....	...	....	...	....
June	.....	....	.....	....	...	....	...	....
January—1929	131	$ 58,753	94	$ 22,071	11	$ 8,921	11	$ 55,056
*GRAND TOTAL	9,989	$3,632,453	8,076	$1,608,512	662	$363,351	651	$2,814,423

* Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.

** Multiple losses separated respectively.

ACCIDENTS DECREASE IN 27 COUNTIES

NOT A PARTICULARLY GOOD START FOR THE YEAR, BUT SAFETY IS HOLDING ITS OWN. ACCIDENTS IN JANUARY WERE 3.4 PER CENT HIGHER THAN IN JANUARY LAST YEAR AND EMPLOYMENT WAS APPROXIMATELY 4 PER CENT HIGHER. ACCIDENT INCREASES WERE SHOWN FOR 38 OF 67 COUNTIES. OUR SLOGAN FOR THE YEAR IS "A REDUCTION OF ACCIDENTS IN EVERY COUNTY."

This table gives the record of accidents reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation from industries other than coal mining and transportation and public utilities.

COUNTY	January, 1930			January, 1929			Per Cent Increase or Decrease
	Fatal	Non-fatal²	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal²	Total	
Adams	..	20	20	..	17	17	+17.7
Allegheny	14	1,545	1,559	20	1,481	1,501	+ 3.9
Armstrong	..	79	79	..	78	78	+ 1.3
Beaver	6	194	200	2	199	201	— 0.5
Bedford	..	22	22	..	14	14	+57.1
Berks	1	268	269	1	313	314	—14.3
Blair	3	100	103	2	88	90	+14.4
Bradford	1	37	38	..	38	38	0.0
Bucks	..	75	75	..	56	56	+33.9
Butler	2	78	80	1	60	61	+31.2
Cambria	..	78	78	1	80	81	— 3.7
Cameron	..	5	5	..	8	8	— *
Carbon	1	16	17	..	24	24	—29.2
Centre	1	45	46	..	40	40	+15.0
Chester	1	107	108	..	120	120	—10.0
Clarion	1	26	27	..	22	22	—22.7
Clearfield	1	64	65	..	57	57	+14.0
Clinton	..	42	42	..	40	40	+ 5.0
Columbia	..	29	29	..	25	25	+16.0
Crawford	..	78	78	1	74	75	+ 4.0
Cumberland	1	69	70	..	56	56	+25.0
Dauphin	3	226	229	4	165	169	+35.5
Delaware	..	265	265	..	180	180	+47.2
Elk	..	42	42	..	68	68	—38.2
Erie	1	225	226	1	226	227	— 0.4
Fayette	..	77	77	1	81	82	— 6.1
Forest	..	8	8	..	10	10	— *
Franklin	2	68	70	..	66	66	+ 6.1
Fulton	..	9	9	1	3	4	+ *
Greene	..	16	16	..	28	28	—42.9
Huntingdon	..	40	40	..	35	35	+14.3
Indiana	..	29	29	1	61	62	—53.2
Jefferson	..	32	32	..	23	23	+39.1
Juniata	..	5	5	..	7	7	— *
Lackawanna	1	127	128	1	143	144	—11.1
Lancaster	1	163	164	1	146	147	+11.6
Lawrence	3	75	78	1	76	77	+ 1.3
Lebanon	1	69	70	1	54	55	+27.3
Lehigh	2	167	169	5	162	167	+ 1.2
Luzerne	2	215	217	4	240	244	—11.1
Lycoming	..	120	120	1	96	97	+23.7
McKean	..	198	198	1	152	153	+29.4
Mercer	..	83	83	1	82	83	0.0
Mifflin	1	44	45	..	30	30	+50.0
Monroe	..	28	28	..	20	20	+40.0
Montgomery	1	293	294	4	272	276	+ 6.5
Montour	..	14	14	1	18	19	—26.3
Northampton	2	166	168	2	132	134	+25.4
Northumberland	2	96	98	2	94	96	+ 2.1
Perry	..	8	8	..	7	7	+ *
Philadelphia	25	1,897	1,922	13	1,938	1,951	— 1.5
Pike	..	6	6	..	7	7	— *
Potter	1	5	6	..	18	18	— *
Schuylkill	1	107	108	..	125	125	—13.6
Snyder	..	7	7	..	10	10	— *
Somerset	..	29	29	..	28	28	+ 3.6
Sullivan	..	12	12	..	7	7	+ *
Susquehanna	..	9	9	..	21	21	— *
Tioga	..	36	36	..	27	27	+33.3
Union	..	7	7	..	6	6	+ *
Venango	1	53	54	..	58	58	— 6.9
Warren	..	65	65	..	46	46	+41.3
Washington	1	133	134	2	119	121	+10.7
Wayne	..	18	18	..	28	28	—35.7
Westmoreland	..	235	235	1	238	239	— 1.7
Wyoming	..	2	2	..	8	8	— *
York	..	137	137	1	145	146	— 6.2
Out of State³	1	35	36		not recorded		
TOTAL	85	8,678	8,763	78	8,396	8,474	+ 3.4

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¹Counties showing an increase in the total number of accidents are printed in red.

²Accidents resulting in disability lasting 2 or more days.

³By amendment to Compensation Law, effective April 29, 1929, accidents to employes of Pennsylvania concerns temporarily engaged in work in another State are compensable under the Pennsylvania Law.

*Percentage increase or decrease in accidents for those counties reporting less than 10 accidents in either year is not computed.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DURING JANUARY, 1930

CAUSE	Total of All Industries		Construction and Contracting						Coal Mining				Quarrying and Mining other than Coal Mining		Manufacturing																	
			Building Construction		Other Construction		Contracting		Anthracite		Bituminous				Total of Manufacturing Industries		Chemicals and Allied Products		Clay, Glass and Stone Products		Clothing		Food and Kindred Products		Leather, Rubber and Composition Goods		Lumber, Wood and Their Products		Paper and Paper Products and Printing and Publishing		Textiles	
*	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF
TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES	183	14,107	6	476	9	473	6	660	44	2,439	36	2,152	2	130	31	4,780	3	219	3	332	..	184	1	498	2	132	3	327	3	216	..	276
Working machinery and processes	5	998	..	17	..	25	..	25	..	49	2	93	..	5	3	694	..	4	..	20	..	75	..	38	..	26	..	52	..	56	..	68
Boilers and pressure apparatus	1	22	..	...	..	2	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	...	..	12	..	2	..	...	..	1	..	2	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	...
Pumps and prime movers	...	39	..	3	..	8	..	10	..	3	..	3	..	1	..	3	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Transmission apparatus	2	15	..	...	..	...	..	...	1	2	..	.....	..	1	..	9	..	2	..	1	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	2
Elevators and hoists	2	116	..	7	..	...	..	5	..	31	..	12	..	...	1	33	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	7	..	1	..	1	1	3	..	3
Cranes and derricks	10	229	..	6	2	23	1	25	..	4	..	2	..	3	6	147	1	3	..	3	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	1
Cars and engines	31	997	..	...	..	3	1	9	9	294	6	468	..	8	2	49	..	1	1	6	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	4	..	...
Motor vehicles	17	677	..	10	1	21	..	32	..	2	..	6	..	2	6	215	1	16	..	7	..	3	1	42	1	2	1	8	1	8	..	3
Other vehicles	2	94	..	...	..	3	..	5	..	1	..	2	1	...	1	41	..	3	1	...	..	...	..	27	..	...	..	10	..	...	..	...
Hand trucks	2	164	..	4	..	6	..	11	..	3	..	.....	..	1	2	103	..	8	..	17	..	1	..	5	..	5	1	3	..	9	..	4
Water and air craft	...	5	..	...	..	...	..	3	..	.....	..	.....	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Handling objects—by hand	1	2,891	..	112	..	95	..	139	..	443	..	312	..	33	..	1,157	..	53	..	109	..	31	..	119	..	17	..	82	..	44	..	60
Hand tools	1	1,282	..	43	..	32	..	70	1	248	..	250	..	14	..	434	..	20	..	21	..	9	..	44	..	15	..	51	..	12	..	26
Electricity	3	80	..	...	..	5	1	1	..	18	..	19	..	1	1	25	..	1	..	1	..	...	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	...	..	2
Explosive substances	10	203	..	2	1	5	..	17	5	67	1	29	..	3	2	35	1	3	..	4	..	...	..	3	1	...	..	2	..	1	..	...
Hot and corrosive substances	6	437	..	24	..	11	..	23	..	14	..	16	..	5	1	248	..	17	..	14	..	5	..	22	..	7	..	2	..	8	..	14
Falling objects	56	2,120	1	42	2	61	2	78	24	679	24	644	1	32	1	413	..	18	1	39	..	4	..	16	..	7	..	40	..	18	..	17
Falls of persons	20	2,383	5	132	3	108	1	135	1	301	1	174	..	11	3	730	..	49	..	54	..	34	..	120	..	34	1	43	1	32	..	47
Stepping upon or striking against objects	1	786	..	55	..	44	..	44	..	165	..	61	..	5	1	265	..	13	..	18	..	15	..	28	..	11	..	17	..	16	..	23
Miscellaneous	13	569	..	19	..	21	..	27	3	112	2	60	..	5	1	166	..	4	..	16	..	5	..	22	..	5	..	13	..	5	..	6

* F. = Fatal.
N. F. = Non-fatal.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DURING JANUARY, 1930—(Concluded)

CAUSE	Manufacturing—(Concluded)																Transportation and Public Utilities						Other Industries									
	Metals and Metal Products																								Trading							
	Totals		Blast Furnaces and Steel Works		Rolling Mills		Foundries and Machine Shops		Fabrication		Car Repair Shops		Automobile Service Stations		Other		Steam Railroads		Other Transportation		Public Utilities		Hotels and Restaurants		Retail		Wholesale		State and Municipal		Miscellaneous	
*	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF
TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES	15	2,528	2	72	4	419	1	510	6	1,023	1	203	1	301	1	68	12	384	1	271	5	183	1	152	9	817	..	146	9	412	12	632
Working machinery and processes	2	336	..	...	1	50	..	82	1	173	..	16	..	15	..	19	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	8	..	29	..	...	1	6	..	42
Boilers and pressure apparatus	...	6	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	3	..	2	..	...	..	.....	..	...	..	...	1	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	3	..	...
Pumps and prime movers	...	3	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	1	..	.....	..	1	..	.....	..	1	..	1	..	5	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	1
Transmission apparatus	...	3	..	...	..	2	..	1	..	.....	..	.....	..	...	1	.....	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	2
Elevators and hoists	...	11	..	1	..	...	..	2	..	7	..	.....	..	1	..	2	..	1	1	...	..	2	..	2	..	11	..	5	..	2	..	5
Cranes and derricks	5	138	1	5	2	34	..	41	2	50	..	7	..	1	..	.....	..	5	..	1	..	4	..	...	1	4	..	...	..	1	..	4
Cars and engines	1	37	..	6	..	8	..	2	1	5	..	16	..	...	..	.....	12	135	..	25	..	...	..	...	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	3
Motor vehicles	1	121	..	...	..	4	..	3	1	14	..	2	..	98	..	5	..	3	..	88	1	11	..	1	3	113	..	17	2	85	4	71
Other vehicles	...	1	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	.....	..	.....	..	...	..	.....	..	...	..	...	..	12	..	...	..	11	..	2	..	13	..	4
Hand trucks	1	50	..	...	..	8	1	12	..	28	..	2	..	...	..	1	..	5	..	6	..	2	..	1	..	11	..	8	..	1	..	2
Water and air craft	...	1	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	.....	..	...	..	.....	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Handling objects—by hand	...	622	..	16	..	110	..	132	..	265	..	40	..	59	..	20	..	66	..	28	..	33	..	39	..	182	..	52	..	43	1	157
Hand tools	...	228	..	10	..	39	..	36	..	79	..	30	..	34	..	8	..	16	..	10	..	11	..	24	..	64	..	3	..	29	..	34
Electricity	1	18	..	...	..	1	..	1	..	12	1	3	..	1	..	.....	..	1	..	3	1	4	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	2
Explosive substances	...	22	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	11	..	2	..	9	..	.....	..	...	..	1	..	9	..	3	..	6	..	2	..	16	1	8
Hot and corrosive substances	1	159	1	11	..	31	..	54	..	46	..	5	..	12	..	.....	..	6	..	8	..	3	..	25	1	10	..	3	2	13	2	28
Falling objects	...	253	..	7	..	40	..	68	..	116	..	13	..	9	..	1	..	11	..	11	..	14	..	4	..	53	..	18	1	23	..	37
Falls of persons	1	309	..	13	..	59	..	27	1	131	..	47	..	32	..	8	..	94	..	68	2	63	1	31	2	222	..	28	..	124	1	162
Stepping upon or striking against objects	1	120	..	2	1	19	..	23	..	51	..	8	..	17	..	4	..	19	..	8	..	2	..	10	..	58	..	5	..	17	..	28
Miscellaneous	1	90	..	1	..	12	..	25	..	30	..	10	1	12	..	.....	..	18	..	11	..	6	..	3	1	42	..	2	3	35	3	42

* F. = Fatal.
N. F. = Non-fatal.

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED

MONTH	1926			1927			1928			1929			1930		
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total
January	150	12,815	12,965	170	14,497	14,667	161	11,975	12,136	161	13,644	13,805	161	13,644	13,805
February	149	11,958	12,107	184	13,101	13,285	145	11,912	12,057	137	12,140	12,277			
	299	*24,773*	*25,072*	*354*	*27,598*	*27,952*	*306*	*23,887*	*29,193*	*298*	*25,784*	*26,082*			
March	185	15,606	15,791	162	14,332	14,494	145	12,539	12,684	195	13,712	13,907			
	484	*40,379*	*40,863*	*516*	*41,930*	*42,446*	*451*	*36,426*	*36,877*	*493*	*39,496*	*39,989*			
April	144	14,249	14,393	169	12,693	12,862	139	10,928	11,067	151	12,593	12,744			
	628	*54,628*	*55,256*	*685*	*54,623*	*55,308*	*590*	*47,354*	*47,944*	*644*	*52,089*	*52,753*			
May	171	14,521	14,692	172	12,869	13,041	360	13,041	13,401	179	13,677	13,856			
	799	*69,149*	*69,948*	*857*	*67,492*	*68,349*	*950*	*60,395*	*61,345*	*823*	*65,766*	*66,589*			
June	163	15,233	15,396	185	13,441	13,626	190	12,503	12,693	139	13,679	13,818			
	962	*84,382*	*85,344*	*1,042*	*80,933*	*81,975*	*1,140*	*72,898*	*74,038*	*962*	*79,445*	*80,407*			
July	190	15,586	15,776	176	12,548	12,724	138	12,291	12,429	173	13,302	13,475			
	1,152	*99,968*	*101,120*	*1,218*	*93,481*	*94,699*	*1,278*	*85,189*	*86,467*	*1,135*	*92,747*	*93,882*			
August	183	16,513	16,696	172	13,660	13,832	175	13,633	13,808	182	16,512	16,694			
	1,335	*116,481*	*117,816*	*1,390*	*107,141*	*108,531*	*1,453*	*98,822*	*100,275*	*1,317*	*109,259*	*110,576*			
September	231	15,866	16,907	160	13,279	13,439	147	12,747	12,894	181	13,590	13,771			
	1,566	*132,347*	*133,913*	*1,550*	*120,420*	*121,970*	*1,600*	*111,569*	*113,169*	*1,498*	*122,849*	*124,347*			
October	166	16,389	16,555	161	13,564	13,725	167	15,091	15,258	181	15,674	15,855			
	1,732	*148,736*	*150,468*	*1,711*	*133,984*	*135,695*	*1,767*	*126,660*	*128,427*	*1,679*	*138,523*	*140,202*			
November	181	14,849	15,030	192	13,087	13,279	155	12,763	12,918	164	13,910	14,074			
	1,913	*163,585*	*163,498*	*1,903*	*147,071*	*148,974*	*1,922*	*139,423*	*141,345*	*1,843*	*152,433*	*154,276*			
December	203	14,699	14,902	150	11,619	11,769	143	11,010	11,153	169	12,224	12,393			
TOTAL	*2,116*	*178,284*	*180,400*	*2,053*	*158,690*	*160,743*	*2,065*	*150,433*	*152,498*	*2,013*	*164,657*	*166,669*			

Note: The figures in italics represent the cumulative totals by month under each classification.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

DIRECTORY OF OFFICES

Harrisburg:	Office of the Secretary, Industrial Board, Workmen's Compensation Board, Bureau of Employment, Executive Bureau, Bureau of Industrial Relations, Bureau of Industrial Standards, Bureau of Inspection, Bureau of Rehabilitation, Bureau of Statistics, Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, Bureau of Women and Children, South Office Building.

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Allentown:	Lehigh Valley State Employment Office, 529 Hamilton Street. State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 6 Gernerd Building, 838 Hamilton Street.
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400 North Third Street.

State Employment Office,
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712 Hazleton National Bank Building.

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427 Swank Building.
State Employment Office,
219 Market Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
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214 Vesper Street.

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Y. M. C. A. Building,
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Oil City:..................Cooperative State Employment Office
Y. M. C. A. Building.

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Steele Building, Fifteenth and Cherry Streets.

Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
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Manhattan Building, Fourth and Walnut Streets.

Bureau of Women and Children,
1924 Chestnut Street.

State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
804 Commercial Trust Building.

Pittsburgh:................Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
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State Employment Office,
622 Grant Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
904 Park Building.

Pottsville:.................Bureau of Rehabilitation,
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1 Ulmer Building.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
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24 North Sixth Street.

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418 Union National Bank Building.

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Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building,
343 West Fourth Street.

York:.....................Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Central National Bank Building.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
917 Wayne Avenue.

Note. State Employment Offices are conducted in cooperation with the United States Employment Service.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Published monthly by
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

PETER GLICK, *Secretary*

LINCOLN C. CARSON AND EFFIE REIMENSNYDER, *Editors*

Vol. XVII APRIL, 1930 No. 4

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STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE FUND

By George W. Van Wagner

Statistician, State Workmen's Insurance Fund

The State Workmen's Insurance Fund has just closed its books for the year 1929 as of March 31, 1930, and the results of the business transacted should prove very gratifying to the many thousands of policyholders in the Fund. Despite the fact that there was a marked decline in industrial activities during the latter part of 1929, the premium income of the Fund amounted to $4,072,943.71. The premium income of the Fund is entirely dependent on the wages paid by employers to employes and therefore, any reduction in payrolls is reflected in a reduced premium income. Nevertheless, despite that unsettled industrial condition, the premium income only dropped $25,000 below that of the year 1928. This figure is subject to verification by our auditors. The fact that additional audits yet to be made of 1929 business will, without doubt, carry this figure beyond that of 1928, for which year the premium income amounted to $4,098,896.00.

A comparison of the renewal and new business premiums paid into the Fund for the year 1930 thus far, as compared with the year 1929, shows an increase in business of $187,573.00. This increase in premium reflects a very satisfactory condition.

The number of policies cancelled at the end of December 31, 1929, was the smallest number cancelled by policyholders of the Fund at the close of anyone year in its history. This fact can mean nothing but that the policyholders of the State Fund are satisfied with the Fund's methods of doing business, of the honest and sincere effort made to satisfy the employer and the employe, and of the humane treatment that always has been accorded to all injured employes of policyholders in the Fund.

INDUSTRIAL BOARD

The following regulations and interpretations were approved at the meeting of the Industrial Board, March 19, 1930:

REGULATIONS

Regulations for Storage and Handling of Photographic and X-Ray Nitrocellulose Films.

Reprint of Regulations for Protection from Fire and Panic—Operation of Motion Picture Projectors.

Compilation of Miscellaneous Regulations as approved by the Board from time to time.

New Paragraph (u) to be added to Part 1, Section 1 of Regulations for Boilers, reading as follows:

> "Where replacement installations of boilers are made in existing buildings the minimum height of the boiler room shall be such as to permit installation and operation of all valves and safety appliances. At least 6 inches clear space shall be provided above the highest point of any valve or other fitting when such valve or fitting is at maximum opening, or when stems or levers are at their greatest height. In new or reconstructed buildings not less than 7 feet clearance shall be provided between the top of the boiler proper and the ceiling."

Amendment to Rule G-12 of Regulations for Boilers adding to end of present paragraph the following:

> "This rule does not apply to the welding of patches on the portion of the boiler shell which is fully supported by stay bolts. When welding in a patch the circumferential seam shall be between the first and second rows of stay bolts and the patch shall not extend more than 12 inches above the mud ring or more than 20 inches in a lateral direction."

The following devices were also approved by the Board:

Company	*Device*
Door Motive Corporation, Detroit, Mich.	Type "A" Master Operator for vertical biparting doors.
Elevator Supplies Co., Inc., Hoboken, N. J.	Type AB-10 Electric Door Operator for vertical biparting doors.
Jenkins Interlock Company, Philadelphia, Pa.	Locking device for push button elevators when properly installed with retiring cam.

Atlantic Elevator Company, Philadelphia, Pa.	Model No. 10 locking device for push button elevators when properly installed with retiring cam.
Atlantic Elevator Company, Philadelphia, Pa.	Number 1 type car safety for passenger elevators of 2000 lbs. capacity not exceeding 100 ft. per minute.
Vonnegut Hardware Company, Indianapolis, Ind.	9127-F and 9724-F Panic Bolts.
E. P. Johnson Rule Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.	Johnson Double Safety Guard (punch press guard)
Darrell S. Kepler, Sharon, Pa.	Vigilant Automatic Safety Control for Motion Picture Projectors
Darrell S. Kepler, Sharon, Pa.	Vigilant Electro Magnetic Release System for Motion Picture Projection Rooms.

RECENT DECISION OF THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

LANGAN *v.* WILLIAM DWYER

Home owner not liable for injuries to an individual employed occasionally to do odd jobs about the premises.

The Department has received numerous inquiries from property owners as to their liability for payment of compensation in case of accidental injury to persons they employ to do odd jobs such as painting or repairing their buildings. In the opinion which follows it is held by the Board that the defendant who is employed as a night watchman, owns his own home and two other dwellings from which he receives a rental of approximately $200.00 monthly is not engaged in business as contemplated by the Workmen's Compensation Law and consequently is not liable for injuries sustained by the claimant whom he employed to assist in installing a stove in one of the rented properties. See also opinion of the Board in the case of Schmucker v. Stull, September 13, 1929, reported in Department Bulletin for November 1929.

OPINION BY COMMISSIONER FLEITZ—MARCH 20, 1930

Claimant, James Langan, admittedly suffered an accidental injury on the 20th day of November, 1929, while employed by the defendant, William Dwyer, in the basement of the latter's apartment house, located on Pine Street, in the city of Scranton, Pa., which resulted in the loss of the claimant's left leg. The defendant is a night watchman employed at the Hotel Casey. In addition to his own home, he owns a three-family apartment house on Pine Street, where claimant was injured, and which he rents for $125.00 per month, also a double house on Penn Avenue, which rents for $70.00 per month, giving him a total rental income of $195.00 per month. Claimant is a handy man engaged in doing odd jobs for various persons, his work consisting of painting, garden work, window cleaning, cellar cleaning, etc. He had on occasions prior to his accident worked for the defendant doing odd jobs. On the day in question he was employed by the defendant for the day only, and after having cleaned some chimneys in the defendant's apartment house, was engaged in assisting the defendant in erecting a second-hand stove in the basement of the building, where and when, after a fire had been started, the stove exploded, causing the loss of claimant's left leg. Claimant filed a petition seeking compensation, which, after answer and hearing, the referee awarded. The defendant has appealed, alleging error as to both the findings of fact and the law, contending that the employment of the claimant on the day he was injured, was casual, and not in the regular course of defendant's business, under Section 104 of the Act. This was also the contention before the referee, and is, we are convinced, meritorious.

The question involved is largely a legal one, and one of the controlling cases is that of Callihan *v.* Montgomery, 272 Pa. 56, wherein the Supreme Court said:

> "A casual employment of one for the performance of an odd job, may occur in conducting a business, and still not be within its regular course. For instance, emergency repair work on a machine used in the operation of a business can always be said to take a place in the course of that business as all machinery at sometime or other is bound to need repair; but such work, if not of a kind usually performed by or under the control of the person conducting the business, would be outside the regular course thereof. The Legislature evidently intended by the use of the words 'regular course,' to give them some definite significance, and the most natural meaning is that they refer to the normal operations which regularly constitute the business in question, excluding incidental or occasional operations arising out of the transaction of that business, such as now and again repairing the premises, appliances or machinery used therein."

In the present case the referee has concluded that the employment of the claimant by the defendant was casual in nature, "but in the regular course of the business" of the defendant. The referee has also found that defendant "is also engaged in the business of owning and renting real estate from which he derives an income of approximately $200.00 monthly." The defendant's income from his work as a night watchman is not shown, and is, perhaps, not material. So far as we are able to determine from the evidence, it is difficult to establish any regular business pursued by defendant. The work of night watchman could scarcely be called a business under the decisions of the Courts, and equally true is the fact that the owning and renting of two houses containing five families, could scarcely be designated as a business when carried on with other employment. The Appellate Courts have considered this question in many cases beginning with Marsh *v.* Groner, 258 Pa. 473; Blake *v.* Wilson, 258 Pa. 469; Callihan *v.* Montgomery, supra; Sgattone *v.* Mulholland, 290 Pa. 341; Campagna *v.* Ziskind, 287 Pa. 405; Smith *v.* Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company, 86 Pa. Superior Court 136. The Board has decided a large number of cases, among which are the late cases of Greenfield *v.* Smith, 10 W. C. B. 138, and Pauline Fedak *v.* Jos. Dzialdowski; Lohr *v.* Fort Ligonier Hotel, 11 W. C. B. 127, and Frederick *v.* Krause, 10 W. C. B. 166; all the Board decisions following the principles in Callihan *v.* Montgomery, supra, and Hauger *v.* Walker Company, 277 Pa. 506. Granted however, that the "business" of defendant has been correctly determined, under the foregoing decisions and the principle of law laid down therein, it would seem an unescapable conclusion that under the facts in this case, claimant is unfortunately not only a casual employe, but was not engaged in the regular course of defendant's business. The referee's award of compensation is reversed and set aside, and the appeal sustained.

DEPARTMENTAL NOTES

A Compensable Occupational Disease Institute, consisting of five evening lectures, was conducted recently by the Newark Safety Council, the Occupational Disease Clinic of the New Jersey Department of Labor, and the Essex County Medical Society. These meetings were held in Newark and were planned especially to meet the needs for definite information on occupational diseases for industrial managers and physicians.

Dr. Elizabeth B. Bricker, Chief, Hygiene and Sanitation Section of the Department of Labor and Industry, addressed this Institute on the subject, "Pennsylvania's Experience with Anthrax."

The survey by the field force of the Bureau of Inspection for discovery of employers who are not carrying workmen's compensation insurance resulted during February in presentation to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation of a list of several hundred names of those who have been delinquent in this requirement. The survey will continue during March.

The Bureau of Inspection sponsored a community safety meeting in Lebanon, March 25th, and assisted the Waynesboro Manufacturing Association in the organization of a series of five community safety meetings in a single day on March 13th. 5000 persons attended the Waynesboro meetings, and there was a street parade of the pupils of the public schools.

The speakers on the different Waynesboro programs were John A. Oartel, Safety Director of the Carnegie Steel Company, of Pittsburgh; Mrs. Bertha Mahoney, who for several years was Director of the Home Section of the Erie Safety Council; and Harry D. Immel, Director of the Bureau of Inspection.

Harry D. Immel has been advised by W. H. Cameron, Managing Director of the National Safety Council, that he has been appointed to head a committee that will organize a Governmental Officials Section for the National Safety Congress at Pittsburgh this fall. The purpose of the section is to promote a closer relationship and a better understanding between governmental and other agencies for safety advancement.

At the meeting of the Industrial Board held March 19th, it was decided to distribute the industrial safety regulations to all industrial schools in the State.

The 1930 edition of Special Bulletin, No. 5, LAWS ADMINISTERED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY, is ready for distribution. A copy may be obtained by application to Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg, Pa.

Attention is called to two interesting tables in this issue which show industrial classification and cause of injury together with the amount of compensation awarded in industrial accident cases.

Decisions of the Workmen's Compensation Board for 1927 have been received from the printer and distributed. Copies may be obtained by application to J. C. Detweiler, Secretary of the Workmen's Compensation Board, Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg, Pa.

A SAFE JOB

The building construction industry in Pennsylvania, which is at present suffering from an epidemic of easily avoidable accidents, has been impressed by the application of safety in the erection of the Chrysler Building now under way in New York City. The safety methods applied in that operation are of such simplicity, and so easily adaptable to practically any building operation that they are presented here by the Bureau of Inspection of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry for the benefit of those many builders of the Keystone State who are sincerely interested in seeing building construction taken from its present position of second in the order of most hazardous of all industries and brought to a par with such outstanding examples of safety as the cement and other equally hazardous industries.

The Committee on Accident Prevention, Building Trades' Employes Association of the City of New York, has made a thorough study and inspection of the safety devices and guards used in the construction of the Chrysler Building, and through its subcommittee, has made a report of its findings

The New York committee's report on the construction of the Chrysler Building contains the following:

"It is not meant to be discriminatory or to attempt to exploit anyone or anything except safety.

"The application of safe methods, the result of accumulated experiences, is a far better example of what can be accomplished than any amount of theorizing.

"The purpose of this article is to place before builders a concrete case in order to show that reasonable safety for life and limb can be accomplished.

"It is hoped that builders will get some ideas which will aid and spur them on to make their jobs safe work places. The committee wishes to emphasize two outstanding facts in connection with its inspections of this building which are quite important. First: Nowhere in the building did the committee see a guard down or a location unguarded which should have been guarded. Second: It was impressed by a safety consciousness on the part of the workmen which undoubtedly was brought about by thorough safety cooperation of all foremen with a safety man who was continually on the job, plus the physical safeguarding which made it difficult for certain classes of accidents to occur.

"Watchmen were located at each entrance to the building to keep out all unauthorized persons. The passageways were kept clean and material was neatly piled. The sidewalks around the building were being continually swept by two watchmen hired for this purpose. The public was adequately protected by a sidewalk shed of tubular steel construction, a neat-appearing structure that did not interfere with traffic. The inner side of the sidewalk was completely closed in with a solid fencing, and the supporting posts on the outer side were placed sufficiently far back from the curb to prevent displacement by trucks.

Neatly piled material at entrance.

"Injured men received first aid and subsequent examinations and treatments at a dressing station on the ground floor. A graduate nurse was in daily attendance and a doctor made examinations there once a week.

"Safety bulletins were on display near where the men checked in and out. These bulletins were changed frequently. The bulletin board was an inexpensive but practical one without glass and well illuminated.

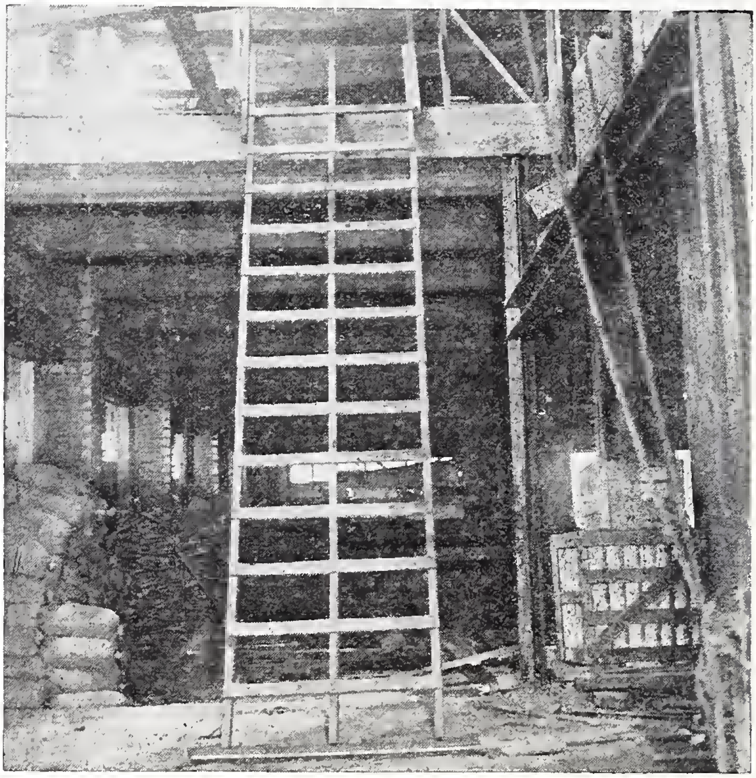
"The steel erector used a durable ladder with three stringers properly secured at top and bottom. The only temporary stairway was located on the main floor.

"All large openings in floors were enclosed with railings and toeboards and in some instances a mid-rail, and small ones were planked over.

"The treads on the permanent stairs were filled in with wooden planks considerably higher than the metal nosing. All stairways were kept clean and reasonably free from debris.

"All of the dark places throughout the entire building, such as exits, passageways and the landings on permanent stairways, were well lighted.

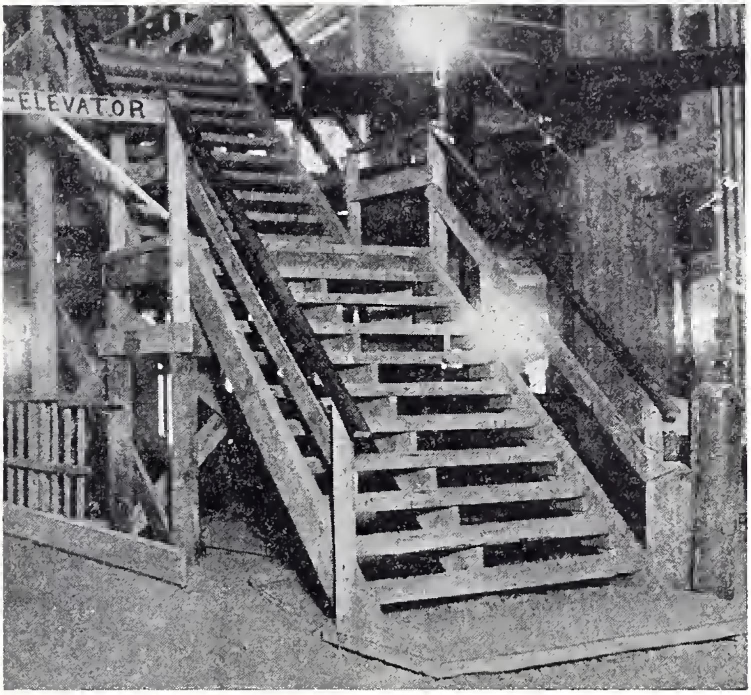
"Bricklayers used suspended scaffolds roofed with solid planking covered by a tarpaulin and equipped with guardrail and toeboards with the space between filled in with wire netting. Catch scaffolds or aprons were placed about three floors below the scaffolds to catch falling material. Suspended scaffolds were used by bricklayers to build up all shaft walls. They were equipped with an overhead protection of solid planking and solid planking was placed several floors below to catch material which would drop. In one shaft there were three of these scaffolds being used at the same time.



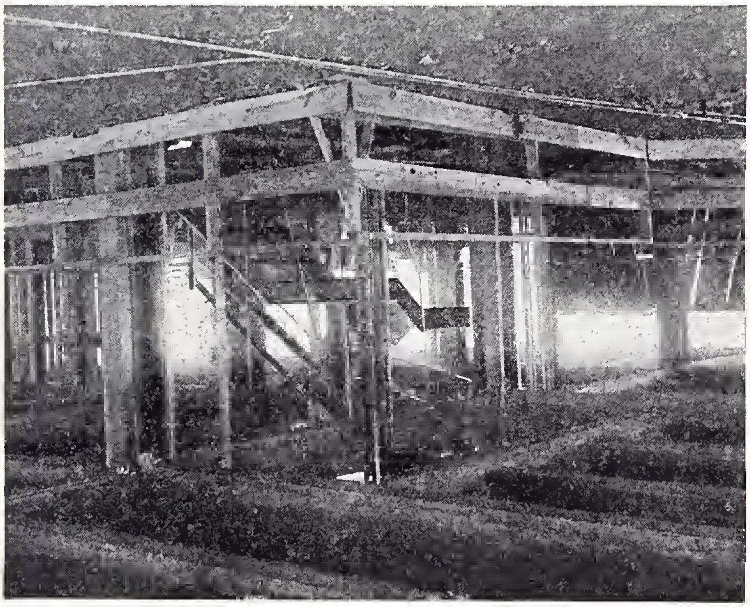
Note cleat at bottom and that the ladder extends at least three feet above the floor it serves.

"The outside hoist towers were of tubular steel, enclosed on three sides with wire netting of No. 16 U.S. standard gauge with ½" mesh and with a bar across the opening. The highest tower is approximately 800 feet. The hoists were of durable construction with a cover of wire netting of No. 10 U.S. standard gauge with a ¾" mesh. Sections of the cover were arranged to swing upward when handling bulky material.

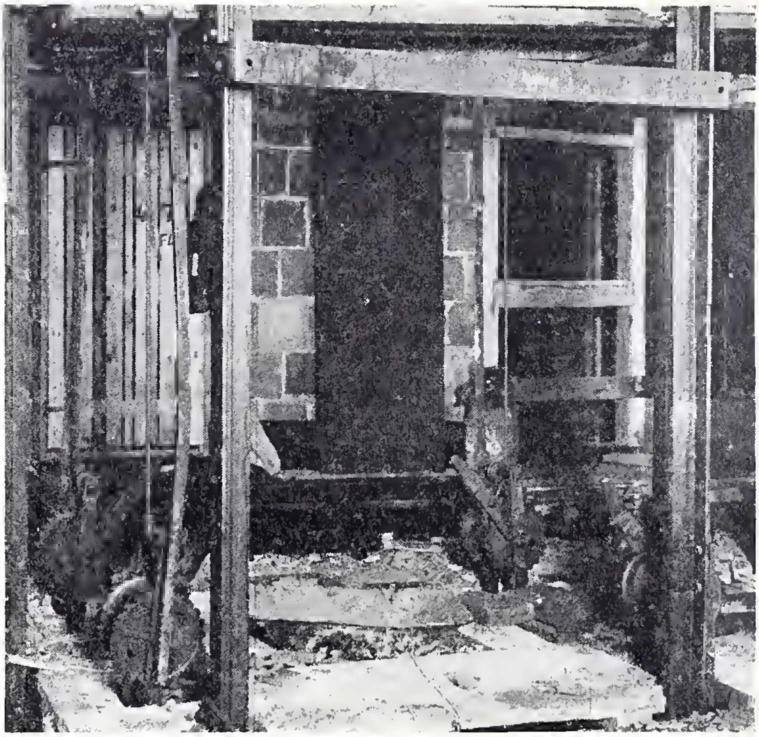
"The enclosures around all of the inside hoist shaftways were of wood-slat construction about 8 feet high with the slats placed veritcally instead of horizontally. This method of construction prevents men from using the slats as ladders. A pivotal bar was used across the entrance to the shaftway and was placed about two feet from the edge of the opening as required by the New York State Industrial Code Rules. When necessary, on account of ceiling clearance, the bars were also pivoted about four feet from end.



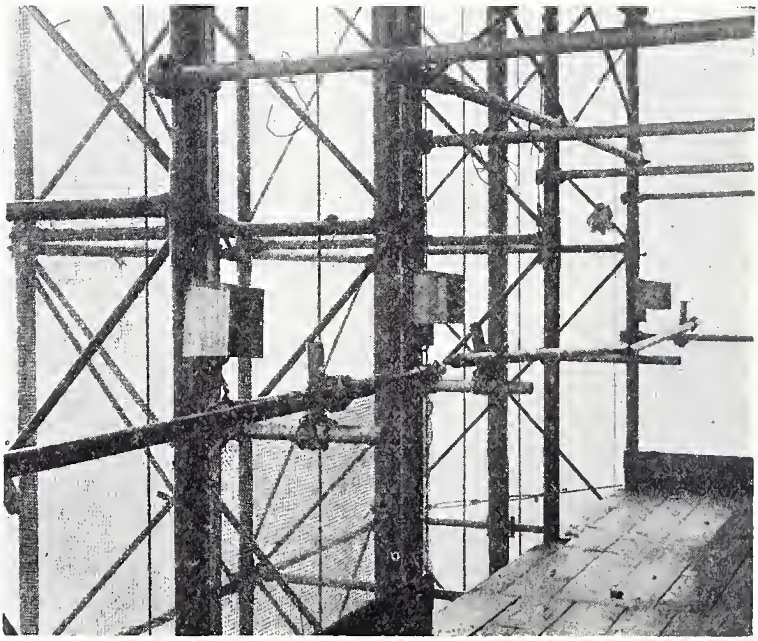
This is a strong, well built stairway with mid-rails and smooth hand rails.



This picture was taken on the sixty-second floor with elevator constructors working in the hatch. Note the temporary railing on permanent stairway in background.

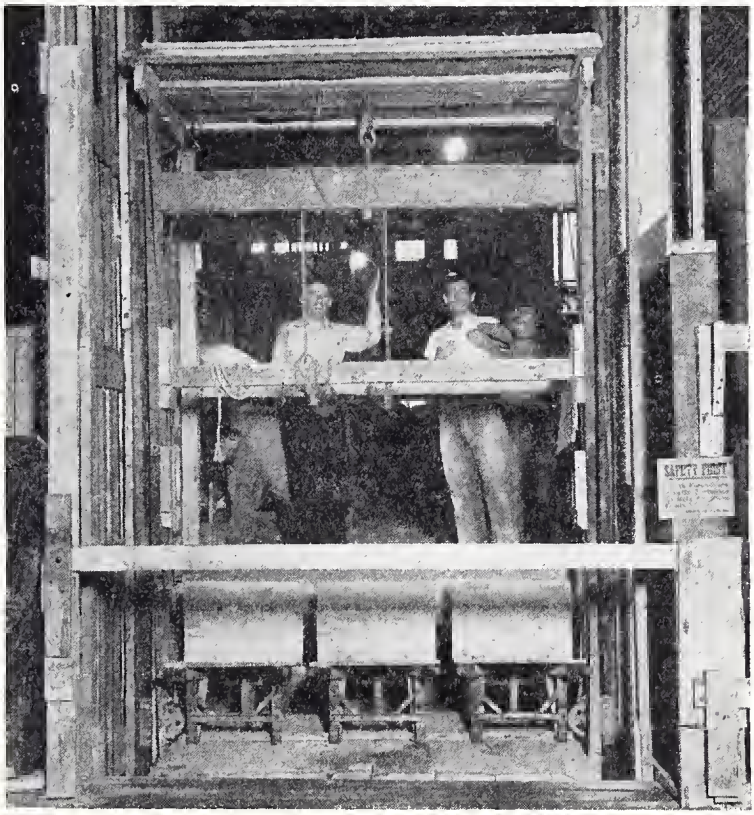


This shows scaffold in a shaft. Note overhead protection of solid planking.



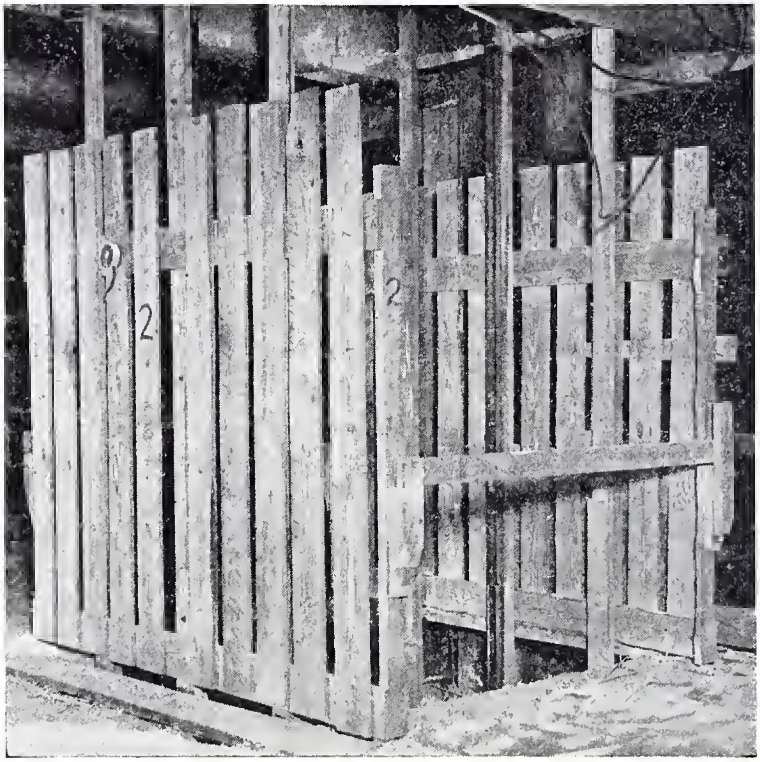
Outside tubular hoist tower from a runway. Note bar across openings and the guard at side of runway with toeboard, the space between being filled in with wire screening. The wooden boxes are housings over electrical signalling outlet box.

"The engineer and hoisting engine and cables were adequately protected. Each hoist was equipped with an electric signal system besides the regular pull cord, the latter to be used only as a stop signal in case of emergency. The electric system consisted of a bell located at the hoisting engine, with insulated wires leading to all floors. At each floor, mounted on the barricade around the shaftway was on outlet box. Competent bellmen carried a short cord equipped with a plug, with prongs of curved construction at one end and a push button on the other. These bellmen were held responsible for this cord and carried it about with them at all times, plugging in and giving signals when needed. By this method signals may be given at any floor but only by the possessor of a cord. The system becomes absolutely safe by preventing unauthorized signals, and insures signals being given by competent men. The expense of equipping hoists with this system is at a minimum for an electric hoist, as there is little mechanism to get out of order.



Note sign forbidding any person to ride the hoist and the wheelbarrow stop cleat nailed to the platform—also the bar protecting opposite side on an upper level, where men are standing.

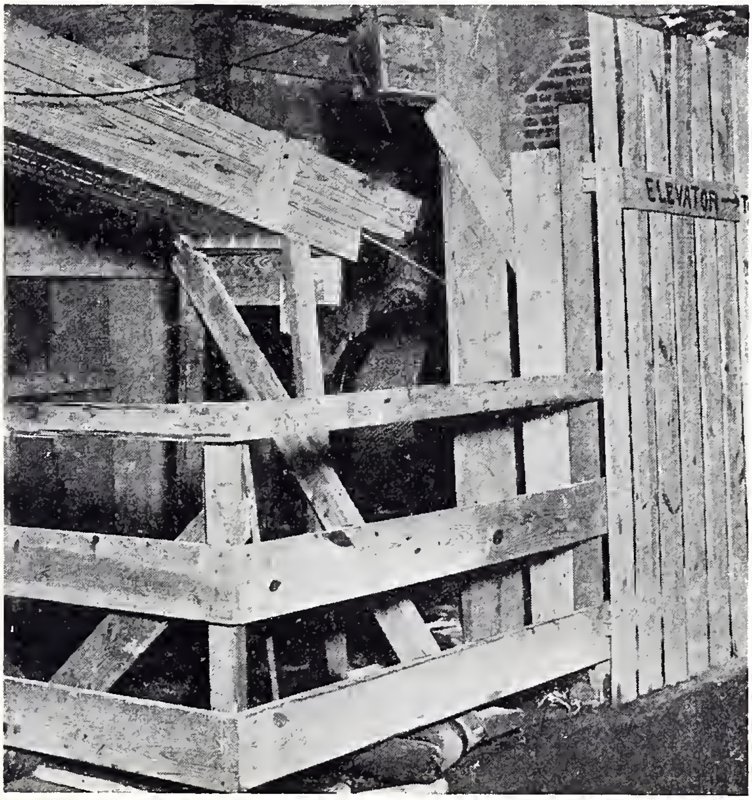
"Each material hoist was equipped with a material indicator, namely, a card upon which was printed various kinds of material and it was equipped with a pointer to indicate the kind of material needed. A bellman wishing to issue instructions to his mate on another floor simply wrote instructions on a paper and placed it beneath a weight with which all hoists were equipped. All bellmen looked for new instructions on each trip of the hoist.



This is the typical barricade around the hoist shaftways. Note button on right of enclosure to hold bar upright, also toeboard and rail at right. Signal box is at left.

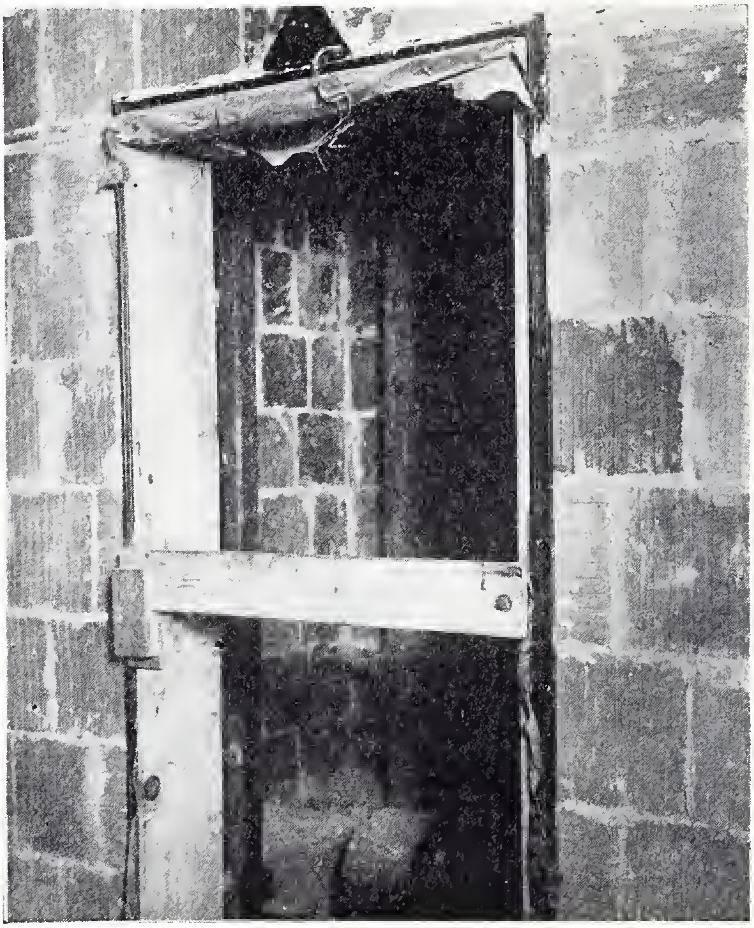
"The control of the hoists remained with the general contractor at all times. When a subcontractor wished material moved he made his request known to the person in charge of hoists. The hoist with the engineer and two of the general contractor's signal men at a predetermined charge per hour to the subcontractor moved the material, but the operation remained in the control of the general contractor at all times, and the men remained on his payroll.

"The job was equipped with an automatic call and a telephone system with the switchboard and auto call device located in the contractor's job office on the second floor. The telephone instrument was located on every second floor. and an auto call horn on every fourth floor. The personnel of all the contractors on the job was supplied with a code number. Whenever there was a need for any person, the telephone operator manipulated the auto call box and the proper code sounded automatically on all the horns simultaneously throughout the building until shut off by the operator. The person called merely stepped to the nearest instrument and received his message from the operator. To illustrate: while the committee was present the operator was notified of a leaking pipe on one of the upper floors. He immediately sounded the call for the Plumbing foreman who called in by telephone from one of the lower floors within a few seconds Also, while there, the operator received a message to the effect that material was being delivered on the ground floor for the steamfitter, and after being called a few times by the automatic call, the steamfitter's foreman answered and received the imformation.



This hoisting engine was located near a passage way leading to a passenger elevator. Note how it is protected and also the guard about the hoisting cable.

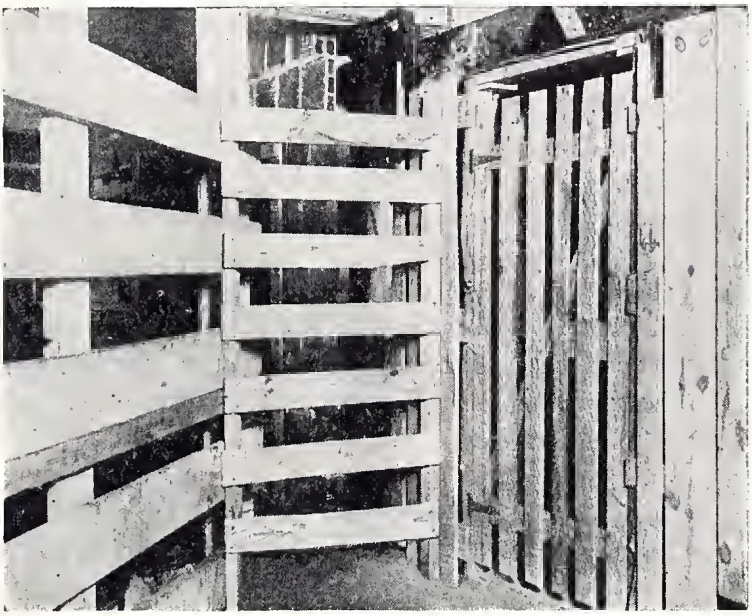
"Unused elevator shaftways had a hinged bar in preference to a gate ordinarily used. It might be interesting to know that this entire door jamb, with pivotal bar, was made up as a unit in a shop. It had a lining of paper and it stays in place until the permanent elevator doors are installed. It serves as a protection to the jamb and does not interfere with the work necessary to be done close to the jamb either on the outside or inside the shaft, and can be built for a nominal sum.



The temporary wooden door jamb with pivotal bar across opening is in one unit. Note its lining of paper.

"Elevators used for carrying workmen were completely enclosed and the openings were fitted with doors hinged to swing outward and locked on the shaftway side.

"Aisles and passageways on the different floors were kept clean and reasonably free from debris during the day, and every night all waste material was removed from each floor. One workman, from a pipe trade, was observed using his heel to turn down nails protruding from a loose plank on the floor."



Another door for passenger elevators. Note slatted protection leading to this door.

THEY PUT SAFETY FIRST*

OUTSTANDING ACTIVITIES OF PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRY ASSEMBLED BY THE BUREAU OF INSPECTION

Six lost-time accidents are reported from the Steelton Plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company for February, 1930, as compared with 20 in the month preceding.

At the beginning of March, 1930, the Liberty Avenue Plant of the National Biscuit Company, at Pittsburgh, had completed 25 months with no lost-time accidents among 209 employes working 5 days per week and 9 hours per day.

The United States Asbestos Company, at Manheim, had extended its record for no lost-time accidents to 129 days at the end of February, 1930.

Group 5 of the Bethlehem Steel Company, at Lebanon, including the Lebanon Works, the Bethlehem Mines Corporation operations at Cornwall, the Bethlehem Mines Concentrator, and the Cornwall Railroad, during January, 1930, worked 700,000 hours with 6 lost-time accidents, an average of only one accident for every 116,000 hours worked.

The Peoples Natural Gas Company, at Pittsburgh, reports its following divisions as continuing splendid records of no lost-time accidents: B, V, and M District, 627,120 hours since March, 1926; Altoona City Plant, 485,540 hours since April, 1926; Clarion field, 255,970 hours since February, 1928; and Donohoe field, 117,616 hours since August, 1928.

The Machine Shop of the Bethlehem Steel Company, at Steelton, performing all kinds of machine operations, presents a recently completed record of 540 days by 250 men working in two 9-hour turns without a lost-time accident.

The Inspection and Test Department of the Sharon Plant of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company had no lost-time accidents from July, 1928, to February, 1930, among 120 employes subjected to hazards above the average.

The Farrell Works of the Carnegie Steel Company was awarded the company's 1929 safety trophy at a banquet attended by 225 employes. The trophy is in a huge replica of a Bessemer converter. This was the third trophy winning for the Farrell Plant over a period of 9 years, no other individual plant having achieved this record.

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* This will be a regular feature in **Labor and Industry.** Pennsylvania concerns are invited to submit from time to time safety records that they consider worthy of publication. Address: Director, Bureau of Inspection, Department of Labor and Industry, or your Divisional Supervisor of the Bureau.

The Rolling Mills of the Lebanon Branch of the Bethlehem Steel Company, employing 250 men in two turns of 10-hours each, has completed one year with a single lost-time accident.

A recent record of the Merchant Mill of the Bethlehem Steel Company, at Steelton, was 590 days of three 8-hour turns by 200 men without a lost-time accident.

The Lycoming Rubber Company, of Williamsport, for the year 1929 reports 15 lost-time accidents among 1800 employes working, 3,909,713 hours. This is considered an excellent record in view of the hazards involved. The concern cooperated fully with the Bureau of Inspection throughout the 1929 safety campaign year.

A record clear of lost-time accidents for 1929 is reported for the Bethlehem Mines Corporation quarries, at Hanover, which operates 24 hours a day with 125 employes.

The Portland Cement Association trophy, as well as the Lehigh trophy, go to 4 plants of the Lehigh Portland Cement Company including the Iola Plant which has a record of 3 years without a lost-time accident; Ormrod No. 3, 2 years without a lost-time accident; and Birmingham and Ormrod No. 2 Plants with one year without a lost-time accident. The Lehigh Lime Company had no lost-time accidents throughout the whole period since 1926 with the exception of 3 days in 1928.

The Steelton and Highspire Railroad, with 225 employes, was, on February 17, 1930, continuing a record of 375 days without a lost-time accident.

One lost-time accident since 1923 is reported by the Susquehanna Cut Glass Company, of Columbia, with 50 employes.

The Westerhoff Brothers Silk Company, of Denver, with 50 employes working day and night shifts, has had no lost-time accidents since 1923.

The Keystone Telephone System, of Philadelphia, employing an average of 700 male and female workers, recorded 33 lost-time accidents for loss of 561 days during 1928. In 1929 this concern participated in the state-wide safety campaign, all of its employes signing pledge cards. Lost-time accidents for 1929 were reduced to 22 for a total loss of only 149 days. Mr. J. F. Brant, Acting General Agent, announces the company's intention to make a still further reduction in 1930.

The Coke Ovens Department of the Bethlehem Steel Company, at Steelton, completed in February, 1930, a record of 356 days without a lost-time accident among 400 workers employed in 3 shifts of 8 hours each.

Under date of February 24, 1930, the Hamilton Watch Company, of Lancaster, with approximately 1200 employes, reported 5 lost-time accidents since January, 1929.

The Marietta Silk Company, of Columbia, with an average of 150 employes, reports 2 lost-time accidents since November, 1923.

Of a total of 35 industrial concerns competing in a safety campaign sponsored by the Manufacturers Association of Montgomery County for the year 1930, 15 concerns operated throughout January without a lost-time accident.

One lost-time accident in the past 7 years is the remarkable record of the Dentists Supply Company, of York, with 675 employes.

The Hanover Shoe Company, of Hanover, entered February, 1930, with a record of no lost-time accidents among its 779 employes since December 1, 1929.

The Freihofer Baking Company, of Harrisburg, with 55 employes working 52 hours per week, recorded one lost-time accident in 1929.

The Coatesville Plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company was awarded first prize for safety among all Bethlehem concerns for both the third and fourth quarters of 1929. In the third quarter of the year with 1,419,239 man-hours worked the plant had an accident severity rate of .11, an improvement of 93.5 per cent over the accident severity rate of the previous 2 years. In the fourth quarter the accident severity improvement shown by the same comparison was 88.8 per cent.

A year without lost-time accidents among 140 workers was the 1929 record of the Samaris Manufacturing Company conducting a garment factory in Harrisburg.

REVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

Prepared By
The Bureau of Statistics

The Labor Market

State Employment Office Reports: No improvement in the demand for workers was indicated in the reports from the State Public Employment Offices for February, 1930. In fact, the availability of jobs appeared to be less than in January. Applications for employment at the public employment offices in 14 cities[1] numbered 8,680 during the four-week period covered by the February report. Calls from employers were received during the same period for 2,470 workers, or only 28.5 per cent of the number of jobs required to furnish employment to all who applied for work during the month. The February report shows that 3,025 persons were sent to fill the 2,470 jobs available and that 2,049 were reported as having been placed in employment.

The ratio of applicants per 100 jobs open for February, 1930, according to the public employment office figures, was 351 to 100 as compared with a ratio of 325 to 100 for January, 1930, and as compared with a ratio of 245 to 100 for February, 1929. The ratio of applicants to jobs as indicated by the public employment office figures for February, 1930, was less favorable than at any time during the last eight years for which records of public employment office activities are available. The acute unemployment situation existing during the preceding three months was aggravated somewhat in February by the dearth of outdoor employment.

Reports from Manufacturing Firms: A more hopeful outlook was presented in the employment and payroll reports received from manufacturing plants in Pennsylvania for February. Employment and wage payments in the manufacturing industry for February showed a slight gain following a period of steady decline which began in October last year. The February index of employment for manufacturing industries was 0.2 per cent higher than the index for January, and the index of wage payments showed a 2.1 per cent gain. In comparison to the indexes for February, 1929, the volume of employment in manufacturing industries for February, 1930, was 1.7 per cent higher, but wage payments were reduced 1.6 per cent. Employment in manufacturing industries for February, 1930, was 98.0 per cent of its 1923-1925 average. Factory wage payments were 101.3 per cent of their monthly average for the same 1923-1925 base period. While the increases in manufacturing activity indicated for February are encouraging, they fall short of the increases made during the same month in the last two years. In the January-February figures for 1929, employment in manufacturing industries increased 2.7 per cent and wage payments showed a 6.7 per cent gain. For the same period in 1928, employment increased 1.9 per cent and wage payments rose 6.3 per cent.

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[1] McKeesport office discontinued February 15, 1930.

Employment in February gained in the transportation equipment, textile, foods and tobacco, clay, glass, and stone products, and chemical groups. These gains were largely seasonal increases. The volume of employment in the metal, lumber, leather and rubber, and paper and printing industries was less than in January. Wage payments were higher in February than in January for all groups except foods and tobacco, lumber, and leather and rubber industries. Wage payments in the food and tobacco industry showed no change as compared with January, but decreases were shown in the lumber, and leather and rubber products groups.

Average weekly earnings of workers in manufacturing industries during February were 2.1 per cent higher than in January, averaging $27.15 a week during February as compared with $26.58 a week in January. Total hours worked per week as reported by 549 plants showed a 2.1 per cent advance in February as compared with the January figure.

The Metal Industries: Greatest improvement among the metal industries during February was shown for the structural iron, steam and hot water heating apparatus, hardware and tool, and brass and bronze products groups. Structural iron works were running full time and one company reported some overtime work. Production of steam and hot water boilers and radiation was increased and gains in payrolls were shown for nearly all firms. Seasonally increased production was reported from a majority of concerns in the hardware and tool industry. Reduced employment was reported for six of the 12 metal groups, the largest decreases occurring in the iron and steel forgings and electrical apparatus groups. The decreases for the latter group were mostly in the radio supply industry.

Transportation Equipment: The automobile industry showed increased employment and payrolls during February. One automobile firm which had been practically closed down during the last few months recalled 300 workers during February. Locomotive and car building also showed some increase in February and the industry was in a much more favorable condition than at this time last year. Work in railroad repair shops dropped 6.2 per cent in February as compared with January. Shipbuilding continued to show improvement and is rapidly attaining normal levels.

Textile Products: Decided improvement of business was shown for the silk industry throughout the State during February. Nearly all mills reported increased employment and wage payments. Largest gains were reported for the mills located in the anthracite regions. Hosiery mills also reported increased business, particularly those located in the eastern section of the State. Several of the larger hosiery mills were operating nearly full time while others were working four days a week. Work in the men's clothing industry was somewhat less than in January, but the women's clothing industry showed a substantial seasonal gain. February employment in both the men's and the women's clothing industries, however, was nearly 10 per cent less than at this period in 1929.

Foods and Tobacco: Slight gains in employment and payrolls for February were noted for each of the food groups except meat packing. Employment in the cigar manufacturing industry showed a 7.6 per cent advance over January. Many cigar factories in the State, however, are working only 2 and 3 days a week. One plant of a large cigar corporation discontinued operation in February.

Miscellaneous Manufacturing: Production in glass factories showed material improvement in February following a period of seasonal slackness in December and January. One large glass factory which was closed for two months reopened in February with a full force of employes. Seasonal dullness was reported for the lumber and furniture industries. Coke production was increased in February by the reopening of one plant which was idle during January. All firms in the paint and varnish industry reported seasonally increased business and operations were at nearly the same level as at this time last year. Oil refineries reported increased employment and wage payments for February and most plants were operating more than 20 per cent higher than in February, 1929. Shoe factories were working considerably less time than in February last year and further declines in employment and wage payments were reported.

Coal Mining: A marked advance was shown in wage payments in anthracite mines in February in comparison to a declining tendency at this period in previous years. Employment in anthracite mines was 2.1 per cent greater in February than in January and wage payments showed a 12.6 per cent gain. The volume of employment in the anthracite industry for February, however, was 1.5 per cent less than in February, 1929, and wage disbursements were 3.1 per cent less than the figure for February, last year.

Reports from 399 mines in the bituminous industry for February show scarcely any change as compared with January. Employment decreased 0.2 per cent and the volume of wage payments was almost the same as in January. In the January-February comparison for a much smaller number of mines in 1929, employment increased 1.3 per cent over January and payrolls were 1.7 per cent higher.

Construction and Contracting: A further seasonal reduction of employment in the construction and contracting industry was noted in the reports for February, 1930. Reports received from 60 construction firms showed an 8.9 per cent decline in the volume of employment for February as compared with January. The largest decline was shown for the building construction group. Reports from 28 firms in the building group indicated a 14.8 per cent decrease in employment for February as compared with January. The general level of employment in building construction work during the winter months of 1929-30, however, seems to have been considerably higher than in former years. Street and highway construction employment reached its low winter level in February, and employment for the nine firms reporting for the street and highway group showed a 10.2 per cent decrease as compared with January. Employment on general construction work other than building and street and highway construction showed a 3.3 per cent decrease in February as compared with January. Nothwithstanding these decreases in construction employment in February, the total of wage payments by these 60 companies was 1.9 per cent higher than in January, and average weekly earnings of construction workers were 10.9 per cent in excess of the January average.

Trade: Employment both in retail establishments and in the wholesale industry was less than in January. Both branches of the mercantile industry also showed decreased employment as compared with February last year. Employment in retail trade for February was 2.2 per cent less than in January and 1.2 per cent below February, 1929. Wholesale establishments showed a 2.7 per cent reduction in employment as compared with January, and were operating 2.9 per cent below last year's figure.

Summary: Factory employment in Pennsylvania turned upward in February, following a constant decline since October. The upward movement of employment was very slight but accompanied by a 2.1 per cent gain in wage payments, it perhaps is indicative of a fairly strong business recovery in March and April. Anthracite mining activity showed an unexpected advance during February, and the reduced scale of coal prices, becoming effective April 1st, should sustain this higher level of anthracite activity. Employment and wage payments of other non-factory industries continue to show reductions. However, with work getting started on the large program of public-works construction in the State, any acute stages of unemployment in the State are expected to be overcome within the next month or six weeks.

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES OF STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1930

	Persons Applying for Positions			Persons Asked for by Employers			Persons Sent to Positions			Persons Receiving Positions		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
GRAND TOTAL	8,680	5,907	2,773	2,470	1,580	890	3.025	1.923	1,102	2,049	1,277	772
Total: Industrial Group (Skilled)	2,875	2,162	713	910	710	200	1,130	848	282	689	521	168
Building and construction	334	334	.....	50	50	.....	70	70	.....	47	47	...
Shipbuilding	226	226	.....	151	151	.....	197	197	.....	126	126	...
Chemicals and allied products	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Clay, glass and stone products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Clothing	38	16	22	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Textiles	90	48	42	5	2	3	5	2	3	4	2	2
Food and kindred products	26	22	4	5	5	.....	7	7	.....	5	5	...
Leather, rubber and composition goods	10	9	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Lumber, woodwork and furniture	52	52	.....	11	11	.....	18	18	.....	10	10	...
Paper and printing	10	8	2	12	2	10	13	2	11	6	1	5
Metals and metal products	735	724	11	388	386	2	417	414	3	242	240	2
Mines and quarries	9	9	.....	2	2	.....	4	4	.....	2	2	...
Transportation and public utilities	210	200	10	12	11	1	20	19	1	9	8	1
Hotel and restaurant	613	197	416	167	42	125	251	55	196	158	39	119
Wholesale and retail trade	243	146	97	47	28	19	52	39	13	31	24	7
Miscellaneous	277	170	107	55	18	37	76	21	55	49	17	32
Total: Other Groups	5,805	3,745	2,060	1,560	870	690	1,895	1,075	820	1,360	756	604
Clerical and professional	1,066	571	495	153	85	68	264	126	138	108	54	54
Agriculture	25	25	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Semi-skilled	1,136	339	797	456	109	347	562	146	416	377	90	287
Unskilled	2,772	2,587	185	566	519	47	679	638	41	498	459	39
Casual and day workers*	806	223	583	383	155	228	390	165	225	377	153	224
January, 1930	8,271	5,589	2,682	2,544	1,669	875	2,945	1,936	1,009	2,092	1,345	747
February, 1929	9,105	6,736	2,369	3,826	2,760	1,066	4,315	3,155	1,160	2,978	2,251	727
February, 1928	8,754	5,627	3,127	2.961	1,989	972	3,214	2,143	1,071	2,193	1,528	665

* The placement of each casual or day worker is recorded for only one (1) placement per week.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	
		No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Feb. 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Total Weekly Payroll Week Ended Feb. 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Week Ended	
			Feb. 1930	Per Cent Change Compared With			Feb. 1930	Per Cent Change Compared With		Feb. 15, 1930	Jan. 15, 1930
				Jan. 1930	Feb. 1929			Jan. 1930	Feb. 1929		
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: (51) 42%	850	338,229	98.0	+ 0.2	+ 1.7	$9,182,420	101.3	+ 2.1	— 1.6	$27.15	$26.58
Metal products: (12) 57%	244	162,531	95.5	— 1.2	— 0.1	4,824,396	100.5	+ 0.8	— 4.6	29.68	29.15
Blast furnaces	9	1,909	59.7	— 0.3	— 0.7	56,521	59.0	+ 0.9	— 4.1	29.61	29.35
Steel works and rolling mills	48	83,603	85.8	+ 0.7	— 3.7	2,530,233	89.9	+ 0.8	—11.8	30.26	30.21
Iron and steel forgings	10	2,249	103.8	— 6.0	+ 8.8	56,272	101.0	— 9.1	— 2.4	25.02	25.84
Structural iron work	10	4,583	115.7	+ 0.2	+ 3.2	136,166	119.8	+10.7	+ 6.1	29.71	26.89
Steam and hot water heating appliances	16	4,241	100.0	+ 1.1	— 1.7	128,947	106.3	+10.5	— 7.2	30.40	27.63
Stoves and furnaces	8	815	80.7	+ 2.9	— 1.0	20,338	66.8	— 5.0	— 7.7	24.95	27.15
Foundries	36	8,150	106.1	+ 1.0	+ 6.7	225,924	104.6	+ 0.2	+ 1.9	27.72	27.94
Machinery and parts	44	11,424	109.1	— 1.4	+ 7.1	361,276	116.1	— 0.7	+ 8.8	31.62	31.39
Electrical apparatus	21	34,253	122.2	— 6.3	+ 9.4	1,017,817	139.2	— 2.2	+13.9	29.71	28.48
Engines and pumps	10	3,653	97.3	— 1.2	— 5.5	103,996	103.3	+ 1.1	—12.5	28.47	27.83
Hardware and tools	20	6,727	100.6	+ 1.9	— 10.2	160,687	101.4	+10.5	—14.4	23.89	22.11
Brass and bronze products	12	924	105.8	+ 5.1	— 18.0	26,219	112.4	+ 4.5	—16.5	28.38	28.56
Transportation equipment: (5) 74%	42	32,681	81.2	+ 0.4	+ 2.8	955,680	79.9	+ 3.2	— 0.5	29.24	28.45
Automobiles	6	5,446	59.9	+ 5.8	— 2.0	160,984	46.6	+ 9.9	—16.5	29.56	28.42
Automobile bodies and parts	13	6,643	79.4	— 2.3	— 37.4	192,214	76.8	+ 2.4	—45.2	28.93	27.60
Locomotives and cars	13	13,521	54.3	+ 0.7	+ 18.0	412,727	58.3	+ 4.5	+24.8	30.52	29.47
Railroad repair shops	6	3,257	81.9	— 6.2	— 0.6	92,097	86.1	— 1.6	+ 4.9	28.28	26.94
Shipbuilding	4	3,814	86.5	+ 2.4	+124.1	97,658	126.1	— 5.6	+98.3	25.61	27.77
Textile products: (11) 27%	171	60,774	106.8	+ 1.9	+ 0.7	1,303,399	112.5	+ 5.5	— 3.8	21.45	20.69
Cotton goods	13	2,847	77.5	— 3.0	— 16.6	61,473	70.7	+ 2.5	—19.9	21.59	20.41
Woolens and worsteds	14	4,682	62.7	+ 0.2	— 14.2	102,005	60.0	+ 1.2	—16.8	21.79	21.34
Silk goods	49	21,999	120.4	+ 5.3	+ 6.5	419,967	131.9	+12.6	+ 3.8	19.09	17.88

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	
		No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Feb. 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Total Weekly Payroll Week Ended Feb. 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Week Ended	
			Feb. 1930	Per Cent Change Compared With			Feb. 1930	Per Cent Change Compared With		Feb. 15, 1930	Jan. 15, 1930
				Jan. 1930	Feb. 1929			Jan. 1930	Feb. 1929		
Textile dyeing and finishing	12	1,914	101.5	+ 2.5	— 10.3	$50,605	110.1	+ 2.6	—13.4	$26.44	$26.40
Carpets and rugs	9	2,728	72.1	+ 2.1	+ 0.7	60,285	60.4	— 1.5	—13.8	22.10	22.71
Hats	4	3,617	91.6	— 3.0	— 8.2	87,917	90.9	— 2.3	—14.2	24.31	24.10
Hosiery	28	15,121	130.0	+ 0.5	+ 3.3	397,098	162.9	+ 5.7	+ 3.3	26.26	24.84
Knit goods, other	14	3,217	100.3	— 1.4	+ 19.1	50,356	94.2	— 7.2	—13.3	15.65	17.20
Men's clothing	10	881	85.2	— 2.1	— 9.7	16,728	96.9	— 1.2	— 8.6	18.99	18.85
Women's clothing	9	1,467	137.1	+ 8.6	— 9.7	21,174	138.6	+ 5.9	—15.9	14.43	14.81
Shirts and furnishings	9	2,301	143.9	— 1.2	+ 13.2	35,791	152.8	+ 7.3	+10.7	15.55	14.32
Foods and tobacco: (5) 32%	99	23,611	110.4	+ 3.7	+ 7.5	464,379	104.1	0.0	+ 2.8	19.67	20.37
Bread and bakery products	27	4,190	113.2	+ 0.8	+ 4.9	115,664	113.6	+ 0.6	+ 4.8	27.60	27.69
Confectionery	13	4,500	107.2	+ 0.2	— 1.5	90,158	110.9	+ 3.4	— 5.9	20.04	19.48
Ice cream	11	1,137	92.5	+ 0.9	— 1.3	37,240	94.9	+ 0.5	— 1.2	32.75	32.95
Meat packing	14	2,238	100.4	— 2.2	+ 0.8	65,361	97.3	— 1.6	+ 1.6	29.21	29.02
Cigars and tobacco	34	11,546	108.6	+ 7.6	+ 15.2	155,956	88.9	— 1.6	+ 9.8	13.51	14.86
Stone, clay and glass products: (3) 42%	68	14,823	76.8	+ 5.5	— 5.7	384,890	70.8	+10.3	— 7.7	25.97	24.85
Brick, tile and pottery	32	4,525	82.0	+ 1.2	— 6.6	104,816	74.7	+ 5.1	— 9.7	23.16	22.33
Cement	14	4,783	61.3	0.0	— 11.8	141,003	57.7	+ 2.1	—11.8	29.48	28.92
Glass	22	5,515	91.8	+14.6	+ 1.0	139,071	91.2	+24.8	— 1.5	25.22	23.15
Lumber products: (3) 27%	54	5,237	78.7	— 5.7	— 15.7	116,937	78.4	— 1.8	—21.0	22.33	21.46
Lumber and planing mills	17	1,614	69.0	— 6.4	— 21.1	36,274	70.8	— 0.8	—20.0	22.47	21.49
Furniture	30	2,713	83.2	— 6.9	— 19.9	64,035	82.7	— 4.4	—26.1	23.60	22.95
Wooden boxes	7	910	67.2	0.0	— 0.4	16,628	63.6	+ 7.6	—11.0	18.27	16.97

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	
		No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Feb. 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Total Weekly Payroll Week Ended Feb. 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Week Ended	
			Feb. 1930	Per Cent Change Compared With			Feb. 1930	Per Cent Change Compared With		Feb. 15, 1930	Jan. 15, 1930
				Jan. 1930	Feb. 1929			Jan. 1930	Feb. 1929		
Chemical products: (5) 47%	57	13,703	98.1	+ 3.2	+ 7.9	$405,087	105.2	+ 7.3	+ 8.8	$29.56	$28.41
Chemicals and drugs	32	1,433	87.3	+ 1.3	+ 0.9	40,164	87.7	+ 2.2	— 0.5	28.03	27.79
Coke	3	2,685	91.1	+ 9.5	— 1.7	76,735	82.8	+ 6.8	— 4.5	28.58	29.27
Explosives	3	559	86.8	+ 1.3	— 9.1	14,026	100.4	+ 2.4	—11.2	25.09	24.82
Paints and varnishes	12	1,387	91.9	— 0.5	+ 0.5	37,536	99.6	+10.7	— 2.2	27.06	24.36
Petroleum refining	7	7,639	129.2	+ 2.2	+ 20.0	236,626	142.3	+ 8.2	+22.6	30.98	29.26
Leather and rubber products: (4) 46%	49	11,413	100.1	— 2.2	+ 3.3	264,043	103.0	— 1.6	+ 2.1	23.14	23.02
Leather tanning	17	5,901	107.4	— 0.5	+ 7.7	155,957	110.1	+ 2.9	+11.6	26.43	25.57
Shoes	20	3,617	96.8	— 3.9	— 0.6	60,047	94.9	—11.1	—11.4	16.60	17.94
Leather products, other	8	1,012	99.0	— 6.3	— 3.6	24,466	103.4	— 0.3	+ 1.0	24.18	22.71
Rubber tires and goods	4	883	90.6	— 1.1	— 1.4	23,573	98.3	— 5.4	—12.1	26.70	27.91
Paper and printing: (3) 30%	66	13,456	99.5	— 1.0	+ 3.3	463,609	115.0	+ 4.5	+ 7.7	34.45	32.63
Paper and wood pulp	12	3,588	86.8	— 1.9	+ 3.5	105,643	95.2	— 0.2	+ 2.9	29.44	28.94
Paper boxes and bags	9	942	93.6	— 0.3	— 3.0	15,052	102.2	+ 0.4	— 1.5	15.98	15.87
Printing and publishing	45	8,926	103.8	— 0.6	— 2.0	342,914	121.6	+ 6.4	+ 3.8	38.42	35.89

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	
		No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Feb. 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Total Weekly Payroll Week Ended Feb. 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Week Ended	
			Feb. 1930	Per Cent Change Compared With			Feb. 1930	Per Cent Change Compared With		Feb. 15, 1930	Jan. 15, 1930
				Jan. 1930	Feb. 1929			Jan. 1930	Feb. 1929		
Anthracite coal mining:[2] 50%	144	109,535	107.8	+ 2.1	— 1.5	$3,807,948	103.7	+12.6	— 3.1	$34.76	$31.41
Bituminous coal mining:[3] 35%	399	65,341	.....	— 0.2	....	1,567,269	.....	— 0.0	......	23.94	23.99
Construction and contracting: 3%	60	6,787	115.4	— 8.9	....	187,316	102.9	+ 1.9	......	27.60	24.44
Street railways: 55%	5	14,640	86.2	+ 0.7	— 7.5	515,972	94.0	+ 0.3	— 5.7	35.24	35.41
Retail trade: 25%	72	27,431	95.6	— 2.2	— 1.2	....	.....	......	......	......	......
Wholesale trade: 12%	85	4,010	95.5	— 2.7	— 2.9	....	.....	......	......	......	......

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[1] Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. Figures used in this table are not actual employment totals, but are representative samples compiled from reports submitted by a selected group of firms in each industry. The percentages placed opposite the group totals indicate the approximate proportion of total employment which these figures represent.

[2] Anthracite figures are from the Anthracite Bureau of Information.

[3] Bituminous figures are from the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Feb. 15, 1930	Total Weekly Wages Week Ended Feb. 15, 1930	Total Weekly Employe Hours Week Ended			Average Hourly Earnings Week Ended	
				Feb. 15, 1930	Jan. 15, 1930	Per Cent Change	Feb. 15, 1930	Jan. 15, 1930
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: (47)	549	232,004	$6,512,708	10,989,431	10,762,564	+ 2.1	$.593	$.588
Metal products:	186	135,863	4,071,822	6,434,670	6,382,959	+ 0.8	.633	.627
Blast furnaces	6	1,746	51,791	88,134	89,685	− 1.7	.588	.588
Steel works and rolling mills	32	69,511	2,120,118	3,301,809	3,266,843	+ 1.1	.642	.639
Iron and steel forgings	8	1,493	37,519	66,449	70,078	− 5.2	.565	.531
Structural iron work	7	2,279	64,216	117,150	110,150	+ 6.4	.548	.567
Steam and hot water heating appliances	13	2,851	91,159	147,024	135,179	+ 8.8	.620	.611
Foundries	31	7,630	212,340	350,815	352,990	− 0.6	.605	.606
Machinery and parts	37	10,005	316,598	506,995	504,823	+ 0.4	.624	.629
Electrical apparatus	19	31,529	947,325	1,461,736	1,468,285	− 0.4	.648	.637
Engines and pumps	10	3,653	103,996	169,412	167,996	+ 0.8	.614	.613
Hardware and tools	14	4,381	104,251	184,695	177,856	+ 3.8	.564	.536
Brass and bronze products	9	785	22,509	40,451	39,074	+ 3.5	.556	.560
Transportation equipment:	33	23,127	668,568	1,065,482	1,045,651	+ 1.9	.627	.616
Automobiles	6	5,446	160,984	250,279	232,255	+ 7.8	.643	.630
Automobile bodies and parts	10	6,271	183,338	303,944	302,582	+ 0.5	.603	.594
Locomotives and cars	9	5,553	170,810	284,594	274,801	+ 3.6	.600	.575
Railroad repair shops	4	2,043	55,778	76,919	78,619	− 2.2	.725	.718
Shipbuilding	4	3,814	97,658	149,746	157,394	− 4.9	.652	.657
Textile products:	93	31,467	648,833	1.446,987	1,350,877	+ 7.1	.448	.442
Cotton goods	9	1,078	22,180	47,545	46,268	+ 2.8	.467	.487
Woolens and worsteds	9	2,475	53,187	113,774	107,540	+ 5.8	.467	.476
Silk goods	32	14,273	265,792	642,484	542,531	+18.4	.414	.428
Textile dyeing and finishing	7	785	18,975	34,867	32,804	+ 6.3	.544	.565
Carpets and rugs	5	1,863	39,380	70,156	83,320	−15.8	.561	.504
Hosiery	9	6,438	177,300	333,291	332,757	+ 0.2	.532	.474
Knit goods, other	10	2,203	36,516	94,140	98,563	− 4.5	.388	.350
Women's clothing	8	1,215	18,337	58,061	54,702	+ 6.1	.316	.320
Shirts and furnishings	4	1,137	17,166	52,669	52,392	+ 0.5	.326	.327

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Feb. 15, 1930	Total Weekly Wages Week Ended Feb. 15, 1930	Total Weekly Employe Hours Week Ended			Average Hourly Earnings Week Ended	
				Feb. 15, 1930	Jan. 15, 1930	Per Cent Change	Feb. 15, 1930	Jan. 15, 1930
Foods and tobacco:	49	8,199	$ 191,253	408,600	402,280	+ 1,6	$.468	$.463
Bread and bakery products	20	2,202	54,445	113,853	111,057	+ 2.5	.478	.484
Confectionery	6	2,050	45,276	103,168	97,768	+ 5.5	.439	.424
Ice cream	8	697	24,010	43,644	42,910	+ 1.7	.550	.554
Meat packing	9	1,275	36,118	62,604	64,434	— 2.8	.577	.561
Cigars and tobacco	6	1,975	31,404	85,331	86,111	— 0.9	.368	.360
Stone, clay and glass products:	39	8,037	207,493	382,572	341,811	+11.9	.542	.537
Brick, tile and pottery	19	2,927	66,983	133,689	123,909	+ 7.9	.501	.496
Cement	8	2,317	64,384	119,946	117,658	+ 1.9	.537	.535
Glass	12	2,793	76,126	128,937	100,244	+28.6	.590	.591
Lumber products:	44	3,165	77,331	139,585	145,776	— 4.2	.554	.546
Lumber and planing mills	13	488	13,310	21,666	23,090	— 6.2	.614	.615
Furniture	26	2,180	53,782	95,938	102,544	— 6.4	.561	.542
Wooden boxes	5	497	10,239	21,981	20,142	+ 9.1	.466	.484
Chemical products:	26	8,524	256,483	433,863	406,076	+ 6.8	.591	.576
Chemicals and drugs	12	822	23,490	46,607	45,710	+ 2.0	.504	.506
Paints and varnishes	9	1,264	34,602	62,076	57,934	+ 7.1	.557	.540
Petroleum refining	5	6,438	198,391	325,180	302,432	+ 7.5	.610	.593

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]—(Concluded)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Feb. 15, 1930	Total Weekly Wages Week Ended Feb. 15, 1930	Total Weekly Employe Hours Week Ended			Average Hourly Earnings Week Ended	
				Feb. 15, 1930	Jan. 15, 1930	Per Cent Change	Feb. 15, 1930	Jan. 15, 1930
Leather and rubber products:	31	5,668	130,403	278,084	283,868	— 2.0	$.469	$.485
Leather tanning	9	2,309	61,469	117,632	114,698	+ 2.6	.523	.540
Shoes	12	1,884	29,097	89,647	94,956	— 5.6	.325	.358
Leather products, other	6	592	16,264	29,281	30,367	— 3.6	.555	.555
Rubber tires and goods	4	883	23,573	41,524	43.847	— 5.3	.568	.568
Paper and printing:	48	7,954	260,522	399,588	403,266	— 0.9	.652	.652
Paper and wood pulp	8	2,768	83,975	153,020	155,410	— 1.5	.549	.542
Paper boxes and bags	6	449	7,227	19,966	19,979	— 0.1	.362	.385
Printing and publishing	34	4,737	169,320	226,602	227,877	— 0.6	.747	.750
Construction and contracting	53	6,361	174,411	227,756	263,860	+ 5.3	.628	.638

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[1] Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA—CITY AREAS[1]

CITY AREAS	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNING	
		No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Feb. 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923-1925 = 100			Total Weekly Payroll Week Ended Feb. 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923-1925 = 100			Week Ended	
			Feb. 1930	Per Cent Change Compared With			Feb. 1930	Per Cent Change Compared With		Feb. 15, 1930	Jan. 15, 1930
				Jan. 1930	Feb. 1929			Jan. 1930	Feb. 1929		
Allentown—Bethlehem—Easton	81	29,244	90.2	+ 0.7	+ 2.2	$ 810,157	91.2	— 2.1	— 3.1	$27.70	$28.52
Altoona	13	2,469	86.1	— 0.1	+ 10.2	57,994	93.9	+ 1.8	+ 6.6	23.49	23.07
Erie	23	10,439	112.0	— 0.6	+ 12.0	318,367	120.7	+ 2.9	+11.6	30.50	29.46
Harrisburg	35	11,670	104.5	+ 0.2	— 1.6	301,953	110.7	— 1.1	— 9.3	25.87	26.42
Hazleton—Pottsville	20	5,035	105.7	+ 0.4	+ 3.3	107,092	110.4	+ 2.4	+ 2.5	21.27	20.82
Johnstown	15	11,075	105.8	+ 6.5	+ 5.4	365,772	101.5	— 2.8	— 4.1	33.03	36.01
Lancaster	31	5,519	81.4	+ 1.0	— 4.3	119,587	78.7	+ 0.5	— 8.1	21.67	21.77
New Castle	10	5,130	76.0	+ 1.1	— 10.4	143,007	73.1	+ 6.7	—18.4	27.88	26.41
Philadelphia	257	98,535	96.2	— 1.6	— 2.4	2,740,057	101.0	— 0.7	— 3.3	27.81	27.53
Pittsburgh	91	76,495	83.3	— 0.5	— 1.0	2,252,937	88.4	+ 6.0	— 4.0	29.45	27.66
Reading—Lebanon	66	27,474	102.5	+ 0.1	— 0.3	731,106	111.6	+ 2.5	— 0.6	26.61	25.96
Scranton	30	5,635	98.2	+ 5.0	+ 16.5	94,609	92.0	+ 7.6	+ 3.5	16.79	16.39
Sunbury	23	8,739	86.9	0.0	+ 2.5	181,165	85.0	+ 6.8	— 3.3	20.73	19.42
Wilkes-Barre	27	7,964	104.2	+ 1.6	+ 3.1	144,734	108.6	+ 8.0	+ 5.5	18.17	17.08
Williamsport	25	5,132	86.8	— 1.9	— 12.2	119,593	91.0	+ 1.1	—31.2	23.30	22.58
York	51	6,708	99.7	+ 3.2	+ 5.6	134,397	96.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	20.04	20.62

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[1] Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

ACCIDENTS IN INDUSTRY

In February, 1930, a 1.7 per cent decrease in accidents was shown in comparison to the accident total for February, 1929. The decrease in accidents, though small, has especial significance in that it marks the first month of the 14 months that the accident-prevention campaign has been in progress in which a decrease in accidents is shown in comparison to the total for the corresponding month of the preceding year. It is expected that February will mark the turning point in the accident curve which has been inclining upward for more than a year. Further reductions of the monthly accident totals throughout 1930 are expected.

During February, 1930, reports of 160 fatal and 11,914 non-fatal accidents were received at the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation as compared with reports of 137 fatal and 12,140 non-fatal accidents during February, 1929, an increase this year of 16.8 per cent in fatal accidents, but a decrease of 1.9 per cent in non-fatal accidents, a net reduction in total accidents of 1.7 per cent. The record of accident reduction for February was marred somewhat by the increased numbers of fatal accidents reported from metal manufacturing plants and from the anthracite coal mining industry. Metal plants reported 26 fatalities to workmen during February; the largest number of deaths reported from the metal industry during any month since July, 1929, and an increase of 11 deaths over the number reported during January. This is only the third time in more than three years that fatalities in metal plants have run so high. Anthracite mines reported 50 workers killed during February, an increase of 6 over the number reported during January. Even with the increases reported from the metal and anthracite mining industries, total fatalities in industry for February were 23 less than in January, a 12.6 per cent decrease. *No fatal accidents were reported from the quarry, public utility, or hotel and restaurant industries during February.* February fatality totals in comparison to January totals for other industries were: construction and contracting 15, a decrease of 6; manufacturing, except metals, 10, a decrease of 6; bituminous coal mining 32, a reduction of 4; trade 7, a decrease of 2; state and municipal 2, a reduction of 7; and miscellaneous 6, or 6 less than in January.

The accident figures for the three principal divisions of industry for February, 1930, in comparison to those for February, 1929, are as follows:

ACCIDENTS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

INDUSTRY	February, 1930		February, 1929		Per Cent Increase or Decrease in 1930	
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal
General industrial	66	7,214	51	7,183	+29.4	+0.4
Coal mining	82	4,111	74	4,330	+10.8	—5.1
Transportation and public utilities	12	589	12	627	0.0	—6.1
TOTAL	160	11,914	137	12,140	+16.8	—1.9

The decrease of accidents in February is shown to be due to the reductions made in the coal mining and transportation and public utility industries. The large increase in fatal accidents for the general industrial group is due to the increase of fatalities reported for the metal industries. Employment for the general industrial group in February was at a somewhat higher level than at this time last year, so that the small increase in non-fatal accidents in general industry is no doubt due to the employment increase. The rate of accident increase for the general industrial group has lessened considerably during the last several months. Similarly the reduced accident totals for the coal mining and transportation industries are in a large measure due to the lower level of employment prevailing in those industries in comparison to the volume at this period in 1929. The record of accidents for these three divisions of industry for the first two months in 1930 in comparison to the experience for the first two months in 1929 and 1928 is given in the following table.

ACCIDENTS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

INDUSTRY	2 Months, 1930		2 Months, 1929		2 Months, 1928	
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal
General industrial	151	15,892	129	15,579	140	14,220
Coal mining	162	8,702	140	8,762	128	8,055
Transportation and public utilities	30	1,427	29	1,443	38	1,612
TOTAL	343	26,021	298	25,784	306	23,887

Falling objects, cars and engines, and explosive substances were the chief causes of death in industry during February, these three causes accounting for 104, or 65 per cent. of the 160 deaths from all causes during the month. Fifty-six deaths were due to falling objects, 46 of which were due to falls of coal or rock in coal mines—26 in anthracite and 20 in bituminous mines. Falling objects also killed 6 in manufacturing industries, 3 in construction and contracting, and 1 in miscellaneous industry. Twenty-nine workers were killed by cars and engines during February. Of this total, 12 were employed in coal mines, 11 in railroad transportation, 4 in the metal industries, and 2 in construction work. Explosive substances killed 19 workers during February; 16 in coal mines, 2 in the chemical industry, and 1 in a foundry.

Other causes of 5 or more deaths in industry during February were falls of persons 11, motor vehicles 8, working machinery 7, cranes and derricks, and hot and corrosive substances 6 each.

Because of the unusually large number of fatalities reported from the metal industry during February, it has been thought worth while to give a brief account of the cause of each fatal accident reported from the metal industry during the month. It is feared that the good safety records of many of the larger steel companies were marred by fatal accidents in February. Thirteen of the 26 deaths reported from the metal industry during February were reported from three companies, 5 from one company and four from each of two other companies. Assuming an average compensation cost of only $3,000 for each case, these 13 accidents will cost these three concerns, or their insurance carriers, the round sum of $39,000. Does accident prevention pay?

The accident causes in the 26 fatal cases in the metal industry during February were reported as follows:

METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS (26 Deaths)

1. Found dead in bin of fluorspar, probably suffocated.
2. Bucket stuck at top of coal hoist throwing slack cable on drum. Bucket then slipped off of balance and dropped down jerking slack out of cable, and worker was struck on head by cable. Was attempting to reset limit switch when accident occurred.
3. Rigger—Removing concrete floor slab from beam. Slab loosened suddenly causing man and slab to fall to floor.
4. Open hearth—Splashed by molten metal from cinder pot.
5. Open hearth—Splashed by molten cinder from cinder pot.
6. Laborer—Pulling pig mould with chain block—chain slipped and struck him on nose. Injury considered trivial at first but later developed into erysipelas and other complications.
7. Water tender—open hearth. Was using water hose in attempting to stop leak between stool and bottom of cinder box of open hearth furnace. Large piece of slag fell into cinder box and was partially covered with water. Explosion followed and man was burned by molten slag.
8. Foundry—Drying ladle with oil burner—pipe connection broke spreading oil and flames over worker.
9. Foundry—Oiling rumbler while in motion, clothing caught in gears.
10. Grinder—Grinding wheel broke while grinding casting.
11. Blooming mill ash pits. Was placing hose in ash pits to cool ashes. Crawled under guard rail, slipped, and fell 25 feet to bottom of pit striking head on large ash bucket.
12. Rolling mill—Attempting to board crane while traveling on runway, caught between crane platform and column of runway.
13. Laborer—Attempting to pull buggy car by placing bar in drawhead; bar slipped out, causing fall backward striking head on ground.
14. Craneman—Coming down ladder from crane, lost hold and fell 20 feet striking head against brick wall.

15. Laborer—Unloading car of pipe stacked 7 feet above sides of car. While making lift side bracing broke allowing pipe to roll over side of car atop of laborer.
16. Engine hostler—Run over by engine being backed-up in shop.
17. Machine operator—While operating punch press was struck by plank which fell from nearby crane which was being repaired.
18. Rigger—Hoisting large column—crane boom buckled and fell on him.
19. Car shop—Removing flooring from car. Braces supporting roof of car were removed at one end of car and were not replaced after flooring had been removed. Started work at other end of car when flooring collapsed.
20. Helper on locomotive crane—Crossing track in front of crane to throw switch—slipped on rail and was struck by crane.
21. Blacksmith—car shop—Crossing main track at entrance to shop—struck by train.
22. Ash-pit helper—round house—Filling water tank of engine—fell to ground fracturing skull.
23. Ash-pit helper—round house—While climbing out of ash pit was struck by engine.
24. Locomotive inspector—round house. Was boarding engine being moved by hostler and was caught between engine and side pillar.
25. Thawing out coal cars at coal wharf. Piece of oil soaked waste in hip-pocket caught fire setting clothing ablaze.
26. Bus repair shop—Working under bus which was jacked up. Bus slipped off jack and fell on employe.

COMPENSATION

Compensation agreements were approved by the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation in 7,156 cases during February, 1930, involving payments to injured workers or to their dependents in the amount of $1,143,369. This amount was made up as follows:

114 fatal cases	$393,785
233 permanent disability cases	232,347
6,809 temporary disability cases	517,237

The 233 cases of permanent disability compensated during February included awards for the loss, or loss of use of, 30 eyes, 6 arms, 14 hands, 109 fingers, 75 part-fingers, 5 legs, and 13 feet. Awards also were made in 11 cases for facial disfigurement and in 4 cases of miscellaneous permanent total disability. One case of double eye loss and one case of double foot loss were included in the February awards.

The average length of disability for the temporary disability cases compensated during February was 40.9 days as compared with an average of 39.7 days for the January cases, and as compared with an average of 41.2 days for all temporary disability cases compensated during the year 1929.

Compensation awards for the first two months of 1930 total $2,458,973, a decrease of $34,457, or 1.4 per cent as compared with the total of compensation awards for the first two months in 1929. A total of 15,157 compensation agreements were approved during the first two months of 1930, an increase of 1,566, or 11.5 per cent, over the number approved during the first two months in 1929. Agreements in fatal cases show a 1.4 per cent reduction, agreements in permanent disability cases a 13.9 per cent decline, while agreements in temporary disability cases show a 12.9 per cent increase.

32 OF 67 COUNTIES SHOW ACCIDENT DECREASES FOR FEBRUARY LARGE INDUSTRIAL COUNTIES SUCH AS ALLEGHENY, CHESTER, ERIE, LACKAWANNA, LANCASTER, LUZERNE, MONTGOMERY, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, WESTMORELAND, AND YORK WERE AMONG THOSE SHOWING DECREASES. IF THESE LARGER INDUSTRIAL CENTERS CAN DO IT, THE SMALLER COUNTIES SHOULD BE ABLE TO FOLLOW. DON'T FORGET THE GOAL! "AN ACCIDENT REDUCTION IN EVERY COUNTY."

This table gives the record of accidents reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation from industries other than coal mining and transportation and public utilities.

COUNTY[1]	February, 1930			February, 1929			Per Cent Increase or Decrease
	Fatal	Non-fatal[2]	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal[2]	Total	
Adams	..	15	15	..	21	21	—28.6
Allegheny	14	1,208	1,222	10	1,266	1,276	— 4.2
Armstrong	1	63	64	1	53	54	+18.5
Beaver	4	172	176	3	158	161	+ 9.3
Bedford	..	14	14	..	17	17	—17.6
Berks	..	266	267	1	240	241	+10.8
Blair	1	95	96	..	81	81	+18.5
Bradford	..	36	36	..	36	36	0.0
Bucks	2	52	54	1	53	54	0.0
Butler	..	57	57	..	47	47	+21.3
Cambria	4	80	84	1	63	64	+31.3
Cameron	..	5	5	..	6	6	— *
Carbon	1	24	25	..	28	28	—17.1
Centre	..	37	37	..	24	24	+54.2
Chester	..	84	84	..	128	128	—34.4
Clarion	..	13	13	1	12	13	0.0
Clearfield	1	57	58	1	60	61	— 4.9
Clinton	..	36	36	1	37	38	— 5.3
Columbia	1	23	24	..	24	24	0.0
Crawford	1	51	52	1	78	79	—34.2
Cumberland	..	43	43	1	50	51	—15.7
Dauphin	..	191	191	1	171	172	+11.0
Delaware	3	238	241	1	132	133	+81.2
Elk	1	30	31	..	43	43	—27.9
Erie	..	172	172	1	183	184	— 6.5
Fayette	..	62	62	..	58	58	+ 6.9
Forest	..	10	10	..	5	5	+ *
Franklin	..	45	45	..	38	38	+18.2
Fulton	..	2	2	..	7	7	— *
Greene	..	19	19	..	16	16	+18.8
Huntingdon	..	37	37	..	31	31	+19.4
Indiana	..	35	35	..	46	46	—23.9
Jefferson	..	25	25	..	25	25	0.0
Juniata	..	5	5	..	3	3	+ *
Lackawanna	..	104	104	..	121	121	—14.0
Lancaster	2	142	144	1	144	145	— 0.7
Lawrence	..	50	50	1	75	76	—34.2
Lebanon	..	58	58	..	57	57	+ 1.8
Lehigh	1	114	115	..	96	96	+19.8
Luzerne	2	178	180	..	187	187	— 3.7
Lycoming	2	86	88	..	80	80	+10.0
McKean	.	144	144	1	113	114	+26.3
Mercer	3	61	64	1	79	80	—20.0
Mifflin	..	44	44		40	40	+10.0
Monroe	..	19	19	..	41	41	—53.7
Montgomery	..	233	233	2	236	238	— 2.1
Montour	..	12	12	..	19	19	—36.8
Northampton	5	159	164	2	104	106	+54.7
Northumberland	..	95	95	..	54	54	+75.9
Perry	..	9	9	..	9	9	*
Philadelphia	12	1,645	1,657	10	1,709	1,719	— 3.6
Pike	..	5	5	..	3	3	+ *
Potter	..	13	13	1	11	12	+ 8.3
Schuylkill	..	103	103	2	93	95	+ 8.4
Snyder	..	4	4	..	7	7	— *
Somerset	..	20	20	..	25	25	—20.0
Sullivan	..	1	1	..	3	3	— *
Susquehanna	..	20	20	..	13	13	+53.8
Tioga	..	39	39	1	29	30	+30.0
Union	..	8	8	..	6	6	+ *
Venango	..	52	52	1	64	65	—20.0
Warren	..	44	44	..	69	69	—36.2
Washington	1	100	101	1	106	107	— 5.6
Wayne	1	18	19	..	22	22	—13.6
Westmoreland	2	160	162	2	177	179	— 9.5
Wyoming	..	6	6	..	6	6	*
York	..	132	132	..	145	145	— 9.0
Out of State[3]	..	34	34		not recorded		
TOTALS	66	7,214	7,280	51	7,183	7,234	+ 0.6

[1] Counties showing an increase in the total number of accidents are printed in red.

[2] Accidents resulting in disability lasting 2 or more days.

[3] By amendment to Compensation Law, effective April 29, 1929, accidents to employes of Pennsylvaina concerns temporarily engaged in work in another State are compensable under the Pennsylvania Law.

* Percentage increase or decrease in accidents for those counties reporting less than 10 accidents in either year is not computed.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

ACCIDENT REPORTS RECEIVED

1930	Total			General Industrial		Coal Mining		Transportation and Public Utilities	
	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal
TOTAL—1930	26,364	343	26.021	151	15,892	162	8,702	30	1,427
January	14,290	183	14,107	85	8,678	80	4,591	18	838
February	12,074	160	11.914	66	7,214	82	4,111	12	589
March	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	.....	....
April	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	.....	....
May	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	.....	....
June	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	.....	....
TOTAL—1st 2 mos. 1929	26,082	298	25.784	129	15,579	140	8,762	29	1,443
*GRAND TOTAL	2,523,342	33,275	2,490,067	14,211	1.576.312	13,997	699,166	5,067	214,589

*Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.

AGREEMENTS APPROVED BY THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

1930	Total	Fatal	Permanent Disability	Temporary Disability
TOTAL—1930	15,157	276	482	14,399
January	8,001	162	249	7,590
February	7,156	114	233	6,809
March	......	......	......	......
April	......	......	......	......
May	......	......	......	......
June	......	......	......	......
TOTAL—1st 2 months 1929	13,591	280	560	12,751
*GRAND TOTAL	1,027,875	27,657	31,338	968,880

COMPENSATION AWARDED AND PAID

1930	AWARDED				PAID			
	Total Compensation Awarded	Fatal Compensation Awarded	Permanent Disability Compensation Awarded	Temporary Disability Compensation Awarded	Total Compensation Paid	Fatal Compensation Paid	Permanent Disability Compensation Paid	Temporary Disability Compensation Paid
TOTAL—1930	$ 2,458,973	$ 943,533	$ 447,293	$ 1.068,147	$ 2,332,703	$ 659,170	$ 605,386	$ 1,068,147
January	1,315,604	549,748	214,946	550,910	1,222,186	358,901	312,375	550,910
February	1,143,369	393,785	232,347	517,237	1,110,517	300,269	293,011	517,237
March	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
April	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
May	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
June	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
TOTAL—1st 2 months 1929	$ 2,493,430	$ 976,382	$ 624,303	$ 892,745	$ 2.095,702	$ 618,147	$ 584,810	$ 892,745
*GRAND TOTAL	$169,066,594	$78,929,661	$35,801.048	$54,335,885	$122,022,035	$36,997,868	$30,688,282	$54,335,885

* Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.

COMPILED FROM RECORDS IN THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

**PERMANENT INJURIES

1930	Loss of Legs		Loss of Arms		Loss of Hands		Loss of Feet		Loss of Eyes	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded
TOTAL—1930	10	$ 28,286	11	$ 32,069	24	$ 57,896	22	$ 47,019	61	$ 105,067
January	5	12,544	5	13,252	10	23,898	9	17,632	31	55,800
February	5	15,742	6	18,817	14	33,998	13	29,387	30	49,267
March	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
April	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
May	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
June	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
TOTAL—1st 2 months 1929	15	$ 42,200	15	$ 42,143	34	$ 77,653	31	$ 62,490	73	$ 129,468
*GRAND TOTAL	1,480	$3,360,633	1,054	$2,420,372	3,306	$6,217,961	2,072	$3,540,482	8,192	$11,757,725

**PERMANENT INJURIES—(Concluded)

1930	Loss of Fingers		Loss of Phalanges		Facial Disfigurement		Miscellaneous	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded
TOTAL—1930............	219	$ 93,515	169	$ 39,477	27	$ 10,690	7	$ 33,274
January..................	110	47,188	94	22,661	16	6,264	3	15,707
February................	109	46,327	75	16,816	11	4,426	4	17,567
March....................	......	....	.....	....	...	....	...	....
April......................	......	....	.....	....	...	....	...	....
May.......................	......	....	.....	....	...	....	...	....
June.......................	......	....	.....	....	...	....	...	....
TOTAL—1st 2 months 1929	256	$ 112,978	171	$ 41,302	17	$ 14,782	20	$ 101,287
*GRAND TOTAL........	10,098	$3,678,780	8,151	$1,625,328	673	$367,777	655	$2,831,990

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* Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.

** Multiple losses separated, respectively.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DURING FEBRUARY, 1930

CAUSE	Total of All Industries		Construction and Contracting						Coal Mining				Quarrying and Mining other than Coal Mining		Manufacturing																	
			Building Construction		Other Construction		Contracting		Anthracite		Bituminous				Total of Manufacturing Industries		Chemicals and Allied Products		Clay, Glass and Stone Products		Clothing		Food and Kindred Products		Leather, Rubber and Composition Goods		Lumber, Wood and their Products		Paper and Paper Products and Printing and Publishing		Textiles	
*	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF
TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES	160	11,914	6	374	4	366	5	519	50	2,322	32	1,789	..	114	36	4,048	2	178	1	292	..	177	2	406	..	103	2	321	..	157	1	243
Working machinery and processes	7	866	..	4	..	17	..	17	..	51	2	68	..	4	5	636	..	2	..	17	.	84	..	36	..	25	1	72	..	44	..	60
Boilers and pressure apparatus	...	8	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	4	..	2	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Pumps and prime movers	...	39	..	2	..	3	..	10	..	4	..	1	..	...	..	12	..	3	..	...	..	...	..	4	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	1
Transmission apparatus	1	9	..	...	..	...	..	...	1	3	..	1	..	...	..	5	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	1
Elevators and hoists	4	86	1	3	..	5	..	4	1	16	..	15	..	...	1	27	..	...	..	3	..	3	..	4	..	...	..	1	..	2	..	3
Cranes and derricks	6	184	1	4	1	15	..	16	..	2	..	3	..	1	4	130	..	3	..	3	..	...	..	4	..	...	..	2	..	2	..	...
Cars and Engines	29	786	..	...	2	2	..	6	5	262	7	346	..	9	4	50	..	3	..	12	..	...	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	...
Motor vehicles	8	517	..	15	..	13	..	30	..	1	..	2	..	4	1	176	..	13	..	8	..	3	1	34	..	2	..	13	..	6	..	1
Other vehicles	1	51	..	...	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	25	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	14	..	...	..	8	..	1	..	...
Hand trucks	...	126	..	4	..	3	..	7	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	74	..	1	..	15	..	3	..	2	..	2	..	3	..	3	..	4
Water and air craft	2	1	..	...	..	...	1	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Handling objects—by hand	3	2,502	..	84	..	91	1	100	..	460	1	264	..	24	..	960	..	48	..	92	..	28	..	81	..	29	..	78	..	26	..	62
Hand tools	1	1,053	..	33	..	34	..	49	..	242	..	187	..	17	1	318	..	16	..	17	..	12	..	41	..	12	..	50	..	7	..	9
Electricity	2	71	..	2	..	3	..	1	1	12	1	20	..	...	..	22	..	5	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	1
Explosive substances	19	143	..	1	..	3	..	16	15	61	1	12	..	...	3	28	2	6	..	...	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	1
Hot and corrosive substances	6	338	..	18	..	6	..	10	..	18	..	15	..	...	5	199	..	9	..	15	..	2	1	28	..	4	..	3	..	5	..	14
Falling objects	56	1,911	1	39	1	44	1	76	26	661	20	553	..	32	6	392	..	8	1	34	..	2	..	14	..	6	1	38	..	12	..	18
Falls of persons	11	2,176	3	122	..	83	1	133	..	281	..	185	..	17	6	685	..	44	..	43	..	27	..	103	..	17	..	41	..	38	1	50
Stepping upon or striking against objects	1	581	..	32	..	28	..	22	1	132	..	70	..	1	..	173	..	7	..	15	..	6	..	17	..	1	..	5	..	8	..	12
Miscellaneous	3	466	..	10	..	14	1	19	..	114	..	44	..	4	..	131	..	8	..	16	..	6	..	16	..	2	..	5	..	2	..	6

* F. = Fatal
N. F. = Non-fatal

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DURING FEBRUARY, 1930—(Concluded)

CAUSE	Manufacturing—(Concluded)																Transportation and Public Utilities						Other Industries									
	Metals and Metal Products																								Trading							
	Totals		Blast Furnaces and Steel Works		Rolling Mills		Foundries and Machine Shops		Fabrication		Car Repair Shops		Automobile Service Stations		Other		Steam Railroads		Other Transportation		Public Utilities		Hotels and Restaurants		Retail		Wholesale		State and Municipal		Miscellaneous	
*	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF
TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES	26	2,057	7	57	6	366	3	452	3	798	6	159	1	225	2	114	12	311	..	127	..	151	..	143	5	658	2	115	2	309	6	568
Working machinery and processes	2	274	..	2	..	42	2	61	..	142	..	13	..	14	2	22	..	2	..	2	..	6	..	10	..	18	..	..	..	2	..	29
Boilers and pressure apparatus	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Pumps and prime movers	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
Transmission apparatus	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elevators and hoists	1	9	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	6	..	2	..	..	..	6
Cranes and derricks	4	116	1	4	1	27	..	33	2	43	..	4	..	5	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	3
Cars and Engines	4	27	..	1	1	6	..	1	..	3	3	16	..	..	..	1	11	95	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3
Motor vehicles	..	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	80	..	4	..	2	..	40	..	10	..	1	2	73	2	17	1	58	2	75
Other vehicles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	2	1	6
Hand trucks	..	41	..	4	..	10	..	2	..	24	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	2	..	2	..	6
Water and air craft	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Handling objects by hand	..	495	..	14	..	105	..	121	..	200	..	29	..	26	..	21	..	55	..	24	..	28	..	38	1	168	..	35	..	49	..	122
Hand tools	1	145	..	2	1	22	..	24	..	51	..	29	..	17	..	9	..	27	..	4	..	9	..	15	..	52	..	7	..	26	..	33
Electricity	..	15	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	7	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Explosive substances	1	13	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	5	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	6	..	6	..	1	..	3	..	3
Hot and corrosive substances	4	117	3	11	..	21	..	38	..	30	1	3	..	14	..	2	..	4	..	1	..	7	..	21	1	16	..	1	..	9	..	13
Falling objects	4	250	..	10	1	57	..	61	1	101	1	12	1	9	..	10	..	10	..	2	..	10	..	6	..	35	..	8	..	17	1	26
Falls of persons	5	292	2	6	2	40	..	56	..	115	1	41	..	34	..	30	1	72	..	29	..	48	..	33	..	200	..	27	..	102	..	159
Stepping upon or striking against objects	..	96	..	..	..	15	..	31	..	35	..	5	..	10	..	6	..	16	..	1	..	11	..	9	..	39	..	4	..	11	..	32
Miscellaneous	..	67	..	2	..	13	..	13	..	26	..	4	..	9	..	3	..	11	..	7	..	7	..	2	..	26	..	6	1	26	1	45

* F. = Fatal
N. F. = Non-fatal

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED

MONTH	1926			1927			1928			1929			1930		
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total
January..........	150	12,815	12,965	170	14,497	14,667	161	11,975	12,136	161	13,644	13,805	183	14,107	14,290
February..........	149	11,958	12,107	184	13,101	13,285	145	11,912	12,057	137	12,140	12,277	160	11,914	12,074
	299	*24,773*	*25,072*	*354*	*27,598*	*27,952*	*306*	*23,887*	*29,193*	*298*	*25,784*	*26,082*	*343*	*26,021*	*26,364*
March............	185	15,606	15,791	162	14,332	14,494	145	12,539	12,684	195	13,712	13,907			
	484	*40,379*	*40,863*	*516*	*41,930*	*42,446*	*451*	*36,426*	*36,877*	*493*	*39,496*	*39,989*			
April.............	144	14,249	14,393	169	12,693	12,862	139	10,928	11,067	151	12,593	12,744			
	628	*54,628*	*55,256*	*685*	*54,623*	*55,308*	*590*	*47,354*	*47,944*	*644*	*52,089*	*52,733*			
May..............	171	14,521	14,692	172	12,869	13,041	360	13,041	13,401	179	13,677	13,856			
	799	*69,149*	*69,948*	*857*	*67,492*	*68,349*	*950*	*60,395*	*61,345*	*823*	*65,766*	*66,589*			
June..............	163	15,233	15,396	185	13,441	13,626	190	12,503	12,693	139	13,679	13,818			
	962	*84,382*	*85,344*	*1,042*	*80,933*	*81,975*	*1,140*	*72,898*	*74,038*	*962*	*79,445*	*80,407*			
July..............	190	15,586	15,776	176	12,548	12,724	138	12,291	12,429	173	13,302	13,475			
	1,152	*99,968*	*101,120*	*1,218*	*93,481*	*94,699*	*1,278*	*85,189*	*86,467*	*1,135*	*92,747*	*93,882*			
August............	183	16,513	16,696	172	13,660	13,832	175	13,633	13,808	182	16,512	16,694			
	1,335	*116,481*	*117,816*	*1,390*	*107,141*	*108,531*	*1,453*	*98,822*	*100,275*	*1,317*	*109,259*	*110,576*			
September.........	231	15,866	16,097	160	13,279	13,439	147	12,747	12,894	181	13,590	13,771			
	1,566	*132,347*	*133,913*	*1,550*	*120,420*	*121,970*	*1,600*	*111,569*	*113,169*	*1,498*	*122,849*	*124,347*			
October...........	166	16,389	16,555	161	13,564	13,725	167	15,091	15,258	181	15,674	15,855			
	1,732	*148,736*	*150,468*	*1,711*	*133,984*	*135,695*	*1,767*	*126,660*	*128,427*	*1,679*	*138,523*	*140,202*			
November.........	181	14,849	15,030	192	13,087	13,279	155	12,763	12,918	164	13,910	14,074			
	1,913	*163,585*	*163,498*	*1,903*	*147,071*	*148,974*	*1,922*	*139,423*	*141,345*	*1,843*	*152,433*	*154,276*			
December.........	203	14,699	14,902	150	11,619	11,769	143	11,010	11,153	169	12,224	12,393			
TOTAL........	*2,116*	*178,284*	*180,400*	*2,053*	*158,690*	*160,743*	*2,065*	*150,433*	*152,498*	*2,012*	*164,657*	*166,669*			

NOTE: The figures in italics represent the cumulative totals by month under each classification.

NUMBER OF COMPENSABLE ACCIDENT CASES AND AMOUNTS OF COMPENSATION AWARDED DURING THE YEAR 1929, BY CLASS OF INDUSTRY

INDUSTRIES	Cases				Amounts of Compensation			
	Total	Fatal	Permanent Disability	Temporary Disability	Total	Fatal	Permanent Disability	Temp. Disability
TOTAL OF ALL INDUSTRIES	88,309	1,798	3,558	82,953	$16,312,077	$6,317,700	$3,906,550	$6,087,827
CONSTRUCTION AND CONTRACTING: (Total)	10,565	208	322	10,035	1,960,817	630,430	424,329	906,058
Building construction	4,223	93	132	3,998	861,980	278,450	171,381	412,149
Other construction	2,967	72	87	2,808	582,391	216,604	129,768	236,019
Contracting	3,375	43	103	3,229	516,446	135,376	123,180	257,890
MANUFACTURING: (Total)	32,493	352	1,836	30,305	4,689,285	1,212,016	1,670,932	1,806,337
Chemicals and allied products	1,510	31	70	1,409	290,288	118,653	67,211	104,424
Clay, glass and stone products	2,337	34	90	2,213	321,950	118,557	90,400	112,993
Clothing	1,099	2	29	1,068	66,822	1,948	19,582	45,292
Food and kindred products	2,874	23	100	2,751	325,753	69,615	82,751	173,387
Leather, rubber and composition goods	810	5	48	757	108,148	13,771	56,130	38,247
Lumber, wood and their products	2,383	15	169	2,199	340,395	41,573	144,201	154,621
Paper and paper products and printing and publishing	1,338	4	67	1,267	134,857	7,776	58,220	68,861
Textiles	1,507	9	64	1,434	149,096	32,184	46,861	70,051
Metals and metal products: (Total)	18,036	221	1,165	16,650	2,879,461	782,498	1,084,210	1,012,753
Blast furnaces and steel works	790	35	34	721	227,230	134,844	32,329	60,057
Rolling mills	4,041	70	253	3,718	762,066	254,897	260,798	246,371
Foundries and machine shops	3,615	19	178	3,418	401,674	63,159	158,733	179,782
Fabrication	7,503	77	581	6,845	1,130,826	259,490	494,499	376,837
Car repair shops	961	13	85	863	236,539	37,497	106,103	92,939
Automobile service stations	1,126	7	34	1,085	121,126	32,611	31,748	56,767
Other manufacturing	599	8	34	557	72,515	25,441	21,366	25,708
COAL MINING: (Total)	29,752	896	985	27,871	7,019,736	3,358,183	1,313,749	2,347,804
Anthracite coal mining	15,727	493	503	14,731	3,627,649	1,859,230	670,933	1,097,486
Bituminous coal mining	14,025	403	482	13,140	3,392,087	1,498,953	642,816	1,250,318
QUARRYING AND MINING OTHER THAN COAL MINING	1,194	42	49	1,103	310,335	151,593	73,666	85,076
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (Total)	2,953	121	67	2,765	762,792	437,813	100.845	244,134
Steam railroads	535	39	20	476	269,054	149,504	46,967	72,583
Other transportation	1,256	28	17	1,210	168,112	79,277	16,969	71,866
Public utilities	1,162	54	30	1,079	325,626	209,032	36,909	79,685
HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS	847	3	17	827	52,365	6,005	10,298	36,062
TRADING: (Total)	4,682	53	100	4,529	500,251	138,159	96,596	265,496
Retail	3,788	39	82	3,667	377,357	97,222	73,382	206,753
Wholesale	894	14	18	862	122,894	40,937	23,214	58,743
STATE AND MUNICIPAL	1,905	72	52	1,781	485,607	248,207	80,425	156,975
MISCELLANEOUS	3,918	51	130	3,737	530,889	135,294	135,710	259,885

NUMBER OF COMPENSABLE ACCIDENT CASES AND AMOUNTS OF COMPENSATION AWARDED DURING THE YEAR 1929, BY CAUSE OF ACCIDENT

CAUSE	Cases				Amounts of Compensation			
	Total	Fatal	Permanent Disability	Temporary Disability	Total	Fatal	Permanent Disability	Temp. Disability
TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES	88,309	1,798	3,558	82,953	$16,312,077	$6,317,700	$3,906,550	$6,087,827
Working machinery and processes	7,927	58	1,272	6,597	1,549,143	189,673	944,024	415,446
Boilers and pressure apparatus	144	9	10	125	62,631	38,924	16,566	7,141
Pumps and prime movers	238	8	40	190	81,612	21,897	43,050	16,665
Transmission apparatus	137	6	21	110	68,392	20,968	31,944	15,480
Elevators and hoists	636	34	34	568	224,637	113,056	36,333	75,248
Cranes and derricks	2,054	78	175	1,801	590,101	225,607	196,708	167,786
Cars and engines	6,816	255	333	6,228	1,873,490	898,346	358,770	616,374
Motor vehicles	4,139	126	93	3,920	873,904	413,621	126,038	334,245
Other vehicles	707	18	14	675	168,745	56,676	29,158	82,911
Hand trucks	1,245	7	9	1,229	87,268	23,388	4,688	59,192
Water and air craft	59	12	1	46	39,715	30,486	138	9,091
Handling objects—by hand	17,749	46	428	17,275	1,312,371	133,439	283,352	895,580
Hand tools	7,045	29	376	6,640	915,244	102,162	513,450	299,632
Electricity	583	73	15	495	318,030	265,501	25,556	26,973
Explosive substances	1,363	198	118	1,047	1,082,940	722,414	253,116	107,410
Hot and corrosive substances	3,101	34	50	3,017	321,131	99,718	79,980	141,433
Falling objects	15,358	548	309	14,501	4,067,189	2,150,425	473,079	1,443,685
Falls of persons	12,288	186	119	11,983	1,868,455	577,003	256,228	1,035,224
Stepping upon or striking against objects	4,128	13	44	4,071	318,108	54,664	79,175	184,269
Miscellaneous	2,592	60	97	2,435	488,971	179,732	155,197	154,042

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

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Note. State Employment Offices are conducted in cooperation with the United States Employment Service.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Published monthly by

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

PETER GLICK, *Secretary*

LINCOLN C. CARSON AND EFFIE REIMENSNYDER, *Editors*

Vol. XVII MAY, 1930 No. 5

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THE SAFETY PROGRAM IN INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION AT WILLIAMSPORT

By G. H. Parkes, *Director of Vocational Education*
Williamsport, Pa., Public Schools

Safety education has been a part of the program in Williamsport since the Industrial Education Department was reorganized in 1920, but not until the present year has the problem been carefully analyzed from the teaching angle. Previously we were chiefly concerned with the prevention of serious accidents.

For several years, it has been felt that our boys suffered too many minor accidents, but since many practical men think of some types of minor accidents as an almost inevitable part of certain trades, we failed to make a complete study of the situation.

This year the problem was attacked in earnest, making what might be called an analysis of difficulties, and planning instruction on the educational problems involved. Two important truths were at once recognized.

> That a splendid educational opportunity was neglected by failing to take the minor accidents seriously. The minor accident is an excellent basis for developing safe working habits. Due to the unusual conditions that exist after a serious accident, the students are not in the proper frame of mind for instruction.
>
> That these slight accidents are more numerous early in the term, or after an extended holiday.

The realization of this second truth immediately indicated that training and experience might reduce the number of minor accidents. To make the study more complete, a system of accident reports was developed.

ACCIDENT REPORT

Date

Name

Last Name First Name Middle Initial

School or department

in which accident occurred

Nature of injury

Time of accident Disposal of case

Students contributing

Students who saw accident

Instructors opinion of cause of accident

Accident report to be filled in for all accidents in which skin is broken or injury is otherwise apparent.

SCHOOL ACCIDENT REPORT
School District of the City of Williamsport

This form to be kept by the teacher

One copy of this report goes immediately to the superintendent of schools. So that there may be no delays, addressed and stamped envelopes are always on hand for this purpose. A copy is sent to the school office, and a copy is retained by the teacher. Before filling out this report, each teacher is expected to investigate every accident in his shop, and make a careful analysis of the cause of the accident wherever possible. From the reports received this term, about forty in number, we have made the following deductions:

> That accidents are more numerous among inexperienced boys.
>
> That inattentiveness in some form or other is the most common cause of accidents.
>
> That more accidents happen in crowded shops. Many of our accidents can be charged to overcrowded conditions.
>
> That almost all accidents are avoidable.
>
> That mechanical safeguarding can at best eliminate only about 20 per cent of our accidents. The great problem is a human one.

THE PRESENT PROGRAM

It is our intention to base the curriculum upon the known needs of our particular situation rather than to adopt a system developed for another situation. The requirement to report all accidents will be continued. It has a good effect upon ourselves and upon the students, and every one is anxious to avoid as many reports as possible. It has incidentally led to the concealment of small cuts and scratches in order to avoid making a report. It is necessary for the teachers to be constantly watching for cuts, makeshift bandages, and other evidences of unreported accidents.

For several months, it has been the practice of the machine shop instructor to punish students for accidents just as he would punish them for other breaches of shop regulations. He does not permit his boys to have accidents. We are not certain of the principle of psychology here involved, but we do notice that accidents are not at all common in this shop.

In all shops, the student who has suffered three accidents in one term caused by his own actions is suspended from the shop until an investigation can be made. He is not permitted to participate in the activities of the shop if he shows any inherent tendency that would prevent him from being a safe worker. Sometimes there is a slight mental aberration, slight defect, or what may be termed, "plain childishness." This check up is greatly facilitated by the records of physical examination to which each student is subjected yearly. No student is admitted to the shop courses if the examination reveals dangerous physical defects.

Posters are being used to some extent, but we are of the opinion that too many posters defeat their own purpose. We do a minimum amount of lecturing and a considerable amount of individual instruction. The department holds a membership in the National Safety Council, and a great deal of safety instruction material is secured from that organization.

The burden of shop safety education rests on the shop teacher, because the shop is the logical laboratory for teaching safe working practice. At present there is very little formal classroom work in safety because of our hesitation to add another subject to the already crowded curriculum until there is more evidence of the effectiveness of class instruction in this subject.

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

In discussing future plans it is well to keep in mind the fact that safety regulations are steadily increasing. Operations that were not guarded last year are guarded this year, and practices that were common last year are condemned this year. An example of this is shown in the use of goggles in our industrial arts shops. Last term two pairs of goggles were required to be available in each shop. This year six pairs must be on hand, and provision for more if necessary. It is probable that in a few years we will require every boy operating a power machine to wear goggles, and in some cases boys on hand work will be similarly protected.

It is planned to organize a student safety council with a representative in each shop. This committee will be charged with the responsibility of assisting teachers to prevent accidents. A cup is to be presented to the shop having the best record; the cup to remain in the possession of the winning shop until another shop breaks its record.

The most important problem is that of inattention. If we can increase the degree of individual concentration, we can prevent many accidents, and at the same time increase our educational efficiency. W. A. Koehler has developed a system of premium grading, which is a step in this direction. Under this system, a boy's grade depends upon his skill and his speed. The urge to produce as much good work as possible in the least possible time keeps the student very much interested in his work.

Overcrowding will be eliminated as soon as possible. Our aim is to have one teacher for every twenty students and a clear space of at least ten feet between working stations. Albert Karhan, Supervising Inspector of the Department of Labor and Industry, has been of great assistance in developing the safety program of the department. Each year, the inspectors under Mr. Karhan are invited to inspect all shop equipment, and their recommendations are carried out immediately. In writing specifications for new equipment, a clause is inserted stating that all machinery must be guarded at the factory to comply with the regulations of the Department of Labor and Industry, and payment for such equipment is not authorized until the proper inspector approves the equipment.

John McBride, of the Lycoming Manufacturing Company, has also given freely of his services to assist us in our safety education program.

That a safety consciousness can be built up in our school has been confirmed by the experiments so far conducted. We think we can so safeguard our equipment and educate our boys that accidents will be of the truly unavoidable type and of rare occurrence. It is our hope that students may go into industry as safe workers, and possibly as safety missionaries who will help to diminish the tremendous economic and social losses.

INDUSTRIAL BOARD

The following regulations and interpretations were approved at the April 15, 1930, meeting of the Industrial Board:

Rules and Regulations

1. Amendment to Regulations for Brewing and Bottling—Rule 1, paragraph (d):

> "If an effective exhaust system is used for the removal of impure air from the containers in which the process of varnishing is being carried on, respirators or helmets need not be used."

2. Amendment to Regulations for Brewing and Bottling—Rule 3, paragraph (a):

> "Excessive amounts of foul air or steam vapor in workrooms shall be removed by an effective system of ventilation."

3. Amendment to Regulations for Bakeries—Rule 15 (b) (A1):

> "Where mechanical means are necessary to provide the ventilation required in paragraph (a) above, plans for the installation of equipment shall be approved by the Department of Labor and Industry."

4. Amendment to Printing and Allied Industries—Rule 8, paragraph (a):

> "All rooms in which the process of plate developing, zinc etching, line etching and plate printing are carried on shall be adequately ventilated by natural or mechanical means. Where mechanical means are necessary, plans for the installation shall be approved by the Department of Labor and Industry."

5. Amendment to Ladder Regulations—Rule 100, new paragraph (m):

> "Ladders of types not contemplated by these regulations shall be approved before being put into use. Sizes of material and general design of such ladders shall agree as far as possible with the specifications set forth in these Regulations."

6. Rules for Forging and Hot Metal Stamping—Originally approved February 1, 1915, now reaffirmed for inclusion in pamphlet on Miscellaneous Hazards and Conditions of Employment.

> "(a) All hammers operated by steam, air gravity or electricity shall be provided with positive locking devices so that when the ram is at the top or the bottom of its stroke, it cannot be accidentally moved."

> "(b) Every steam and air hammer shall be provided with a stop valve in the admission pipe line, which must be closed, preparatory to, and during the repair of the hammer or while changing dies."

Interpretation

1. Interpretation of Rule 2 (b) of Special Requirements for Coal Mine Boilers:

> "It is interpreted that Rule 2 (b) of the Special Requirements for Coal Mine Boilers as approved December 12, 1929, does not prevent the transfer or sale of boilers from one coal mining company to another provided that permission is granted by the Industrial Board for each such transfer or sale. The conditions under which applications for such permission will be considered are (1) that the boilers be in good condition, passing satisfactorily a thorough internal and external inspection by an inspector in the employ of the Department, including the regular prescribed hydrostatic test, and (2) that the maximum allowable working pressure agreed upon be calculated on a factor of safety of not less than 5½."

The following devices were also approved by the Board:

Company	*Device*
Atlantic Elevator Company, Erie Avenue and D Street, Philadelphia, Pa.	Roll Type Safety Number 1 for elevators traveling less than 100 ft. per minute with a maximum load of 4,000 lbs.
Sellstrom Manufacturing Company, 344-350 N. Ogden Ave., Chicago, Ill.	Number 403 Welders Goggle
Central Iron & Steel Company, Harrisburg, Pa.	Non-Skid Fire Escape Tread
Monongahela Clay Mfg. Co., Monongahela, Pa.	Cell tile for elevator shaftways in sizes 12″x8″x5″ and 12″x4″x5″.

RECENT DECISIONS IN WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION CASES

Johnson *v.* Jeddo Highland Coal Co.

Limitation—Act of April 13, 1927, P. L. 168, limiting the time within which an agreement or an award may be reviewed, modified or reinstated, does not apply to cases where the agreement or final receipt was procured by fraud, coercion or other improper conduct of a party or was founded upon a mistake of law or of fact.

Extent of disability—The difference between the wages of the employe before and after the injury is not necessarily a fair measure of loss of earning power. Where an employe although admittedly suffering a permanent partial disability caused by amputation of one-half of his foot, returned to his former employment at his former rate of wages and continued thereat as long as that kind of work could be found for him and then was given work as a laborer at a lower rate of wages, the difference in wage does not represent the loss in earning power.

Opinion by Superior Court—April 18, 1930

The claimant, a hoisting engineer employed by defendant, while in the course of his employment on July 28, 1924, was injured so as to require the amputation of nearly half his right foot. He was totally disabled from working until March 12, 1925, during which period he received compensation for total disability, pursuant to a compensation agreement between the parties entered into on September 6, 1924. He returned to work at his former occupation on March 12, 1925, and received the same wages he had before the accident, $5.55 a day. On March 31, 1925, he signed a final receipt under the compensation agreement. On August 26, 1926, he filed a petition to review the said agreement on the ground that he was entitled to compensation for the loss of a foot (under schedule 306-c). The referee decided that his disability was equivalent to the loss of a foot; but on appeal the Workmen's Compensation Board reversed. He continued to be employed as an engineer at $5.55 a day until March 10, 1928, when the engine was shut down, and on April 18, 1928, he was given employment as a laborer at $4.62 a day. On July 14, 1928, he presented his petition to the Workmen's Compensation Board asking that the final receipt aforesaid be set aside and that he be awarded further compensation, on the ground that the injury to his foot, as before described, was a permanent one causing partial disability. The referee found "that a man with a stump of a foot has a permanent partial disability that materially affects his earning power in the open labor market," and "that the claimant has a permanent disability as a result of the injury sustained which reduces his earning power," and fixed this loss at $7.90 a week, the differences between claimant's wages as an engineer and as a laborer, and awarded him compensation at 60 per cent of this amount. On appeal to the Board the award was sustained. On appeal to the Common Pleas, the Court held the application was within the amendment of April 13, 1927, P. L. 186, and had to be made within one year after the date of the last payment of compensation and was therefore barred as too late; and reversed the Board.

Section 413 of the Act of June 26, 1919, P. L. 661, which was amended by the Act of 1927, supra, refers to two distinct classes of cases for the review, modification, etc., of compensation agreements, viz., (1) where the agreement was procured by fraud, coercion or other improper conduct of a party, or was founded on a mistake of law or of fact; (2) upon proof that the disability of an injured employe has increased, decreased, recurred or has temporarily or finally ceased, or that the status of any dependent has changed. The second class relates to changes that have occurred in the employe's physical condition since the compensation agreement was entered into or terminated; the first class does not. We are of opinion that the amendment to this section enacted in 1927, supra, relates only to the second class and has no affect on applications based on fraud, coercion, mistake, etc., embraced within the first class. We are led to this view not only because of its wording and its incorporation into the paragraph dealing with the second class of cases aforesaid, but also by the fact that section 434 which deals with the setting aside of a final receipt for exactly the same causes embraced within the first class, or paragraph, relating to review or modification of agreements, is not amended or affected by the Act of 1927.

While the *form* used in this case related to the review of a compensation agreement under section 413, the relief asked for was the setting aside of the final receipt, which is provided for by section 434. We think it makes no real difference under which section the application is treated provided the giving of the final receipt terminating the compensation agreement was founded upon a mistake of law or of fact. And it is not essential that the petition should contain more than a prayer for the review, or modification, of the agreement or the setting aside of the final receipt; it is sufficient if the proper ground for action by the Board be *proved*. Technical rules of common law pleading do not apply to these proceedings: Gairt *v.* Curry Coal Mining Company, 272 Pa. 494. It was contemplated that the injured employe might act without the employment of an attorney.

The primary question in this appeal is whether the facts in the case show that the final receipt terminating the compensation agreement was founded on a mistake of law or of fact. If it was, the action of the court below was error.

Had the claimant's entire foot been amputated and he had signed a final receipt on March 31, 1925, after going back to his work as an engineer, there is no doubt it would have been such a mistake of law and fact as would have justified the setting aside of the receipt, (Sarnis *v.* Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company, 80 Pa. Superior Court 228), if applied for within 500 weeks (Ancello *v.* Tanning Company, 88 Pa. Superior Court 353, 357). Is there any reason why a similar ruling should not be made (if application is made within

300 weeks, Wyinskie *v.* Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company, 95 Pa. Superior Court 170), when the injury, not by reason of subsequent developments, but as the immediate result of the amputation following the injury, left the claimant with a permanent, partial disability? Both parties apparently proceeded on the theory that because, when he returned to work after his total disability ended on March 12, 1925, he received the same wages that he had received before the accident, there could be no award for partial disability, which was a mistake—whether of law or fact is immaterial—for that was to be decided on the basis of difference in earning power, not by mere reference to the wages received before and after the accident: Bausch *v.* Fidler, 277 Pa. 573; Piper *v.* Adams Express Company, 270 Pa. 54, 62. The condition which the referee and the Board found to amount to a permanent partial disability existed when the final receipt was signed; it is not the result of any later development. If, as the referee and the Board have determined, it constitutes a permanent partial disability, it did so on March 12, 1925. That it was not then so recognized by the parties was due to a mutual mistake, based on the fact that the wages he was receiving after his return to work were the same as he got before he was hurt. It was such a mistake as comes within the provisions of sections 413 and 434 of the Act of 1919. And the petition was filed within the limitation period applicable to partial disability, 300 weeks: Wyinskie *v.* Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company, supra.

In making the award for partial disability the referee apparently proceeded on the theory that the loss of earning power was measured by the difference between the claimant's wages as engineer and as laborer. That is not the rule, any more than the principle under which the parties proceeded when the final receipt was signed was the correct one. The defendant company treated the claimant with great consideration. He was given employment as an engineer, at his former rate of wages, as long as work of that kind could be found for him. He lost his job as engineer, not because he was unable to work any longer in that position, but because the engine shut down. It would have been the same whether he had been hurt or not. When work as an engineer was no longer available to him, the defendant found employment for him as a laborer. There is no evidence that he received less wages than any other laborer with both legs sound. The defendant company cannot be held to guarantee the claimant labor as an engineer; and the fact that on the shutting down of the engine he was given employment as a laborer, is no evidence that his loss of earning power was measured by the difference between his wages as an engineer and as a laborer. The result might have been the same had he never been hurt. There should be some evidence in the case, difficult as it may be to obtain, of the loss of earning power suffered by the claimant because of the amputation of half of his foot, on which to base an award. The measure adopted by the referee is not the just and reasonable basis of determining the loss due to his partial disability. Had he received less wages as an engineer after his return to work, or had he received less wages as a laborer than other laborers were paid, the case would be different; but in the circumstances here present the award cannot stand, and the case must go back for further evidence and consideration by the Board.

The judgment of the court below is reversed and the record is directed to be remitted to the Workmen's Compensation Board for further proceedings in accordance with this opinion.

ENSMINGER *v.* HARRISBURG RAILWAYS COMPANY

Extent of disability—When partial disability is claimed, the burden is on the claimant to establish the degree of loss of earning power. Where the medical testimony indicates that the claimant has suffered only very slight decrease in loss of earning power and he refuses an offer of employment at his usual occupation and contents himself with employment of an extremely light nature at which he receives a wage of $5.00 a week, the difference in wages before and after the accident is not a fair measure of loss in earning power.

OPINION BY CHAIRMAN HOUCK—APRIL 21, 1930

The claimant was injured on October 28, 1927, sustaining a fractured sacrum. A compensation agreement was executed and compensation was paid for total disability to May 22, 1928. This agreement was terminated on July 31, 1928, reserving to claimant his right to proceed for modification of the agreement to provide for partial disability upon showing his loss of earning power. In accordance with this order the claimant on December 8, 1928, filed a petition for modification of the agreement for partial disability. The claimant contended that he has an earning power equivalent to $8.00 per week. The referee found, however, that this is not a fair measure of the claimant's earning power, and that he has not made a fair effort to secure employment which would give him a fair return. Consequently, the referee dismissed the claimant's petition and the claimant has appealed.

The burden of proof is on the claimant to establish a fair and equitable loss of earning power. Consequently, if he fails in this proof his petition cannot be granted. The medical testimony, all of which is thoroughly reviewed in the referee's opinion, indicates that the claimant now suffers very slight decrease in earning power; and there is testimony that he is able to resume his usual occupation as a motorman. In fact such employment was offered him but he declined to make the effort to ascertain whether or not he could do the work. Instead, he has contented himself with employment in a restaurant where his only duties consist of relieving the cashier for a period of about four hours a day, for which he receives $5.00 per week and board for six days. We agree with the referee that this is not a fair measure of the claimant's present earning power. The fractured sacrum has completely healed and the union is so perfect that the x-ray does not disclose the presence of any fracture. The claimant's statement, that he is unable to do any work except what he is now doing, is not supported by the objective symptoms and rests almost entirely on the claimant's own statement. We think the claimant should make an honest effort to secure more remunerative employment because we are satisfied that he is able to do much more strenuous work than he is now engaged in. Under all the circumstances it would be grossly unfair to fix his earning power at $8.00 per week, and since he has failed to show what his real earning power is, the referee did not err in dismissing his petition for modification of the agreement.

The order of the referee is affirmed and the appeal is dismissed.

Johnson *v.* Pittsburgh Coal Company

Degree of disability—Where the medical and other testimony shows that the claimant is able to perform only some form of highly selective labor of a light character and such employment is not obtainable, a reasonable construction of the law requires that compensation for total disability shall be continued.

Opinion by Commissioner Fleitz—April 29, 1930

The testimony and record facts in this case show that claimant was employed by the defendant and accidentally injured on May 7, 1929. A compensation agreement was made between the parties wherein the accident is described as "piece of slate fell on him." Under this agreement payments for total compensation were made until on or about June 3, 1929, a period of more than two years, when a final receipt was executed by the claimant. On or about July 6, 1929, claimant filed a petition to review his agreement, averring that since the signing of the final receipt he finds he is unable to resume work. This petition, after hearing, was dismissed by the referee for non-appearance of claimant, and on October 23, 1929, claimant filed a renewal of his petition, to which defendant made answer, and after hearing before the referee, an order was made setting aside the final receipt, re-instating the agreement and directing further compensation to be paid from June 4, 1929, to February 10, 1930, inclusive, and after that time, payments to be continued at $12.00 per week for an indefinite period, but within the provisions of the Act. Defendant has appealed, both from the findings of fact and conclusions of law. The testimony shows that upon hearing, the claimant testified that he was unable to perform work of any nature, and this was corroborated by Mr. and Mrs. Reed, with whom he lives. The medical testimony shows that Dr. Steele, who testified for claimant, was of the opinion that claimant's disability was the result of the injury, that he was unable to go into the open competitive field of labor and secure employment of a character which he could do, and establish a *bona fide* earning capacity, that any work claimant could do would have to be of a selective type and of a very light nature. He was also of the opinion that hospitalization and an operation to claimant's back might be beneficial. Dr. Weil, who testified on behalf of defendant, stated that upon examination of claimant, he has found a fracture of five lumbar vertabrae. He believed claimant sufficiently improved to return to light labor, but stated also as his opinion "that the claimant certainly would not be a very popular candidate in the open competitive field of labor." From all the testimony in the case the evidence would appear to be ample to justify the referee in setting aside the final receipt, and the principal question involved is whether the claimant is suffering a total or partial disability from his injury. Medical testimony is to the effect generally that the claimant might perform some type of light labor, but the testimony of the claimant himself corroborated by those in contact with him every day would show a total disability. Even if we were to consider the medical testimony alone, it is difficult to determine where total disability ceases and partial disability begins. This is especially true where an employe is admittedly able to perform only some light form of highly selective labor. If payments of compensation for total disability are suspended under such conditions, and the employe is unable to secure a type of work which he can perform, then insofar as he is affected by his injury, the employe is totally disabled, unable to earn a livelihood, or establish a basis upon which he should be paid partial disability by reason of loss of earning power. This is one of the difficult questions confronting employer, employe, and the compensation authorities. In the present case there was not shown such partial disability as would enable the claimant to secure employment and establish a *bona fide* loss of earning power, and under these facts, and reasonable construction of the compensation law, we believe a total disability exists. We affirm the referee's findings of fact, conclusions of law, and award of compensation. The appeal is dismissed.

THEY PUT SAFETY FIRST*

OUTSTANDING ACTIVITIES OF PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRY ASSEMBLED BY THE BUREAU OF INSPECTION

Under date of April 4, 1930, Safety Director J. C. Devine reported that the Philadelphia Coke Company, of Philadelphia, had gone 73 days without a lost-time accident, with the record still unbroken. The total number of employes participating in this record was 419.

The St. Clair Engine House Team, with a score of 97.2, won in competition against three other Reading Railroad Company teams in a first aid demonstration at the Reading Company Y. M. C. A., on April 3rd. More than 400 persons witnessed the competition.

Employes of the P. H. Glatfelter Company, paper manufacturers, of Spring Grove, were participants in a safety contest for a prize of $125.00 extending from March 15 to September 15, 1930. The two teams were composed of employes having odd-numbered pay checks and those having even-numbered checks. Points were credited both for accident avoidance and for suggestions of improvements throughout the mill to promote safety. Cleanliness was also scored.

The Pacific Steel Boiler Corporation, of Bristol, after an experience of 118 accidents for 273 days loss of time in 1928, reduced this record to 42 accidents for 225 days loss of time in 1929, one of last year's accidents, the breaking of a bone in a worker's foot, alone, having been responsible for 105 days lost. Under date of March 27, 1930, this concern, employing 72 men, had operated for six months without accident.

The American Wire Fabrics Corporation, of Mt. Wolf, reports for 1929 a record of only five lost-time accidents for a total of 54 days lost-time among an average of 324 employes. This plant manufactures screen wire cloth.

The National Lead and Oil Company, of New Kensington, offers this excellent safety record for 90 employes working 230,000 man-hours per year covering a five-year period: 1925, four accidents, 448 calendar days loss of time; 1926, seven accidents, 59 days lost; 1927, four accidents, 108 days lost; 1928, and 1929, each, one accident, 1 day lost.

The Rornberger Crush Stone Company, of Allentown, employing 150 men, went through 1929 without recording a single lost-time accident.

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*This will be a regular feature in **Labor and Industry.** Pennsylvania concerns are invited to submit from time to time safety records that they consider worthy of publication Address: Director, Bureau of Inspection, Department of Labor and Industry, or your Divisional Supervisor of the Bureau.

The Joseph Reid Gas Engine Company, of Oil City, which has an outstanding record of safety activity, can point to an excellent control of accidents covering a six-year period. This company, with fluctuations from 302 to 388 workers, the larger of these numbers being the 1929 record of employment, reports lost-time accidents as follows: 1924, 40; 1925, 38; 1926, 21; 1927, 8; 1928, 38; 1929, 12.

The Houze Convex Glass Company, of Point Marion, with 225 employes, experienced only two lost-time accidents in 1929.

The National Tube Company, at its Christy Park Works, near McKeesport, went through 1929 without a lost-time accident. This concern had 540 employes in 1929, and its man-hour exposure was 1,198,196 hours.

Forty-two men engaged in repairing locomotives in the Ferrona Round House of the Erie Railroad Company, at Sharon, worked the entire year 1929 for a total of 125,131 man-hours without a lost-time accident.

A large electric clock suitably engraved and lighted at night will serve as a memorial to the excellent safety record of the Cambria Plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company in 1929. The trophy was won by Cambria in competition with nine other Bethlehem groups. Rating in the safety contest was based on severity of accidents. All of the Bethlehem groups showed severity increases in 1929, Cambria's increase being 1.33 per cent. Steelton was second with a 13.94 per cent increase.

Mr. N. V. B. Ziegler, Personnel Director of the United States Aluminum Company, at New Kensington, reports that the iron workers employed by the concern he represents erected 3,315 tons of steel in a period of seven weeks without a lost-time accident. The work was under supervision of the concern's structural engineer, Mr. F. B. Hastings. Mr. Ziegler calls attention to a statement of Mr. Ames of the Statistic and Casualty Department of the McClintic-Marshall Company to the effect that their records show one serious accident for every 800 tons of steel erected in this country.

Employes of the Central Division of the West Penn Power Company received key chains and tags in recognition of six months' work without a lost-time accident. The Central Division consists of Brownsville, Charleroi, Monessen, Donora, Monongahela, Elizabeth and West Newton.

Only 19 reportable accidents, a decrease of 38 from the total number of the previous year and a reduction of 249 over a seven-year period, occurred on the

Allegheny Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1929, establishing the greatest safety year in the history of the division.

A reduction of 25 percent in accident frequency for the year 1929 is reported by Safety Engineer, Amos S. Keen, of the Armstrong Cork Company, at Lancaster. This reduction was accomplished with 3,300 employes working a total of 8,569,941 man-hours. It is significant that of the total number of employes 600 were new men taken on during the year who had to be instructed in safe methods of work.

The Lycoming Manufacturing Company, of Williamsport, decreased its lost-time accident record per 100 employes from 25.47 in 1924 to 5.82 in 1929. This reduction was accomplished notwithstanding the fact that the average working force has increased 200 per cent since 1924. Accident severity with this concern reached a peak in 1926. In comparison with that year the 1929 record shows a 58 per cent decrease in severity. The foundry record shows a decrease from 38.88 accidents per 100 employes in 1925 to 1.72 accidents per 100 employes in 1929. During 1929 the foundry operated from May 26 to September 4 without a lost-time accident among 900 employes.

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS*

The subject assigned to me for discussion at your conference, as is indicated on the program, is the general subject of accident statistics. However, as the general subject of accidents has so many ramifications, I decided, after consulting with your program chairman, Mr. Auel, to limit my talk to a discussion of statistics of causes of accidents. In approaching the subject of statistics of causes of accidents, it might be well to pause and consider the question, "What is an accident cause?"

Dr. Vizetelly in Funk and Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary defines *cause* as (1) The power or efficient *agent* producing any thing or event, and (2) any *occasion* or *condition* upon the occurrence of which an event takes place. A *condition* is something that necessarily precedes a result, but does not produce it. An *occasion* is some event which brings a cause into action at a particular moment. Gravitation and heat are the *causes* of an avalanche; the steep incline of a mountain-side is a necessary *condition*, and the shout of a traveler may be the occasion of its fall. In the same volume Dr. Vizetelly defines *accident* as (1) Anything that happens: an occurrence; an event. Especially: (a) anything occurring unexpectedly, undesignedly, or without known or assignable cause; (b) Any unpleasant or unfortunate occurrence involving injury, loss, suffering, or death. So that Dr. Vizetelly's conception of an accident cause is "The power or efficient agent producing an unexpected occurrence involving injury, loss, suffering, or death."

In the standard definitions adopted by the committee on statistics and compensation insurance costs of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, *cause* is referred to as follows: "The accident should be charged to that *condition* or circumstance the absence of which would have prevented the accident; but if there be more than one such condition or circumstance, then to the one most easily prevented." The committee further says: "The whole purpose of a classification of accidents by causes is accident prevention. The classification should therefore point to the most immediate and tangible preventives. Doubtless every accident is, in fact, the outcome of a long train of events. If complete information were available, it would be possible to trace any accident to some remote initiating cause—ultimately, in many cases to some failure of insight or foresight on the part of some human agent.—But it is very seldom possible to ascertain the primary cause of an accident in this sense. The attempt, indeed, would generally prove of doubtful utility. The immediate cause is a tangible fact, capable of definite ascertainment. To go further is to venture into the speculative field of personal fault, etc.—" The committee recommends that accidents be assigned to the proximate or immediate cause.

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*Address delivered by William J. Maguire, Director, Bureau of Statistics, at Pittsburgh's Seventh Annual Safety Engineering Conference, April 17, 1930.

All this resolves itself into the question of what we are actually seeking to determine, i. e., causes, conditions, or occasions. Personally, I feel that we are attempting to ascertain causes and so far as possible conditions. Occasions to my mind are so obscured in the speculative field as to be virtually impossible of ascertainment in the great majority of cases except by a very thorough and exhaustive investigation.

You may wonder why I dwell at this length on the definition and interpretation of causes of accidents. The reason is this. There has been considerable discussion and even criticism lately of the existing classifications of causes of accidents. The contention is that the existing classifications do not indicate the *causes* of *accidents* at all, but are rather enumerations of types of injury. Mr. H. W. Heinrich in his treatise, "The origin of accidents," criticises the present system and method of cause analysis. However, Mr. Heinrich's criticism is constructive in that he offers a concrete plan proposing to overcome the existing deficiencies of the statistical classifications of accident causes. Mr. Heinrich's proposed methods for basic cause analysis are divided into two general categories, supervisory causes and physical causes. He admits that in attempting to alter present procedure, there is danger of delving deeper than is practical, and he relegates to the impracticable, even for the average industry, all forms of cause analysis which treat of psychological factors. In his advocacy of supervisory and physical classifications, he does attempt to place fault or responsibility for accidents which in many respects is ground, equally dangerous as the realm of accident psychology. However, whatever are the merits of Mr. Heinrich's suggestions, I am not here to discuss them. I simply wish to make it clear why it is impossible for the Department of Labor and Industry to provide data of accident cause analysis in the form recommended by Mr. Heinrich and to explain just what data of causes of accidents we do have available.

Our analyses of accident data are limited by the extent of the information given to us on the usual accident report blank submitted by employers, and in a great majority of cases, we should, of necessity, be clairvoyant in order to classify the accidents as to cause in the manner suggested in Mr. Heinrich's article. I am convinced that analyses of causes such as suggested by Mr. Heinrich can be made only following very thorough investigation and report on each accident case. The present temper of employers is not such that they are agreeable to the reporting of intimate and exhaustive details in each case of accident. Mr. Heinrich's plan may be perfectly workable in a given company where a detailed investigation of each accident is required, but it cannot at present be applied on a state-wide basis because the information which would permit of such analysis simply is not reported by employers in a very large majority of cases.

Contenting ourselves then for the present with the standard cause classifications recommended by the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, which we follow more or less closely in Pennsylvania, we find the following distribution of accident causes for the year 1928. There were 2,065 fatal and 150,433 non-fatal accidents reported during that year and the cause groupings show that 25 of every 100 fatal accidents resulted from a falling object, that 17 of every 100 fatalities were due to explosive substances, and that 15 of every 100 were the result of car and engine accidents. Fifty-seven of every 100 fatal accidents were due to these three causes. If accidents from these three causes could be eliminated, the State's annual industrial fatality total would be cut more than half. Going a little further in the fatal accident cause analysis, we find that 10 of every 100 deaths of workers are due to falls of persons, 7 of every 100 to motor vehicles, 4 of every 100 to miscellaneous causes, 4 of every 100 to electricity, 3 of every 100 to working machinery, and 3 of every 100 to objects handled. I shall not go on through the other cause groups with this analysis because the totals for the balance of the cause classifications are relatively unimportant. If you have followed the figures, you will find that 88 of every 100 fatalities are confined to 9 causes. Accordingly, for the prevention of fatal accidents, the causes in the order of their relative importance which are deserving of very careful attention are (1) falling objects, (2) explosive substances, (3) cars and engines, (4) falls of persons, (5) motor vehicles, (6) miscellaneous causes, (7) electricity, (8) working machinery, (9) handling objects.

Somewhat similar is the analysis of causes of non-fatal accidents. Here again 51 of every 100 accidents fall within three cause groups. Twenty-two of every 100 non-fatal accidents are due to the handling of objects by hand; 15 of every 100 are due to falling objects, and 14 of every 100 are due to falls of persons. Other important causes of non-fatal injuries are hand tools, causing 10 of every 100 accidents; working machinery, 8 of every 100; cars and engines, 8 of every 100; stepping on or striking against objects, 6 of every 100; motor vehicles, 4 of every 100 accidents; and hot and corrosive substance, 3 of every 100 accidents. So that in the non-fatal classification 9 causes are responsible for 90 of every 100 accidents. Time will not permit reference to the other cause groups, but any one interested in the exact figures will find this analysis of accidents published on page 35 of the February, 1930, issue of Labor and Industry.

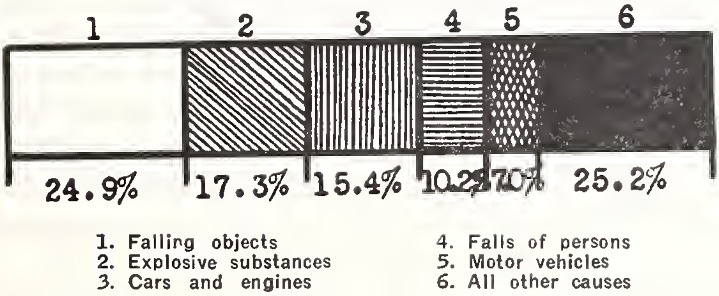
You may say that we are more or less familiar with these facts, but still we want to know what kind of objects are falling, and killing workers; how and where are they killed by cars and engines, by falls, by explosives substances, etc.; and how are they being injured when handling objects, by falling objects, by falls, by hand tools, and by machinery? Such questions are quite pertinent and proper, but they are not so easily answered as asked. The more details required, the more involved the statistical statement becomes.

During 1929 the Bureau of Statistics was engaged in the work of tabulating a detailed report of accident causes for the year 1928. It may interest you to know that this detailed analysis in only three industry divisions is represented by 119 pages of closely tabulated data that took several months to prepare.

Unfortunately, pressure of other duties has been such that we have not been able to have this detailed cause analysis printed, but we hope to be able to submit the report for printing in the near future. I am trying to show the enormity of the task involved in attempting to present a thoroughly detailed report of causes of accidents; to tell you, for example, that the boring-machine operator's attention was distracted momentarily by an automobile crash across the street, or that the operator of the wood-bending machine was inattentive and fatigued because he was thinking about his babies who were ill at home, and over whom he had been watching half of the night. A statistical analysis of this character is virtually an impossibility.

Briefly then, I shall run over data of the leading causes of fatal and non-fatal accidents and attempt to point out the high spots of accident hazard for each cause group. Time will not permit more, but if I happen to touch on a particular item in which some of you are especially interested, write to us about it, we'll do our best to give all the additional information we can.

CAUSES OF FATAL ACCIDENTS



CAUSES OF FATAL ACCIDENTS

1. *Falling objects*—Five hundred fourteen workers were killed by falling objects during 1928 of whom 445, or 86.6 per cent, were killed by falling objects in or about coal mines, principally by the fall of coal and rock from the roof, face, and rib, of mine workings. Aside from deaths from falling objects of this character, the relative frequency of fatalities from falling objects is slight. However, there are several items to which our attention should be directed. Cave-ins of ditches, trenches, and other excavations are fruitful sources of fatal injuries to workers, and seldom a month passes without one or two fatalities being reported from this cause. Objects falling from temporary floors during the course of construction work are also shown to be highly productive of fatal injuries to workmen. The collapse of building walls and of piled material also are important items in the fatality total from falling objects.

2. *Explosive substances*—Three hundred fifty-seven workers were killed by explosive substances during 1928. Three hundred fourteen of these deaths

occurred in coal mines, explosions of mine gas accounting for 217 of this number. This item of mine gas as a cause of death in 1928 was extraordinarily high because of the Mather mine disaster in which 194 lives were lost. Blasting powders also claim a large number of lives each year. Forty deaths from blasts of mining powders were reported during 1928. Nearly half of these were due to premature or delayed shots, and most of the balance to flying objects thrown by the blast. Of the 40 fatalities in general industry from explosive substances during 1928, six were due to the use of blasting powders in quarries; 2 in the manufacture of fireworks and pyrotechnics; 3 to the explosion of cork dusts, 3 to suffocation by carbon monoxide gas, 11 from gasoline fumes and fires, 1 from natural gas, 4 from manufactured gas, 8 from unclassified gases, and 1 from the explosion of a percussion cap.

3. *Cars and engines*—Three hundred nineteen workers were killed by cars and engines during 1928; 150 in the coal mining industry, 123 in the transportation and public utility industry, and 46 in general industry, showing that the trackage in and about coal mines is more hazardous than the right of way of railroads. Most of the workers killed by cars and engines are struck or run over by them. One hundred thirty-six workers were killed in this manner during 1928. Caught between cars, and between the cars and side obstructions are the next most frequent manners of fatal injury from cars and engines. Getting on and off, and falls from, while in motion, is the classification with the third highest total of deaths from cars and engines; derailments and collisions continuing next in order. Only 7 of the 319 deaths were shown to have occurred to workmen while coupling or uncoupling cars.

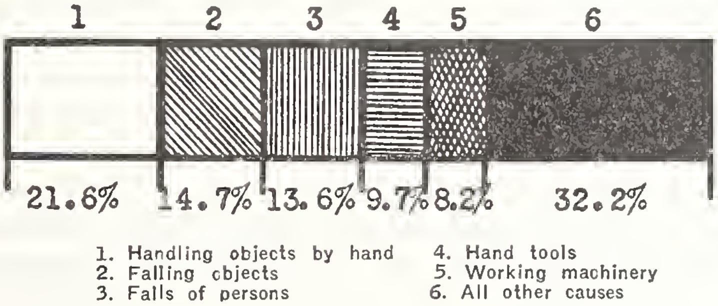
4. *Falls of persons*—Falls killed 211 workers during 1928; 174 in general industry, 20 in coal mines, and 17 in transportation and public utilities. This cause of death deserves close attention. The highest single cause of death from falls was falls from scaffolds or stagings with a total of 39 deaths. Next in importance were falls from roofs with a total of 21. Next were falls in connection with the collapse or falls of objects. Other causes of falls in the order of their importance as agencies of death to workmen were falls from ladders; falls from slipping; falls from balconies, windows, and wall openings; falls from stairs, steps, and fire-escapes; falls from temporary floors; falls from poles and trees; and falls into bins, pockets, and chutes. Most of the falls from scaffolds or stagings were due to the breaking or collapse of the scaffold. The majority of falls from ladders were due to loss of balance and to the ladder slipping, twisting, or falling.

5. *Motor vehicles*—One hundred forty-six workers were killed by motor vehicles during 1928; 131 in general industry, 2 in the coal mining industry, and 13 in the transportation and public utility industry. A third of the per-

sons killed by motor vehicles were struck by them, one-sixth of the total were killed when the car overturned. Other manners of death in motor vehicle accidents in the order of their importance were collisions with railroad trains, falls or jolts from, collisions with other motor vehicles, collisions with fixed objects, and collisions with electric railway trains.

Data of fatal accidents when tabulated to cause are not so clearly indicative of predominating accident hazards as are the statistics of causes of non-fatal accidents. Fatalities in certain cause classifications are comparatively rare, while these same groups of accident causes may be among the most frequent causes of non-fatal injuries On this account, it is possible to gauge predominating causes of accidents more accurately from the data of non-fatal accidents than from data of fatal accidents.

CAUSES OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS



NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS

1. *Handling objects by hand*—Nearly 23,000 non-fatal accidents to workers occurred during 1928 from the handling of objects manually. Of this total 25 per cent were due to the lifting or carrying of the object handled. An additional 20 per cent of the injuries were due to sharp edges and rough surfaces of the objects handled. Objects dropped accidentally, or otherwise, contributed 13 per cent of the handling accidents. An additional 13 per cent were due to some member of the worker's body being caught between two objects handled. Wood and metal slivers contributed the next highest total or about 4 per cent. Protruding nails were responsible for nearly 3 per cent. Objects dropped or thrown by a coworker also contributed about 3 per cent, and protruding wires or metal straps about 2 per cent.

2. *Falling objects*—Twenty-two thousand non-fatal injuries due to falling objects were reported during 1928, and as in the case of fatal accidents from this cause the great majority, or nearly 65 per cent, were due to the falls of coal and rock in coal mines. In general industry, the more prolific sources of injuries from falling objects were the falls of objects from (a) machines and work benches, (b) from piles. (c) collapse of piled up material, and (d) from scaffolds and stagings.

3. *Falls of persons*—Twenty thousand five hundred non-fatal accidents due to falls of persons were reported during 1928. In this cause group, general industry contributed nearly 75 per cent of the accidents. Falls from stairs, steps, and fire-escapes contributed the largest total of accidents in this cause group, or about 10 per cent. Falls from ladders were the next highest source of non-fatal injuries with a total nearly equal to that of falls from stairs, steps, and fire-escapes. The large proportion of falls from ladders were due to the ladder itself slipping, twisting, or falling. Other important items in the falls of persons' group were falls from scaffolds or stagings; falls from vehicles other than cars and engines; falls from runways and platforms; falls from cars and engines; falls from benches, boxes, chairs, and tables; falls from roofs; falls from temporary floors; falls from piles; falls from boilers and machines; and falls from balconies, windows, and wall openings.

4. *Hand tools*—Nearly 15,000 non-fatal accidents due to the use of hand tools were reported during 1928. Picks, principally picks used in coal mining, contributed the greatest portion of accidents from hand tools with nearly 20 per cent of the total. The use of other tools producing the largest number of injuries were hammers, 13 per cent; axes and sledges, approximately 8 per cent each; crowbars, 7.4 per cent; wrenches, 7.1 per cent; and knives, 6.1 per cent. The slipping or glancing of the tool produced 38.8 per cent of all hand tool accidents; flying particles from tools produced 28.2 per cent; misjudging locations of work, 5.6 per cent; tools used by coworker, 4.7 per cent; callosities or blisters from tools, 2.7 per cent; falls due to the breaking or slipping of a tool, 2.4 per cent; and other injuries from the breaking or coming apart of tools, 2.1 per cent.

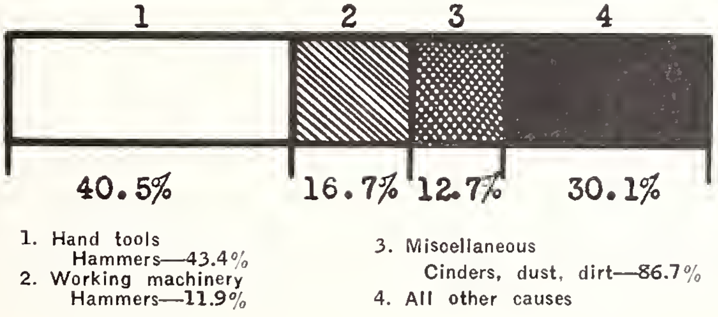
5. *Working machinery*—Twelve thousand three hundred non-fatal accidents from machinery were reported during 1928, or nearly 8 per cent of the total accidents from all causes. The detailed cause tabulation of machinery accidents shows that these 12,300 accidents occurred in connection with the operation of 350 different types of machines. Accordingly, the names of only a few of these types showing the largest accident totals can be mentioned. These are as follows: saws of all types 7.9 per cent (including circular rip saws, 2.9 per cent, and circular cut-off saw 0.8 per cent), coal cutting 6.7 per cent, grinding wheels 6.6 per cent, hammers 3.3 per cent, lathes 3.3 per cent, looms 3.1 per cent, mills 2.8 per cent, shearing 2.7 per cent, sewing 2.6 per cent, presses not classified 2.3 per cent, punch presses 2.0 per cent, concrete mixing 1.9 per cent, conveyors 1.9 per cent, jointing—stave 1.7 per cent, knitting hose 1.4 per cent, printing presses 1.4 per cent, cutting 1.2 per cent, knitting not classified 1.2 per cent, cigar making 1.1 per cent, and loaders 1.1 per cent. In 1,000 of the machinery accidents, or 8.1 per cent of the cases, the type or name of the machine on which the accident occurred was not specified in the report. Sixty per cent of the machinery accidents occurred in connection with the starting, stopping, or gen-

eral operation of the machine, 20 per cent were due to material thrown from the machine, 3.6 per cent occurred during the course of adjustment and repairs, and 3.0 per cent during the cleaning or oiling of the machine. Failures of some part of the machine also caused 3 per cent of the accidents. Unexpected or accidental starting caused 2.4 per cent, loose clothing 2 per cent, changing tools and dies 1.5 per cent, and in nearly 5 per cent of the cases, no indication of the manner in which the accident occurred was given.

CAUSES OF PERMANENT DISABILITIES

We have recently made a special analysis of causes of permanent disabilities for which compensation awards were made during the year 1929. As most of you are probably aware, permanent injury cases in 1929 showed a 6.7 per cent increase over the number of permanent injury cases in 1928. Eye losses increased 9.1 per cent; arm losses, 11.4 per cent; hand losses, 0.5 per cent; finger losses, 18.7 per cent; phalanx losses, 2.6 per cent; total disability cases, 7.9 per cent. Leg and foot losses, and facial disfigurement cases decreased in 1929 as compared with 1928. Leg losses decreased 24.6 per cent; foot losses, 16.0 per cent; and facial disfigurement cases, 16.2 per cent. Our analysis was made with the idea of determining the principal causes of accidents in each of these groups. For the sake of brevity, it will be possible to do no more than mention the three predominant causes of losses in each member group. Incidentally, these analyses are confined to the losses occurring in general industry. The losses occurring in the coal mining and transportation and public utility industries were excluded because the predominant causes of member losses in these industries are not common in general industry. For example, explosions are the causes of most eye losses in coal mining while eye losses from this cause are rare in general industry. Cars and engines are common causes of foot and leg losses in both the coal mining and transportation industries, but not so common in general industry. It was with this idea of determining the principal causes of member losses in industries other than coal mining and transportation that these two groups were excluded from the tabulation.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF EYE LOSS



EYE LOSS CASES—TOTAL 353

Hand tools—Total 143—(40.5%)

Flying particles from tools		114*
Flying nails or spikes from tools		14
Tools slipping or glancing		9
Hammers	62*	
Sledges	29	
Tongs	11	
Picks	7	

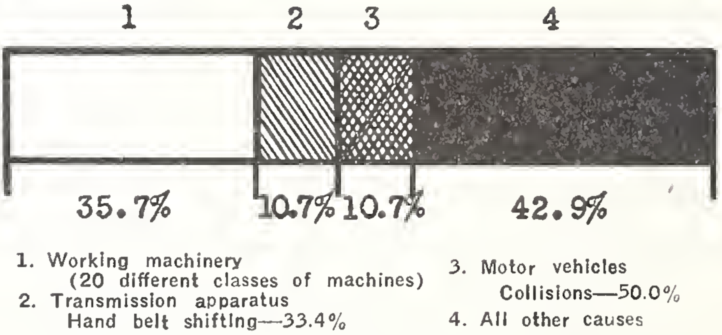
Machinery—Total 59—(16.7%)

Material thrown from machines		46*
Failure of part of machine		5
Starting, stopping, and operating		4
Hammers	7*	
Grinding wheels	5	
Saws	4	

Miscellaneous—Total 45—(12.7%)

Flying objects—cinders, dust, dirt, etc.	39

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF ARM LOSS



ARM LOSS CASES—TOTAL 56

Machinery—Total 20—(35.7%)

Starting, stopping, and operating	12*
Cleaning or oiling	3
Loose clothing	2

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*Individual items do not equal total because only the principal items are stated.

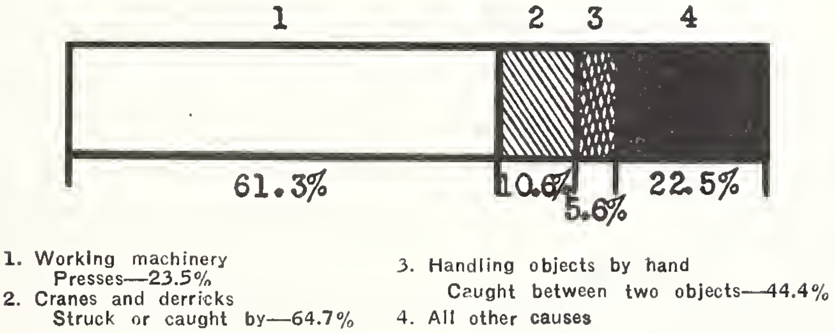
Twenty Different Classes

Transmission apparatus—Total 6—(10.7%)

Hand belt shifting	2*
Oiling and cleaning	1
Loose clothing	1

Motor vehicles—Total 6—(10.7%)

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF HAND LOSS



HAND LOSS CASES—TOTAL 160

Machinery—Total 98—(61.3%)

Starting, stopping, and operating		67*
Cleaning or oiling		9
Unexpected or accidental starting		7
Presses	23*	
Saws	8	
Hammers	5	
Shearing	4	

Cranes and derricks—Total 17—(10.6%)

Struck or caught by	11*
Failure of	3
Repairing	1

Handling objects—Total 9—(5.6%)

Caught between two objects	4*
Lifting or carrying	2
Metal slivers	2

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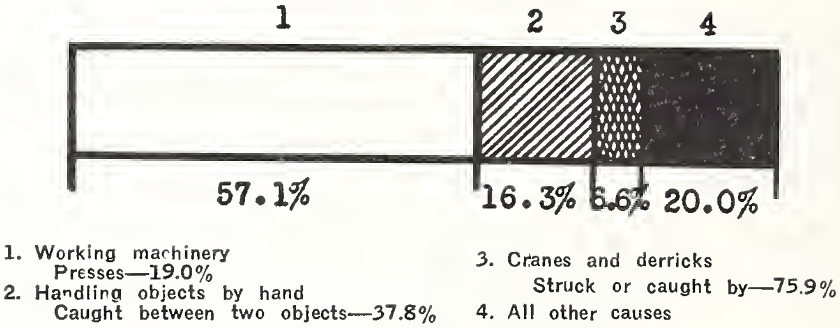
*Individual items do not equal total because only the principal items are stated.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF FINGER LOSS



FINGER LOSS CASES—TOTAL 877

Machinery—Total 501—(57.1%)

Starting, stopping, and operating	369*
Unexpected or accidental starting	37
Cleaning or oiling	22
Loose clothing	19
Adjusting and repairing	16

Kind of machine

Punch presses	52*
Presses, N. O. C.	43
Saws, N. O. C.	37
Circular rip saws	29
Grinding wheels	25
Shearing	22
Jointing	18
Metal drilling	14
Circular cut-off saws	11
Wood shaping	10

Handling objects—Total 143—(16.3%)

Caught between two objects	54*
Sharp edges	30
Slivers, wood	12
Protruding nails, wires, and straps	10
Slivers, metal	6

Cranes and derricks—Total 58—(6.6%)

Struck or caught by	44*
Failure of	8
Load falling	3

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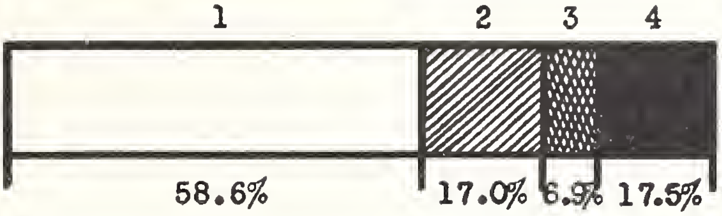
*Individual items do not equal total because only the principal items are stated.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF PHALANX LOSS



1. Working machinery
   Presses—44.9%
2. Handling objects by hand
   Caught between two objects—60.8%
3. Cranes and derricks
   Struck or caught by—88.7%
4. All other causes

PHALANX LOSS CASES—TOTAL 766

Machinery—Total 449—(58.6%)

Starting, stopping, and operating	326*
Unexpected or accidental starting	50
Adjusting and repairing	22
Cleaning or oiling	22

(Machines practically the same as for finger losses)

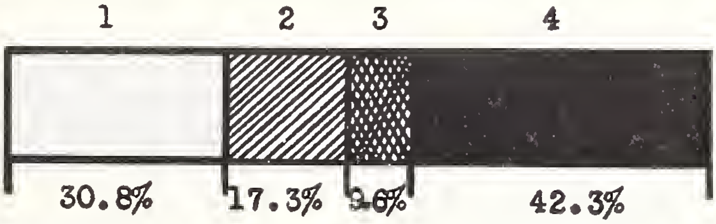
Handling objects—Total 130—(17.0%)

Caught between two objects	79*
Sharp edges	11
Metal and wood slivers	9
Objects dropped by injured	8

Cranes and derricks—Total 53—(6.9%)

Struck or caught by	47*
Load falling	3
Failure of	2

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF LEG LOSS



1. Falls of persons
   From slipping—12.5%
2. Stepping upon or striking against objects
   Fixed objects—55.6%
3. Falling objects
   (No definite subclassification)
4. All other causes

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*Individual items do not equal total because only the principal items are stated.

LEG LOSS CASES—TOTAL 52

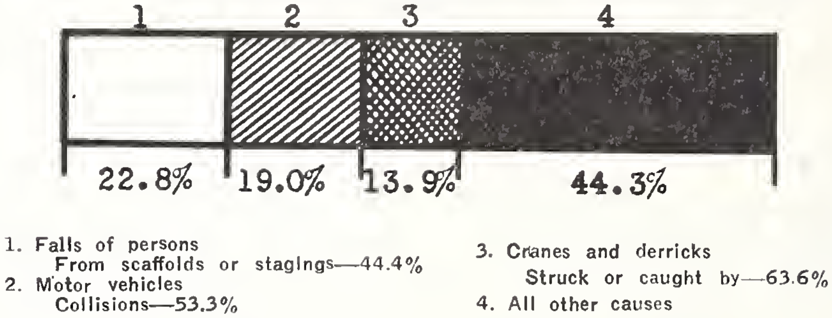
Falls of persons—Total 16—(30.8%)

From slipping	2*
From stumbling over loose objects	2
From ladders	2

Stepping upon or striking against objects—Total 9—(17.3%)

Falling objects—Total 5—(9.6%)

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF FOOT LOSS



FOOT LOSS CASES—TOTAL 79

Falls of persons—Total 18—(22.8%)

From scaffolds or stagings	8*
From slipping	2
From runways and platforms	2

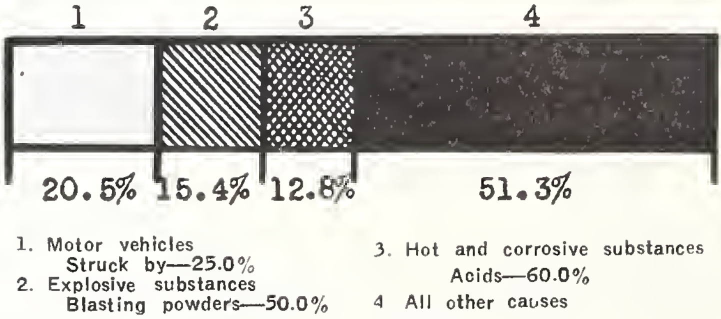
Motor vehicles—Total 15—(19.0%)

Collisions	8*
Struck by	3
Falls from	2

Cranes and derricks—Total 11—(13.9%)

Struck or caught by	7

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF FACIAL DISFIGUREMENT



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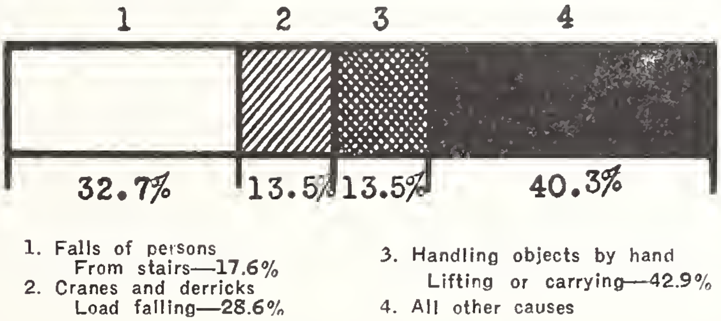
*Individual items do not equal total because only the principal items are stated.

FACIAL DISFIGUREMENT CASES—TOTAL 39

Motor vehicles—Total 8—(20.5%)
Explosive substances—Total 6—(15.4%)
Hot and corrosive substances—Total 5—(12.8%)

CAUSES OF MISCELLANEOUS TOTAL DISABILITY



MISCELLANEOUS TOTAL DISABILITY—TOTAL 52

Falls of persons—Total 17—(32.7%)
Cranes and derricks—Total 7—(13.5%)
Handling objects—Total 7—(13.5%)

It has been a great privilege for me to come here and talk with you on the subject of predominating accident hazards. If I have succeeded in bringing to your attention only a single cause of accident which might have been overlooked in your plants in the past, then the effort has been well worth while. The Department of Labor and Industry wishes to make its statistics of accidents just as valuable as possible to industry and welcomes suggestions from industry toward their improvement. We only ask that you bear in mind that we are handling data of accidents occurring not in a single plant or industry but for all industries in the State and that the compilation even of very general data embracing the vast annual total of accidents is no small work in itself. Then again, accident statistics constitute but one phase of our work. Compensation, employment, wage, and building data are other fields of inquiry in our Department. We are doing the best we can with the small personnel at our disposal. Very little extention of our work, indeed, if any at all, can be made under present circumstances. In order to extend the scope of the statistical work, the active support of industry is needed in obtaining the appropriation of sufficient funds to permit such expansion.

REVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

Prepared by
The Bureau of Statistics

The Labor Market

State Employment Office Reports: Stimulated by the opening up of outdoor work, improvement of the general employment situation throughout the State was indicated in the reports received from State Public Employment Offices covering the five-week period from February 24, to March 29, inclusive. The availability of jobs during that period as measured by the ratio of applicants applying for work at the public employment offices to the number of jobs listed as available at those offices showed considerable improvement over February and was slightly better than in January. A total of 11,080 persons applied for work at the public employment offices during the five-week period covered by the March report. Calls from employers for 3,452 workers were received during this same period establishing a ratio of 321 applicants to every hundred available jobs as compared with a ratio of 351 to 100 for February, 1930, and with a ratio of 325 to 100 for January, 1930. The ratio of applicants to openings for March, 1929, was 233 to 100.

The March report covering activities in the thirteen public employment offices operated in the State shows that a total of 2,883 persons were placed in employment during March, or 26 per cent of the number that applied for work.

There is the possibility, of course, that the improvement in the employment ratio for March is more mathematical than real. The unfavorable opportunities for employment prevailing during February might have resulted in decreasing the number of applicants at the public employment offices during March with a resultant artificial improvement in the ratio of applicants registered to jobs available. However, as a general rule, the public employment office figures conform fairly closely to the employment trends established by other indices, and it is quite reasonable to assume that the improvement shown in the employment ratio by the public employment office figures for March represents an actual improvement in employment conditions. The ratio of applicants to jobs as an indicator of employment changes usually precedes by a month or more movements indicated by employment data reported from industry. Based on this premise, it is expected that employment totals reported from manufacturing and other industries for April will show considerable increase over February and March.

Reports From Manufacturing Firms: Employment in the manufacturing industry during March exhibited little change as compared with February. Reports from 850 establishments employing more than 336,000 workers showed an 0.3 per cent decrease in total employment for March as compared with February. The March level of employment for these 850 concerns engaged in 51 groups of different manufacturing activity was 0.7 per cent higher than for March, 1929. Total weekly payrolls in the manufacturing industry for March were practically unchanged as compared with February, but were 3.9 per cent less than in March, 1929. The failure of manufacturing industries to show a normal increase for this season of the year is viewed with some concern. In 1929, manufacturing employment for March showed an 0.5 per cent increase, and in 1928, an 0.2 per cent increase. Manufacturing payrolls in March, 1929, showed a 2.4 per cent gain over February, and in 1928, an 0.1 per cent gain. It is expected, however, that this deficit in manufacturing activity for March will be more than overbalanced by a marked recovery in April. The index of manufacturing employment with average employment for the years 1923–1925 as 100 stood at 97.6 for March as compared with 98.0 in February, and as compared with 96.9 for March, 1929. Employment in manufacturing industries for the first quarter of 1930, according to this index, was 2.1 per cent higher than for the corresponding period in 1929, and manufacturing payrolls for the first quarter of 1930 were 1.0 per cent less than those for the first three months in 1929.

The weekly earnings of workers in all manufacturing industries averaged $27.26 for March as compared with $27.15 in February and as compared with $27.43 in March, 1929.

Operating time in factories for March remained at nearly the same level as in February. Reports from 556 plants which gave information as to the number of hours worked during March showed a total reduction of only 0.3 per cent in working hours during March as compared with February. Workers in all manufacturing industries combined averaged 47.4 hours of work a week during March. Average hourly earnings in manufacturing industries during March varied very slightly from the average for February. The records for the 556 companies show an average hourly earnings' rate of $0.597 for March as compared with $0.593 in February.

Coal Mining: Employment in anthracite coal mining showed a decided recession in March. Reports to the Anthracite Bureau of Information covering operations at 144 collieries disclosed a 22.7 per cent reduction in employment and a 35.3 per cent reduction in weekly payrolls in the anthracite industry for the first half of March as compared with the corresponding period in February. The employment level in the anthracite industry for March, according to the index figures computed on a 1923–1925 base period, was 17.8 per cent below the level of March, 1929, and payroll totals showed a 15.6 per cent reduction. The decrease in employment in anthracite mines for March, this year, was much more pronounced than in 1929, but the decrease in payroll totals in March of both years showed a decided decline. The customary reduction in retail prices of anthracite coal, usually effective on April 1, was deferred one month this year, and that factor undoubtedly accentuated the reduction of anthracite mining activity during March. However, with the reduced scale of prices in effect May 1, anthracite mining activity is expected to show a large increase in April and May.

Reports from 412 bituminous operations in Pennsylvania show an 0.9 per cent decrease in employment and a 4.3 per cent reduction in payrolls for March as compared with February. During the February-March period in 1929, employment in the bituminous industry showed a 1.2 per cent increase, and payrolls an 0.4 per cent gain.

Construction and Contracting: Construction employment exhibited its usual seasonal increase in March with a 7.4 per cent gain in employment and an 8.3 per cent increase in payrolls for March as compared with February. The gain in construction employment this year, according to the figures for the small number of construction firms reporting to the Department, was considerably greater than for the same period in 1929. The declining volume of building permits issued in cities throughout the State, however, seems to indicate that building construction work in 1930 will not reach the high peaks of the last few years, although the reduced volume of building construction work probably will be more than offset by a greatly increased volume of roads and public works' construction.

Trade: Employment in retail and wholesale establishments has been declining for the last two months, but in March employment in retail trade showed nearly a one per cent gain over February. Employment in the wholesale trade, however, continued its decline and was 0.7 per cent less in March than in February. March employment in retail trade was three per cent less than at this time in 1929, and employment in wholesale trade was reduced approximately four per cent.

Summary: Although employment recessions were noted in March for a majority of the industries represented in the following tables, the declines, except in anthracite coal mining, were not severe. Employment office reports show a falling off of applicants, the automobile industry shows signs of revived activity. The season of outdoor work is at hand and many large construction projects will get under way in the State during April, involving a necessary expansion in the builders supplies' industries including cement and stone production. Coal mining industries will begin to show increased operation early in April—spring buying helping the anthracite industry, and the opening of lake traffic tending to increase bituminous production. In general, much improvement in industry during April is confidently anticipated.

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES OF STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1930

INDUSTRIES	Persons Applying for Positions			Persons Asked for by Employers			Persons Sent to Positions			Persons Receiving Positions		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
GRAND TOTAL	11,080	7,786	3,294	3,452	2,312	1,140	4,259	2,885	1,374	2,883	1,914	969
Total industrial group (skilled)	3,475	2,677	798	1,257	1,094	163	1,589	1,365	224	935	816	119
Building and construction	458	458	.....	184	184	.....	190	190	.....	113	113	.....
Shipbuilding	359	359	.....	233	233	.....	319	319	.....	194	194	.....
Chemicals and allied products	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clay, glass and stone products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clothing	18	2	16	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Textiles	81	33	48	25	6	19	23	.....	23	16	.....	16
Food and kindred products	33	22	11	7	5	2	11	7	4	5	4	1
Leather, rubber and composition goods	11	11	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Lumber, woodwork and furniture	51	44	7	15	12	3	20	14	6	12	9	3
Paper and printing	21	14	7	6	2	4	5	2	3	5	2	3
Metals and metal products	937	924	13	467	464	3	600	596	4	339	336	3
Mines and quarries	13	13	.....	5	5	.....	9	9	.....	5	5	.....
Transportation and public utilities	202	194	8	18	18	.....	25	25	.....	13	13	.....
Hotel and restaurant	671	242	429	139	72	67	185	95	90	114	62	52
Wholesale and retail trade	322	174	148	87	55	32	113	66	47	58	41	17
Miscellaneous	297	186	111	68	38	30	86	42	44	58	37	21
Total other groups	7,605	5,109	2,496	2,195	1,218	977	2,670	1,520	1,150	1,948	1,098	850
Clerical and professional	1,269	734	535	224	125	99	385	199	186	187	106	81
Agriculture	23	22	1	10	10	.....	10	10	.....	4	4	.....
Semi-skilled	1,357	421	936	608	121	487	740	170	570	490	101	389
Unskilled	3,837	3,589	248	815	740	75	984	908	76	737	673	64
Casual and day workers*	1,119	343	776	538	222	316	551	233	318	530	214	316
February, 1930	8,680	5,907	2,773	2,470	1,580	890	3,025	1,923	1,102	2,049	1,277	772
March, 1929	10,461	7,520	2,941	4,494	3,174	1,320	5,141	3,631	1,510	3,518	2,535	983
March, 1928	10,463	6,139	4,324	3,811	2,302	1,509	4,292	2,507	1,785	2,671	1,655	1,016

*The placement of each casual or day worker is recorded for only one (1) placement per week.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	
		No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Mar. 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Total Weekly Payroll Week Ended. Mar. 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Week Ended	
			Mar. 1930	Per cent change compared with			Mar. 1930	Per cent change compared with		Mar. 15, 1930	Feb. 15, 1930
				Feb. 1930	Mar. 1929			Feb. 1930	Mar. 1929		
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: (51) 42%	850	336,626	97.6	— 0.3	+ 0.7	$9,175,793	101.3	0	— 3.9	$27.26	$27.15
Metal products: (12) 57%	244	161,007	94.7	— 0.8	— 0.2	4,789,494	99.7	— 0.8	— 5.5	29.75	29.68
Blast furnaces	9	1,935	60.5	+ 1.3	+ 0.8	56,481	58.9	— 0.2	— 4.1	29.19	29.61
Steel works and rolling mills	48	84,508	86.8	+ 1.2	— 2.8	2,631,620	93.5	+ 4.0	— 8.7	31.14	30.26
Iron and steel forgings	10	2,091	96.5	— 7.0	+ 2.6	55,213	99.2	— 1.8	— 0.4	26.41	25.02
Structural iron work	10	4,712	119.0	+ 2.9	+ 1.1	139,396	122.7	+ 2.4	+ 4.2	29.58	29.71
Steam and hot water heating appliances	16	4,208	99.3	— 0.7	— 1.7	123,943	102.1	— 4.0	— 8.0	29.45	30.40
Stoves and furnaces	8	837	83.0	+ 2.9	— 1.5	21,788	71.6	+ 7.2	— 0.8	26.03	24.95
Foundries	36	7,799	101.5	— 4.3	0	223,520	103.6	— 1.0	— 3.5	28.66	27.72
Machinery and parts	44	11,161	106.7	— 2.2	+ 3.4	333,274	107.2	— 7.7	— 1.7	29.86	31.62
Electrical apparatus	21	32,709	116.7	— 4.5	+11.0	916,861	125.5	— 9.8	+ 5.3	28.03	29.71
Engines and pumps	10	3,574	95.2	— 1.6	— 7.8	101,580	100.9	— 2.3	—12.9	28.42	28.47
Hardware and tools	20	6,579	98.4	— 2.2	—13.2	160,484	101.3	— 0.1	—14.9	24.39	23.89
Brass and bronze products	12	894	102.4	— 3.2	—22.9	25,334	108.7	— 3.3	—22.3	28.34	28.38
Transportation equipment: (5) 74%	41	32,596	81.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	996,117	83.5	+ 4.5	— 4.9	30.56	29.24
Automobiles	6	5,288	58.1	— 3.0	—11.0	174,639	50.6	+ 8.6	—15.1	33.03	29.56
Automobile bodies and parts	12	6,645	91.7	+15.5	—32.5	210,144	97.2	+26.6	—34.3	31.62	28.93
Locomotives and cars	13	13,828	52.5	— 3.3	+ 4.4	421,878	55.8	— 4.3	+ 5.3	30.51	30.52
Railroad repair shops	6	3,110	78.2	— 4.5	— 4.3	90,490	84.6	— 1.7	— 5.8	29.10	28.28
Shipbuilding	4	3,725	84.5	— 2.3	+96.5	98,966	127.8	+ 1.3	+80.3	26.57	25.61

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS Week Ended	
		No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Mar. 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Total Weekly Payroll Week Ended Mar. 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100				
			Mar. 1930	Per cent change compared with			Mar. 1930	Per cent change compared with		Mar. 15, 1930	Feb. 15, 1930
				Feb. 1930	Mar. 1929			Feb. 1930	Mar. 1929		
Textile products: (11) 27%	170	60,362	106.5	— 0.1	— 1.8	1,271,584	110.0	— 2.0	— 9.2	21.07	21.45
Cotton goods	12	2,576	78.1	+ 0.8	—17.0	56,483	70.5	— 0.3	—29.8	21.93	21.59
Woolen and worsteds	14	4,423	59.2	— 5.6	—20.1	87,889	51.6	—14.0	—27.0	19.87	21.79
Silk goods	48	22,256	123.3	+ 2.4	+ 5.8	435,833	137.9	+ 4.5	+ 1.8	19.58	19.09
Textile dyeing and finishing	12	1,919	101.8	+ 0.3	—11.7	51,528	112.1	+ 1.8	—11.9	26.85	26.44
Carpets and rugs	10	3,096	71.7	— 0.6	— 0.8	66,482	60.0	— 0.7	—13.4	21.47	22.10
Hats	4	3,566	90.3	— 1.4	— 9.0	74,742	77.3	—15.0	—27.6	20.96	24.31
Hosiery	28	14,815	127.5	— 1.9	— 0.6	375,731	154.2	— 4.8	— 6.4	25.36	26.26
Knit goods, other	14	3,117	97.1	— 0.3	+ 4.3	54,014	101.0	+ 9.3	—12.0	17.33	15.65
Men's clothing	10	881	85.2	0	—11.6	13,448	77.9	—19.6	—29.2	15.26	18.99
Women's clothing	9	1,449	135.4	— 1.2	— 5.4	20,607	134.9	— 2.7	— 4.9	14.22	14.43
Shirts and furnishings	9	2,264	141.5	— 1.0	+ 7.1	34,827	148.7	— 2.6	+ 7.8	15.38	15.55
Foods and tobacco: (5) 32%	99	23,562	110.2	— 0.2	+ 7.4	476,359	106.8	+ 2.6	+ 6.4	20.22	19.67
Bread and bakery products	27	4,139	111.8	— 1.2	+ 3.0	116,435	114.4	+ 0.7	+ 5.1	28.13	27.60
Confectionery	13	4,355	103.8	— 3.2	+ 1.2	88,104	108.4	— 2.3	— 2.0	20.23	20.04
Ice cream	11	1,195	97.2	+ 4.7	— 0.8	39,135	99.7	+ 4.8	— 0.5	32.75	32.75
Meat packing	14	2,193	98.4	— 2.0	— 0.7	63,482	94.5	— 2.9	+ 2.8	28.95	29.21
Cigars and tobacco	34	11,680	109.9	+ 1.2	+14.5	169,203	96.4	+ 8.4	+16.4	14.49	13.51
Stone, clay and glass products: (3) 42%	68	14,942	77.4	+ 0.8	— 3.5	394,486	72.6	+ 1.8	— 5.5	26.40	25.97
Brick, tile and pottery	32	4,634	83.9	+ 2.1	— 4.6	110,674	79.0	+ 3.1	— 3.1	23.88	23.16
Cement	14	4,779	61.3	0	— 7.4	143,532	58.8	+ 1.9	— 8.4	30.03	29.48
Glass	22	5,529	98.5	+ 7.3	+ 8.0	140,280	92.0	+ 0.9	— 3.9	25.37	25.22

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	
		No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Mar. 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923-1925 = 100			Total Weekly Payroll Week Ended Mar. 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923-1925 = 100			Week Ended	
			Mar. 1930	Per cent change compared with			Mar. 1930	Per cent change compared with		Mar. 15, 1930	Feb. 15, 1930
				Feb. 1930	Mar. 1929			Feb. 1930	Mar. 1929		
Lumber products: (3) 27%	54	5,272	79.3	+ 0.9	—10.0	112,156	75.2	— 4.6	—16.1	21.27	22.33
Lumber and planing mills	17	1.572	67.4	— 2.3	—24.6	33,891	66.1	— 6.6	—23.1	21.56	22.47
Furniture	30	2,803	85.9	+ 3.7	— 2.5	62,307	80.4	— 3.6	—12.5	22.23	23.60
Wooden boxes	7	897	66.3	— 1.3	+ 1.1	15,958	61.1	— 3.9	—10.5	17.79	18.27
Chemical products: (5) 47%	59	14,241	101.4	+ 3.4	+11.1	412.258	105.6	+ 1.4	+10.4	28.95	29.56
Chemicals and drugs	34	1,564	90.9	+ 4.8	+ 2.0	42,530	89.0	+ 2.5	— 1.5	27.19	28.03
Coke	3	3,024	102.6	+12.6	+10.1	85,113	92.0	+11.1	+ 7.1	28.15	28.58
Explosives	3	545	84.7	— 2.4	— 7.4	11,893	85.0	—15.3	—14.3	21.82	25.09
Paints and varnishes	12	1,409	93.4	+ 1.6	— 1.3	38,933	103.4	+ 3.8	— 4.8	27.63	27.06
Petroleum refining	7	7,699	130.2	+ 0.8	+21.5	233,789	140.5	— 1.3	+21.6	30.37	30.98
Leather and rubber products: (4) 46%	49	11,190	98.1	— 2.0	+ 1.2	258,564	100.8	— 2.1	+ 2.4	23.11	23.14
Leather tanning	17	5,799	105.5	— 1.8	+ 5.2	148,254	104.7	— 4.9	+ 8.2	25.57	26.43
Shoes	20	3,545	94.9	— 2.0	— 1.9	63,500	100.2	+ 5.6	— 2.5	17.91	16.60
Leather products, other	8	996	97.4	— 1.6	— 5.3	23,944	101.3	— 2.0	— 1.9	24.04	24.18
Rubber tires and goods	4	850	87.2	— 3.8	— 5.5	22,866	95.3	— 3.1	—12.3	26.90	26.70

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	
		No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Mar. 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Total Weekly Payroll Week Ended Mar. 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Week Ended	
			Mar. 1930	Per cent change compared with			Mar. 1930	Per cent change compared with		Mar. 15, 1930	Feb. 15, 1930
				Feb. 1930	Mar. 1929			Feb. 1930	Mar. 1929		
Paper and printing: (3) 30%	66	13,454	99.5	0	+ 3.9	464,775	115.4	+ 0.3	+ 6.7	34.55	34.45
Paper and wood pulp	12	3,591	86.9	+ 0.1	+ 4.4	104,225	93.9	— 1.4	+ 0.1	29.02	29.44
Paper boxes and bags	9	930	92.5	— 1.2	+ 2.0	15,268	103.6	+ 1.4	— 3.9	16.42	15.98
Printing and publishing	45	8,933	103.9	+ 0.1	— 2.4	345,282	122.5	+ 0.7	+ 3.6	38.65	38.42
Anthracite coal mining[2] 50%	144	84,645	83.3	—22.7	—17.8	2,460,114	67.1	—35.3	—15.6	29.06	34.76
Bituminous coal mining[3] 35%	412	67,258	.....	— 0.9	......	1,556,357	.....	— 4.3	......	23.14	23.96
Construction and contracting 3%	60	7,233	123.9	+ 7.4	......	201,582	111.4	+ 8.3	......	27.87	27.60
Street railways 55%	5	14,505	85.5	— 0.8	— 8.2	513,124	93.5	— 0.5	— 5.6	35.38	35.24
Retail Trade 25%	72	27,654	96.5	+ 0.9	— 3.1	....	.....	......	......	......	.....
Wholesale trade 12%	88	4,395	91.7	— 0.7	— 3.9	....	.....	......	......	......	.....

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[1] Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. Figures used in this table are not actual employment totals, but are representative samples compiled from reports submitted by a selected group of firms in each industry. The percentages placed opposite the group totals indicate the approximate proportion of total employment which these figures represent.

[2] Anthracite figures are from the Anthracite Bureau of Information.

[3] Bituminous figures are from the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Mar. 15, 1930	Total Weekly Wages Week Ended Mar. 15, 1930	Total Weekly Employe Hours Week Ended			Average Hourly Earnings Week Ended	
				Mar. 15, 1930	Feb. 15, 1930	Per Cent change	Mar. 15, 1930	Feb. 15, 1930
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (46)	556	232,706	$6,583,994	11,032,188	11,070,298	— 0.3	$.597	$.593
Metal products:	187	135,230	4,051,427	6,383,968	6,433,583	— 0.8	.635	.633
Blast furnaces	7	1,768	51,945	88,131	88,302	— 0.2	.589	.588
Steel works and rolling mills	32	70,378	2,214,205	3,447,913	3,301,809	+ 4.4	.642	.642
Iron and steel forgings	8	1,467	39,005	69,558	66,449	+ 4.7	.561	.565
Structural iron work	7	2,349	65,491	116,223	117,150	— 0.8	.563	.548
Steam and hot water heating appliances	13	2,847	86,185	139,624	145,829	— 4.3	.617	.620
Foundries	31	7,296	210,241	344,528	350,815	— 1.8	.610	.605
Machinery and parts	37	9,767	292,268	466,001	506,995	— 8.1	.627	.624
Electrical apparatus	19	30,584	859,046	1,312,182	1,461,736	—10.2	.655	.648
Engines and pumps	10	3,574	101,580	166,800	169,352	— 1.5	.609	.614
Hardware and tools	14	4,425	109,448	193,234	184,695	+ 4.6	.566	.564
Brass and bronze products	9	775	22,013	39,774	40,451	— 1.7	.553	.556
Transportation equipment:	32	22,865	695,902	1,100,314	1,066,743	+ 3.1	.632	.627
Automobiles	6	5,288	174,639	268,835	260,729	+ 3.1	.650	.643
Automobile bodies and parts	9	6,266	201,258	332,813	291,658	+14.1	.605	.603
Locomotives and cars	9	5,607	164,007	266,697	287,691	— 7.3	.615	.600
Railroad repair shops	4	1,979	57,032	81,058	76,919	+ 5.4	.704	.725
Shipbuilding	4	3,725	98,966	150,911	149,746	+ 0.8	.656	.652
Textile products:	99	32,938	706,447	1,513,147	1,522,130	— 0.6	.467	.448
Cotton goods	10	1,176	25,090	52,567	52,009	+ 1.1	.477	.467
Woolens and worsteds	9	2,330	47,856	103,604	113,774	— 8.9	.462	.467
Silk goods	30	13,941	271,289	641,120	631,302	+ 1.6	.423	.414
Textile dyeing and finishing	7	782	19,429	38,463	34,867	+10.3	.505	.544
Carpets and rugs	5	1,870	39,493	72,844	70,156	+ 3.8	.542	.561
Hosiery	12	8,013	224,012	385,630	404,995	— 4.8	.581	.532
Knit goods, other	10	2,284	41,208	102,546	94,140	+ 8,9	.402	.388
Men's clothing	4	194	2,766	8,094	10,729	—24.6	.342	.567
Women's clothing	8	1,238	18,263	58,674	58,061	+ 1.1	.311	.316
Shirts and furnishings	4	1,110	17,041	49,605	52,097	— 4.8	.344	.326

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]—(Concluded)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Mar. 15, 1930	Total Weekly Wages Week Ended Mar. 15, 1930	Total Weekly Employe Hours Week Ended			Average Hourly Earnings Week Ended	
				Mar. 15, 1930	Feb. 15, 1930	Per Cent change	Mar. 15, 1930	Feb. 15, 1930
Foods and tobacco:	49	8,170	$ 193,431	406,374	408,600	— 0.5	$.476	$.468
Bread and bakery products	20	2,157	53,069	109,264	113,853	— 4.0	.486	.478
Confectionery	6	2,022	45,902	99,421	103,168	— 3.6	.462	.439
Ice cream	8	717	24,961	44,732	43,644	+ 2.5	.558	.550
Meat packing	9	1,247	35,066	59,771	62,604	— 4.5	.587	.577
Cigars and tobacco	6	2,027	34,433	93,186	85,331	+ 9.2	.370	.368
Stone, clay and glass products:	39	8,022	213,003	389,966	387,327	+ 0.7	.546	.542
Brick, tile and pottery	19	2,930	69,981	138,541	138,444	+ 0.1	.505	.501
Cement	8	2,310	65,519	120,417	119,946	+ 0.4	.544	.537
Glass	12	2,782	77,503	131,008	128,937	+ 1.6	.592	.590
Lumber products:	45	3,328	77,451	140,598	141,163	— 0.4	.551	.554
Lumber and planing mills	14	551	14,718	24,885	22,164	+12.3	.591	.614
Furniture	26	2,295	52,396	94,028	97,018	— 3.1	.557	.561
Wooden boxes	5	482	10,337	21,685	21,981	— 1.3	.477	.466
Chemical products:	26	8,654	254,337	425,013	433,080	— 1.9	.598	.591
Chemicals and drugs	12	822	22,874	45,719	45,824	— 0.2	.500	.504
Paints and varnishes	9	1,301	35,850	65,045	62,076	+ 4.8	.551	.557
Petroleum refining	5	6,531	195,613	314,249	325,180	— 3.4	.622	.610
Leather and rubber products:	31	5,578	132,116	273,827	278,084	— 1.5	.482	.469
Leather tanning	9	2,263	60,468	115,318	117,632	— 2.0	.524	.523
Shoes	12	1,876	33,070	91,107	89,647	+ 1.6	.363	.325
Leather products, other	6	589	15,712	27,824	29,281	— 5.0	.565	.555
Rubber tires and goods	4	850	22,866	39,578	41,524	— 4.7	.578	.568
Paper and printing:	48	7,921	259,880	398,981	399,588	— 0.2	.651	.652
Paper and wood pulp	8	2,768	83,817	153,068	153,020	+ 0.0	.548	.549
Paper boxes and bags	6	443	7,576	20,305	19,966	+ 1.7	.373	.362
Printing and publishing	34	4,710	168,487	225,608	226,602	— 0.4	.747	.747
Construction and contracting	53	6,800	188,911	302,891	278,765	+ 8.7	.624	.628

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[1] Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA—CITY AREAS

CITY AREAS	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	
		No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Mar. 15, 1930	Index numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Total Weekly Payroll Week Ended Mar. 15, 1930	Index numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Week ended	
			Mar. 1930	Per cent change compared with			Mar. 1930	Per cent change compared with		Mar. 15, 1930	Feb. 15, 1930
				Feb. 1930	Mar. 1929			Feb. 1930	Mar. 1929		
Allentown—Bethlehem—Easton	81	29,663	91.5	+ 1.4	+ 3.5	$ 856,816	96.5	+ 5.7	+ 2.0	$28.89	$27.70
Altoona	13	2,488	86.8	— 0.1	+ 8.0	59,108	95.7	— 0.4	+11.7	23.76	23.49
Erie	23	10,417	111.8	— 0.2	+ 8.8	321,749	121.9	+ 1.0	+ 8.3	30.89	30.50
Harrisburg	36	12,146	105.0	+ 0.5	— 2.5	329,411	117.6	+ 6.2	— 4.7	27.12	25.87
Hazleton—Pottsville	20	5,116	107.4	+ 1.6	+ 6.7	106,753	110.1	— 0.3	+ 7.0	20.87	21.27
Johnstown	15	10,907	104.2	— 1.5	+ 3.3	393,438	109.2	+ 7.6	+ 1.7	36.07	33.03
Lancaster	30	5,268	83.1	+ 2.1	— 3.6	117,034	81.4	+ 3.4	— 3.4	22.22	21.67
New Castle	10	5,215	77.2	+ 1.6	— 9.5	147,175	75.2	+ 2.9	—16.4	28.22	27.88
Philadelphia	257	96,936	94.6	— 1.7	— 3.5	2,693,880	99.1	— 1.8	— 6.0	27.79	27.81
Pittsburgh	90	76,895	84.1	+ 1.0	— 0.1	2,207,429	87.0	— 1.6	— 5.9	28.71	29.45
Reading—Lebanon	66	27,013	100.8	— 1.7	— 1.2	712,974	108.8	— 2.3	— 2.7	26.39	26.61
Scranton	30	5,615	97.9	+ 1.3	+ 9.6	93,763	91.1	+ 0.1	— 3.0	16.70	16.79
Sunbury	23	8,819	87.6	+ 0.8	— 2.0	193,334	90.7	+ 6.7	— 9.5	21.92	20.73
Wilkes-Barre	26	7,930	107.1	+ 2.8	+ 5.5	144,353	110.8	+ 2.0	+ 8.8	18.20	18.17
Williamsport	25	4,869	82.3	— 5.0	—21.4	123,316	93.8	+ 2.7	—29.4	25.33	23.30
York	51	6,665	97.4	— 2.3	— 0.1	132,564	92.9	— 3.6	— 5.4	19.89	20.04

[1] Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

ACCIDENTS

Following the downward turn in the industrial accident total in February, 1930, a further reduction in industrial accidents was recorded in March. Reports of 119 fatal and 12,089 non-fatal accidents were received at the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation during March, 1930, as compared with reports of 195 fatal and 13,712 non-fatal accidents received during March, 1929, a decrease for March, this year, of 76, or 39.0 per cent, in fatal accidents and a decrease of 1,623, or 11.8 per cent, in non-fatal accidents. The decreases in both fatal and non-fatal accidents during March were the largest reductions recorded for many months. The relatively small total of 119 fatalities for March was the smallest total reported for any month since August, 1922, when the monthly total of fatal accidents in industry was materially reduced by the non-operation of anthracite mines during the period of strike conditions in the anthracite mining industry. The non-fatal accident total for March, 1930, although 1.5 per cent higher than the total for February, is the lowest total of non-fatal accidents reported for any other month since December, 1928.

The greatest reduction in accidents during March was shown for the coal mining industry. Fatal accidents in coal mines dropped from a total of 82 in February to 55 in March, a 33.0 per cent reduction. Non-fatal accidents in the coal industries dropped from 4,111 in February to 3,932 in March, a 4.4 per cent decrease—anthracite coal mining showing a somewhat larger accident reduction than bituminous mining. Fatal accidents in general industry were reduced from a total of 66 in February, to 59 in March, a 10.6 per cent decrease. Non-fatal accidents in general industry during March, however, showed a 3.4 per cent increase as compared with the total for February. Likewise, in the transportation and public utility industries, fatal accidents were reduced in March and non-fatal accidents increased. The fatal accident total for the transportation and public utility industries was reduced from 11 in February to 5 in March, while the non-fatal accident total increased from 589 in February to 697 in March. Undoubtedly, a lower level of employment in 1930 as compared with 1929 is a factor in the decreased accident totals. But only a few months ago, accidents in industry were mounting despite a lower level of employment, and it is felt that the declining tendency of accidents during the last two months is the first real indication of the result of the safety effort which was exerted in industry throughout 1929.

Reductions in fatality totals for March as compared with February were shown for most of the principal industry classifications. The 119 fatalities reported during the month were classified industrially as follows: construction and contracting 20, or an increase of 5 as compared with February; manufacturing 19, or a reduction of 17 as compared with the February total. This decrease in fatal accidents for the manufacturing industry was accomplished principally in the metal industries. The metal industries during February reported an abnormally high total of 26 fatal accidents. This total of fatalities for the metal industries was reduced to 9 in March. Anthracite coal mines reported 34 deaths in March, or 16 less than in February. Bituminous mines reported 21 deaths in March, a reduction of 11 as compared with February. Railroads reported 5 deaths in March as compared with 12 in February. No fatalities were reported from transportation lines other than railroads during either February or March. Public utility companies also have established a record during the last two months. The utility industries reported 5 deaths in January, but none during February or March. The quarrying and non-coal mining industry reported 2 deaths in March and none in February. Deaths in quarries number 4 for the first three months of 1930 as compared with 10 for the same period in 1929. Wholesale and retail trading establishments reported 4 deaths in March, or 3 less than in February. The hotel and restaurant industry reported one death in March, the second fatality for this group in 1930. Six deaths from accident among state and municipal employes were reported during March as compared with 2 in February. Miscellaneous industries reported 7 fatal accidents in March as compared with 6 in February.

The accident totals for the three main divisions of industry for the first quarter in 1930 as compared with totals for the corresponding period in 1929 are as follows:

ACCIDENTS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

INDUSTRY	First Quarter, 1930		First Quarter, 1929		Per Cent Increase or Decrease in 1930	
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal
General industrial	209	23,352	194	24,192	+ 7.7	—3.5
Coal mining	216	12,634	252	13,097	—14.3	—3.5
Transportation and public utilities	34	2,124	47	2,207	—27.7	—3.8
TOTAL	459	38,110	493	39,496	— 6.9	—3.5

COMPENSATION

Agreements for the payment of compensation were approved by the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation in 7,998 cases during March, obligating the payment of $1,570,629 to injured workers or to their dependents. The cases were classified as follows:

198 fatal cases	$697,143
280 permanent disability cases	317,810
7,520 temporary disability cases	555,676

Agreements for all classes of disability showed increases over February. Agreements in fatal cases numbered 84 more than in February, or an increase of 73.7 per cent. Agreements in permanent disability cases increased 20.2 per cent, and agreements in temporary disability cases increased 10.4 per cent. The 280 cases of permanent disability compensated during March included awards for the loss or loss of use of 35 eyes, 15 arms, 23 hands, 119 fingers, 95 phalanges, 10 legs, and 7 feet, and also included awards in 17 cases for facial disfigurement and in 5 cases for miscellaneous permanent total disability. Increases over February are shown for all classes of permanent injury except foot losses which are nearly 50 per cent less than in February.

Causes of the various permanent injuries compensated during March are shown in the following table:

PERMANENT DISABILITY CASES COMPENSATED DURING MARCH, 1929

CAUSE	Permanent Injury Cases									
	Total	Eye	Arm	Hand	Finger	Phalanx	Leg	Foot	Facial Disfigurement	Miscellaneous Permanent Total
TOTAL	180	33	15	23	88	82	10	7	17	5
Working machinery	82	2	2	8	36	33	1	..	..	..
Boilers and pressure apparatus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pumps and prime movers	4	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
Transmission apparatus	3	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Elevators and hoists	5	1	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
Cranes and derricks	14	..	2	..	4	8	..	..	..	..
Cars and engines	23	..	2	3	10	6	1	1	..	..
Motor vehicles	6	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Other vehicles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hand trucks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Water and air craft	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Handling objects by hand	37	1	..	2	15	18	..	1	..	..
Hand tools	27	15	..	..	6	3	1	..	1	1
Electricity	5	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	..
Explosive substances	9	4*	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Hot and corrosive substances	3	2*	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Falling objects	35	1	3	2	6	5	3	2	10	3
Falls of persons	16	..	1	4	4	2	2	2	..	1
Stepping upon or striking against objects	5	1	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..
Miscellaneous	6	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..

*Denotes one case of double loss.

Hand tools are shown to be the most prolific source of permanent eye injuries. Nearly half of the eye loss cases compensated during March were attributed to accidents occurring in connection with the use of hand tools. Falling objects caused most of the arm losses with machinery, cranes and derricks, cars and engines, and motor vehicles following next in order. Working machinery leads as the principal cause of hand, finger, and phalanx losses; more than a third of the losses in each of these three groups being attributed to machinery accidents. Leg and foot losses occur from almost any cause, but falling objects and falls of persons are shown as productive of the greatest number of permanent injuries to the leg and foot. Injuries to the head and face from falling objects, and scars from explosions are shown as the principal causes of facial disfigurement. Falling objects were responsible for 3 of the 5 miscellaneous permanent total disability cases compensated during March.

The purpose of classifying these permanent injury cases by cause is to direct particular attention to the chief causes of the various classes of permanent injury. It will be recalled that during the year 1929, increases over 1928 were shown for all classes of permanent disability except leg and foot losses and facial disfigurement. Hand, arm, and eye losses showed the largest increases with gains of 18.7 per cent, 11.4 per cent, and 9.1 per cent respectively. Attention in a campaign to eliminate accidents involving permanent injury should be directed to accidents occurring in connection with the operation of working machines, since the analysis of the March permanent disability cases reveals that 45.6 per cent of all permanent injury cases compensated during that month were the result of working machinery accidents.

The average severity of injury for the temporary disability cases compensated during March was slightly higher than the average for the cases compensated during January and February. The average length of disability for the March cases was 42.6 days as compared with 40.9 days for the February cases and as compared with 39.7 days for the January cases. The average length of disability for all temporary disability cases compensated during the first quarter of 1930 was 41.0 days as compared with an average of 40.6 days for the temporary disability cases compensated during the first three months in 1929.

Compensation awards for the first three months of 1930 amount to a total of $4,029,602 as compared with a total of $3,826,400 for the first three months in 1929, an increase in compensation awards for the first quarter of this year of $203,202, or 5.3 per cent.

A 13.4 PER CENT DECREASE IN MARCH

More than 60 per cent of the counties show reduced industrial accident totals for March, 1930, in comparison to March, 1929. Increases in accidents are shown in only 20 counties. The two largest industrial counties, Allegheny and Philadelphia, both show materially reduced accident totals. Keep up the good work. The goal is an accident reduction in every county.

This table gives the record of accidents reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation from industries other than coal mining and transportation and public utilities.

COUNTY[1]	March, 1930			March, 1929			Per Cent Increase or Decrease
	Fatal	Non-fatal[2]	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal[2]	Total	
Adams	..	15	15	..	22	22	—31.8
Allegheny	9	1,293	1,302	17	1,581	1,598	—18.5
Armstrong	1	55	56	..	68	68	—17.6
Beaver	3	194	197	2	191	193	+ 2.1
Bedford	..	18	18	..	30	30	—40.0
Berks	..	289	289	..	336	336	—14.0
Blair	1	82	83	..	82	82	+ 1.2
Bradford	1	32	33	..	34	34	— 2.9
Bucks	..	62	62	..	53	53	+17.0
Butler	..	42	42	..	73	73	—42.5
Cambria	1	97	98	1	76	77	+27.3
Cameron	..	...	...	..	4	4	*
Carbon	..	24	24	..	20	20	+20.0
Centre	..	26	26	..	44	44	—40.9
Chester	1	107	108	3	99	102	+ 5.9
Clarion	..	14	14	..	22	22	—36.4
Clearfield	..	53	53	..	54	54	— 1.9
Clinton	..	35	35	..	27	27	+29.6
Columbia	1	26	27	..	20	20	+35.0
Crawford	..	57	57	..	70	70	—18.6
Cumberland	2	49	51	..	63	63	—19.0
Dauphin	1	174	175	5	187	192	— 8.9
Delaware	1	271	272	2	194	196	+38.8
Elk	1	42	43	..	48	48	—10.4
Erie	1	197	198	3	228	231	—14.3
Fayette	..	58	58	1	103	104	—44.2
Forest	..	3	3	..	4	4	*
Franklin	..	51	51	..	58	58	—12.1
Fulton	..	5	5	..	5	5	*
Greene	1	19	20	..	11	11	+81.8
Huntingdon	..	31	31	..	31	31	0.0
Indiana	1	38	39	1	55	56	—30.4
Jefferson	..	27	27	..	22	22	+22.7
Juniata	..	6	6	..	4	4	*
Lackawanna	..	94	94	1	136	137	—31.4
Lancaster	2	153	155	1	182	183	—15.2
Lawrence	..	59	59	1	88	89	—33.7
Lebanon	..	53	53	..	73	73	—27.4
Lehigh	3	123	126	..	142	142	—11.3
Luzerne	3	175	178	2	201	203	—12.3
Lycoming	..	82	82	..	105	105	—21.9
McKean	2	151	153	..	112	112	+36.6
Mercer	1	50	51	..	96	96	—46.9
Mifflin	..	46	46	3	48	51	— 9.8
Monroe	..	27	27	..	21	21	+28.6
Montgomery	..	231	231	2	280	282	—18.1
Montour	..	9	9	..	13	13	*
Northampton	..	170	170	2	153	155	+ 9.6
Northumberland	..	57	57	..	88	88	—35.2
Perry	..	5	5	..	5	5	*
Philadelphia	14	1,716	1,730	15	2,088	2,103	—17.7
Pike	..	2	2	..	2	2	*
Potter	..	11	11	..	15	15	—26.7
Schuylkill	1	104	105	1	133	134	—21.6
Snyder	..	8	8	..	5	5	*
Somerset	..	18	18	..	18	18	0.0
Sullivan	..	8	8	..	7	7	*
Susquehanna	1	9	10	..	11	11	— 9.1
Tioga	..	21	21	..	22	22	— 4.5
Union	..	9	9	..	8	8	*
Venango	..	52	52	1	63	64	—21.9
Warren	2	69	71	..	57	57	+24.6
Washington	..	116	116	1	129	130	—10.8
Wayne	..	27	27	..	28	28	— 3.6
Westmoreland	1	161	162	..	231	231	—29.9
Wyoming	2	6	8	..	4	4	*
York	1	126	127	..	130	130	— 2.3
Out of State[3]	..	20	20	..	...	...	
TOTALS	59	7,460	7,519	65	8,613	8,678	—13.4

[1] Counties showing an increase in the total number of accidents are printed in red.

[2] Accidents resulting in disability lasting 2 or more days.

[3] By amendment to Compensation Law, effective April 29, 1929, accidents to employes of Pennsylvania concerns temporarily engaged in work in another State are compensable under the Pennsylvania Law.

*Percentage increase or decrease in accidents for those counties reporting less than 10 accidents in either year is not computed.

FIRST QUARTER SHOWS ACCIDENT REDUCTION

Industrial accidents for the first quarter of 1930 are 3.4 per cent less than for the corresponding period in 1929. Thirty-eight counties show reduced accident totals for the first quarter of 1930. Why not every county? Twelve counties have established accident reductions in each of the first three months of 1930. These twelve counties constituting the honor roll of safety for the first quarter of 1930 are Cameron, Elk, Erie, Indiana, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Montour, Philadelphia, Venango, Wayne, Westmoreland, and York. These counties have kept their safety pledge.

This table gives the record of accidents reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation from industries other than coal mining and transportation and public utilities.

County[1]	3 Months, 1930			3 Months, 1929			Per Cent Increase or Decrease
	Fatal	Non-fatal[2]	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal[2]	Total	
Adams	..	50	50	..	60	60	—16.7
Allegheny	37	4,046	4,083	47	4,328	4,375	— 6.7
Armstrong	2	197	199	1	199	200	— 0.5
Beaver	13	560	573	7	548	555	+ 3.2
Bedford	..	54	54	..	61	61	—11.5
Berks	2	823	825	2	889	891	— 7.4
Blair	5	277	282	2	251	253	+11.5
Bradford	2	105	107	..	108	108	— 0.9
Bucks	2	189	191	1	162	163	+17.2
Butler	2	177	179	1	180	181	— 1.1
Cambria	5	255	260	3	219	222	+17.1
Cameron	..	10	10	..	18	18	—44.4
Carbon	2	64	66	..	72	72	— 8.3
Centre	..	108	108	..	108	108	0.0
Chester	2	298	300	3	347	350	—14.3
Clarion	1	53	54	1	56	57	— 5.3
Clearfield	2	174	176	1	171	172	+ 2.3
Clinton	..	113	113	1	104	105	+ 7.6
Columbia	2	78	80	..	69	69	+15.9
Crawford	1	186	187	2	222	224	—16.5
Cumberland	3	161	164	1	169	170	— 3.5
Dauphin	4	591	595	10	523	533	+11.6
Delaware	4	774	778	3	506	509	+52.8
Elk	2	114	116	..	159	159	—27.0
Erie	2	594	596	5	637	642	— 7.2
Fayette	..	197	197	2	242	244	—19.2
Forest	..	21	21	..	19	19	+10.5
Franklin	2	164	166	..	162	162	+ 2.5
Fulton	..	16	16	1	15	16	0.0
Greene	1	54	55	..	55	55	0.0
Huntingdon	..	108	108	..	97	97	+11.3
Indiana	1	102	103	2	162	164	—37.1
Jefferson	..	84	84	..	70	70	+20.0
Juniata	..	16	16	..	14	14	+14.3
Lackawanna	1	325	326	2	400	402	—18.9
Lancaster	5	458	463	3	472	475	— 2.5
Lawrence	3	184	187	3	239	242	—22.7
Lebanon	1	180	181	1	184	185	— 2.2
Lehigh	6	404	410	5	400	405	+ 1.2
Luzerne	7	568	575	6	628	634	— 9.3
Lycoming	2	288	290	1	281	282	+ 2.8
McKean	2	493	495	2	377	379	+30.6
Mercer	4	194	198	2	257	259	—23.6
Mifflin	1	134	135	3	118	121	+11.6
Monroe	..	74	74	..	82	82	—14.6
Montgomery	1	757	758	8	788	796	— 4.8
Montour	..	35	35	1	50	51	—31.4
Northampton	7	495	502	6	389	395	+27.1
Northumberland	2	248	250	2	236	238	+ 5.0
Perry	..	22	22	..	21	21	+ 4.8
Philadelphia	51	5,258	5,309	39	5,735	5,774	— 8.1
Pike	..	13	13	..	12	12	+ 8.3
Potter	1	29	30	1	44	45	—33.3
Schuylkill	2	314	316	3	351	354	—10.8
Snyder	..	19	19	..	22	22	—13.6
Somerset	..	67	67	..	71	71	— 5.6
Sullivan	..	21	21	..	17	17	+23.5
Susquehanna	1	38	39	..	45	45	—13.3
Tioga	..	96	96	1	78	79	+21.5
Union	..	24	24	..	20	20	+20.0
Venango	1	157	158	2	185	187	—15.5
Warren	2	178	180	..	172	172	+ 4.7
Washington	2	349	351	4	354	358	— 2.0
Wayne	1	63	64	..	78	78	—18.0
Westmoreland	3	556	559	3	646	649	—13.9
Wyoming	2	14	16	..	18	18	—11.1
York	1	395	396	1	420	421	— 5.9
Out of State[3]	1	89	90	..	...	...	.....
TOTALS	209	23,352	23,561	194	24,192	24,386	— 3.4

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[1] Counties showing an increase in the total number of accidents are printed in red.

[2] Accidents resulting in disability lasting 2 or more days.

[3] By amendment to Compensation Law, effective April 29, 1929, accidents to employes of Pennsylvania concerns temporarily engaged in work in another State are compensable under the Pennsylvania Law.

*Percentage increase or decrease in accidents for those counties reporting less than 10 accidents in either year is not computed.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

ACCIDENT REPORTS RECEIVED

1930	Total			General Industrial		Coal Mining		Transportation and Public Utilities	
	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal
TOTAL—1930.........	38,569	459	38,110	209	23,352	216	12,634	34	2,124
January...............	14,288	181	14,107	84	8,678	79	4,591	18	838
February...............	12,073	159	11,914	66	7,214	82	4,111	11	589
March...............	12,208	119	12,089	59	7,460	55	3,932	5	697
April...............	......	...	......	..	.....	..	.....	..	...
May...............	......	...	......	..	.....	..	.....	..	...
June...............	......	...	......	..	.....	..	.....	..	...
TOTAL—1st 3 mos., 1929...	39,989	493	39,496	194	24,192	252	13,097	47	2,207
*GRAND TOTAL...	2,535,547	33,391	2,502,156	14,269	1,583,772	14,051	703,098	5,071	215,286

*Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.

AGREEMENTS APPROVED BY THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

1930	Total	Fatal	Permanent Disability	Temporary Disability
TOTAL—1930	23,155	474	762	21,919
January	8,001	162	249	7,590
February	7,156	114	233	6,809
March	7,998	198	280	7,520
April	.....	...	...	.....
May	.....	...	...	.....
June	.....	...	...	.....
TOTAL—1st 3 mos., 1929	21,145	444	837	19,864
*GRAND TOTAL	1,035,873	27,855	31,618	976,400

COMPENSATION AWARDED AND PAID

1930	AWARDED				PAID			
	Total Compensation Awarded	Fatal Compensation Awarded	Permanent Disability Compensation Awarded	Temporary Disability Compensation Awarded	Total Compensation Paid	Fatal Compensation Paid	Permanent Disability Compensation Paid	Temporary Disability Compensation Paid
TOTAL—1930.......	$ 4,029,602	$ 1,640,676	$ 765,103	$ 1,623,823	$ 3,657,784	$ 1,086,977	$ 946,984	$ 1,623,823
January............	1,315,604	549,748	214,946	550,910	1,222,186	358,901	312,375	550,910
February...........	1,143,369	393,785	232,347	517,237	1,110,517	300,269	293,011	517,237
March..............	1,570,629	697,143	317,810	555,676	1,325,081	427,807	341,598	555,676
April..............	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
May................	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
June...............	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
TOTAL—1st 3 mos., 1929......	$ 3,826,400	$ 1,477,184	$ 934,767	$ 1,414,449	$ 3,203,908	$ 934,875	$ 854,584	$ 1,414,449
*GRAND TOTAL.	$170,637,223	$79,626,804	$36,118,858	$54,891,561	$123,347,116	$37,425,675	$31,029,880	$54,891,561

*Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.

COMPILED FROM RECORDS IN THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

**PERMANENT INJURIES

1930	Loss of Legs		Loss of Arms		Loss of Hands		Loss of Feet		Loss of Eyes	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded
TOTAL—1930	20	$ 56,086	26	$ 75,280	47	$ 116,700	29	$ 59,575	96	$ 171,569
January	5	12,544	5	13,252	10	23,898	9	17,632	31	55,800
February	5	15,742	6	18,817	14	33,998	13	29,387	30	49,267
March	10	27,800	15	43,211	23	58,804	7	12,556	35	66,502
April	..	......	..	......	..	......	..	......	..	......
May	..	......	..	......	..	......	..	......	..	......
June	..	......	..	......	..	......	..	......	..	......
TOTAL—1st 3 mos., 1929	26	$ 71,709	20	$ 58,226	51	$ 118,584	39	$ 78,601	115	$ 202,143
*GRAND TOTAL	1,490	$3,388,433	1,069	$2,463,583	3,329	$6,276,765	2,079	$3,553,038	8,227	$ 11,824,227

**PERMANENT INJURIES—(Concluded)

1930	Loss of Fingers		Loss of Phalanges		Facial Disfigurement		Miscellaneous	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded
TOTAL—1930	338	$ 141,476	264	$ 62,623	44	$ 22,045	12	$ 59,749
January	110	47,188	94	22,661	16	6,264	3	15,707
February	109	46,327	75	16,816	11	4,426	4	17,567
March	119	47,961	95	23,146	17	11,355	5	26,475
April	...	......	...	......	..	......	..	......
May	...	......	...	......	..	......	..	......
June	...	......	...	......	..	......	..	......
TOTAL—1st 3 mos., 1929	405	$ 171,747	254	$ 61,554	26	$19,411	31	$ 152,792
*GRAND TOTAL	10,217	$3,726,741	8,246	$1,648,474	690	$379,132	660	$2,858,465

*Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.
**Multiple losses separated respectively.

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED

MONTH	1926			1927			1928			1929			1930		
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total
January.....	150	12,815	12,965	170	14,497	14,667	161	11,975	12,136	161	13,644	13,805	181	14,107	14,288
February....	149	11,958	12,107	184	13,101	13,285	145	11,912	12,057	137	12,140	12,277	159	11,914	12,073
	299	*24,773*	*25,072*	*354*	*27,598*	*27,952*	*306*	*23,887*	*29,193*	*298*	*25,784*	*26,082*	*340*	*26,021*	*26,361*
March.......	185	15,606	15,791	162	14,332	14,494	145	12,539	12,684	195	13,712	13,907	119	12,089	12,208
	484	*40,379*	*40,863*	*516*	*41,930*	*42,446*	*451*	*36,426*	*36,877*	*493*	*39,496*	*39,989*	*459*	*38,110*	*38,569*
April........	144	14,249	14,393	169	12,693	12,862	139	10,928	11,067	151	12,593	12,744			
	628	*54,628*	*56,256*	*685*	*54,623*	*55,308*	*590*	*47,354*	*47,944*	*644*	*52,089*	*52,733*			
May.........	171	14,521	14,692	172	12,869	13,041	360	13,041	13,401	179	13,677	13,856			
	799	*69,149*	*69,948*	*857*	*67,492*	*68,349*	*950*	*60,395*	*61,345*	*823*	*65,766*	*66,589*			
June.........	163	15,233	15,396	185	13,441	13,626	190	12,503	12,693	139	13,679	13,818			
	962	*84.382*	*85,344*	*1,042*	*80.933*	*81,975*	*1,140*	*72,898*	*74,038*	*962*	*79,445*	*80,407*			
July.........	190	15,586	15,776	176	12,548	12,724	138	12,291	12,429	173	13,302	13,475			
	1,152	*99,968*	*101,120*	*1,218*	*93,481*	*94.699*	*1,278*	*85,189*	*86,467*	*1,135*	*92,747*	*93,882*			
August.......	183	16,513	16,696	172	13,660	13,832	175	13,633	13,808	182	16,512	16,694			
	1,335	*116,481*	*117,816*	*1,390*	*107,141*	*108,531*	*1,453*	*98,822*	*100,275*	*1,317*	*109,259*	*110,576*			
September...	231	15,865	16,097	160	13,279	13,439	147	12,747	12,894	181	13,590	13,771			
	1,566	*132,347*	*133,913*	*1,550*	*120,420*	*121,970*	*1,600*	*111,569*	*113,169*	*1,498*	*122,849*	*124,347*			
October.....	166	16,389	16,555	161	13,564	13,725	167	15,091	15,258	181	15,674	15,855			
	1,732	*148,736*	*150,468*	*1,711*	*133,984*	*135,695*	*1,767*	*126,660*	*128,427*	*1,679*	*138,523*	*140,202*			
November...	181	14,849	15,030	192	13,087	13,279	155	12,763	12,918	164	13,910	14,074			
	1,913	*163,585*	*163,498*	*1,903*	*147,071*	*148,974*	*1,922*	*139,423*	*141,345*	*1,843*	*152,433*	*154,276*			
December...	203	14,699	14,902	150	11,619	11,769	143	11,010	11,153	169	12,224	12,393			
TOTAL...	*2,116*	*178,284*	*180,400*	*2,053*	*158,690*	*160,743*	*2,065*	*150,433*	*152,498*	*2,012*	*164,657*	*166,669*			

NOTE; The figures in italics represent the cumulative totals by month under each classification.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DURING MARCH, 1930

CAUSE	Total of All Industries		Construction and Contracting						Coal Mining				Quarrying and Mining other than Coal Mining		Manufacturing															
			Building Construction		Other Construction		Contracting		Anthracite		Bituminous				Total of Manufacturing Industries		Chemicals and Allied Products		Clay, Glass and Stone Products		Clothing		Food and Kindred Products		Leather, Rubber and Composition Goods		Lumber, Wood and Their Products		Paper and Paper Products and Printing and Publishing		Textiles	
*	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF
TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES	119	12,089	6	411	8	383	6	558	34	2,157	21	1,775	2	111	19	4,242	3	242	2	271	1	175	1	392	..	112	1	318	2	215	..	223
Working machinery and processes	4	936	..	8	..	21	1	28	..	31	2	59	..	7	1	700	..	6	..	10	..	82	..	35	..	27	1	56	..	71	..	68
Boilers and pressure apparatus	1	12	..	...	..	...	..	1	1	1	..	...	..	...	..	6	..	1	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Pumps and prime movers	...	33	..	1	..	2	..	8	..	3	..	3	..	...	..	9	..	4	..	3	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Transmission apparatus	1	11	..	...	..	...	..	2	..	...	..	1	..	...	1	6	1	1	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	...
Elevators and hoists	4	60	1	3	..	1	..	2	..	11	1	10	..	1	2	22	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	3	..	...	..	1	1	1	..	3
Cranes and derricks	5	195	1	8	..	15	..	22	..	2	..	3	..	4	3	126	..	3	..	2	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	...
Cars and engines	16	822	..	...	1	1	1	1	4	261	6	343	..	5	..	60	..	...	..	15	..	...	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	...
Motor vehicles	11	483	..	10	..	10	..	39	1	5	1	5	..	5	2	156	1	13	..	4	..	3	..	28	..	2	..	10	1	8	..	1
Other vehicles	1	74	..	2	..	2	..	9	..	2	..	1	..	...	..	22	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	10	..	...	..	10	..	...	..	...
Hand trucks	...	169	..	2	..	2	..	13	..	3	..	...	..	1	..	109	..	9	..	11	..	...	..	15	..	3	..	2	..	5	..	4
Water and air craft	...	6	..	...	..	...	..	2	..	...	..	2	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	1
Handling objects—by hand	6	2,653	1	96	1	84	..	128	..	422	..	281	..	28	2	1.061	..	67	1	97	..	34	..	102	..	32	..	70	..	44	..	48
Hand tools	1	1,095	..	39	..	35	..	59	..	251	..	203	..	12	1	337	..	23	..	11	..	8	..	33	..	8	..	51	..	8	..	15
Electricity	5	88	..	6	1	2	..	2	1	11	1	32	..	1	..	26	..	2	..	1	..	...	..	4	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	2
Explosive substances	18	174	..	7	..	9	2	8	13	54	..	23	1	2	2	41	1	8	..	2	..	...	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	...
Hot and corrosive substances	2	391	..	23	..	15	..	14	..	16	..	6	..	...	1	236	..	20	..	20	..	7	..	19	..	5	..	4	..	5	..	8
Falling objects	27	1,895	1	42	..	55	1	69	14	619	10	543	1	25	..	396	..	16	..	25	..	3	..	23	..	7	..	42	..	19	..	12
Falls of persons	13	1,848	1	106	5	75	1	97	..	256	..	141	..	14	2	586	..	46	1	41	..	24	..	77	..	15	..	48	..	37	..	46
Stepping upon or striking against objects	2	660	1	45	..	38	..	36	..	132	..	73	..	1	1	198	..	13	.	16	1	10	..	24	..	4	..	12	..	7	..	14
Miscellaneous	2	484	..	13	..	16	..	18	..	77	..	46	..	5	1	144	..	8	..	11	..	1	..	15	..	5	..	9	..	5	..	1

*F. = Fatal.
N. F. = Non-fatal.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DURING MARCH, 1930—(Concluded)

CAUSE	Manufacturing—Concluded																Transportation and Public Utilities						Other Industries									
	Metals and Metal Products																								Trading							
	Total		Blast Furnaces and Steel Works		Rolling Mills		Foundries and Machine Shops		Fabrication		Car Repair Shops		Automobile Service Stations		Other		Steam Railroads		Other Transportation		Public Utilities		Hotels and Restaurants		Retail		Wholesale		State and Municipal		Miscellaneous	
*	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF
TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES	9	2,209	2	69	4	378	1	500	1	865	1	178	..	219	..	85	5	365	..	196	..	136	..	170	4	652	..	118	6	336	8	479
Working machinery and processes	...	322	..	2	..	35	..	82	..	188	..	7	..	8	..	23	..	...	..	2	..	...	..	13	..	29	..	1	..	6	..	31
Boilers and pressure apparatus	...	4	..	...	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	2	..	1
Pumps and prime movers	...	2	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	4	..	...	..	2	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	1
Transmission apparatus	...	4	..	...	..	...	..	3	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	2	..	...	..	...	..	...
Elevators and hoists	...	6	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	6	..	...	..	...	..	3	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	2	..	4	..	1	..	...	..	2
Cranes and derricks	3	118	..	8	..	36	1	29	1	36	1	7	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	5	..	...	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	3
Cars and engines	...	39	..	3	..	6	..	5	..	7	..	17	..	1	..	...	4	123	..	16	..	2	..	...	..	3	..	...	..	2	..	5
Motor vehicles	...	86	..	...	..	4	..	2	..	12	..	2	..	66	..	1	..	5	..	38	..	14	..	1	1	64	..	12	3	82	3	37
Other vehicles	...	1	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	9	..	...	1	7	..	1	..	14	..	5
Hand trucks	...	60	..	...	..	15	..	14	..	24	..	6	..	1	..	...	..	13	..	5	..	...	..	...	..	8	..	8	..	1	..	4
Water and air craft	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	...
Handling objects—by hand	1	546	..	14	1	100	..	134	..	220	..	39	..	39	..	21	..	57	..	42	..	25	..	48	..	194	..	33	..	36	2	118
Hand tools	1	176	..	4	1	25	..	38	..	57	..	21	..	31	..	4	..	25	..	8	..	7	..	20	..	43	..	2	..	25	..	29
Electricity	...	14	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	7	..	3	..	...	..	2	..	1	..	3	..	2	..	...	..	...	..	...	1	1	1	1
Explosive substances	1	25	1	...	..	6	..	6	..	8	..	...	..	5	..	...	..	...	..	3	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	...	..	11	..	4
Hot and corrosive substances	1	147	..	13	1	26	..	51	..	38	..	5	..	14	..	1	..	5	..	1	..	6	..	18	..	14	..	4	1	7	..	26
Falling objects	...	245	..	14	..	53	..	54	..	101	..	15	..	8	..	4	..	21	..	7	..	4	..	4	..	30	..	17	..	24	..	39
Falls of persons	1	241	..	5	1	38	..	47	..	85	..	42	..	24	..	11	1	73	..	32	..	46	..	43	1	175	..	23	..	78	2	103
Stepping upon or striking against objects	...	88	..	1	..	13	..	19	..	42	..	5	..	8	..	10	..	11	..	6	..	4	..	14	..	54	..	6	..	12	..	30
Miscellaneous	1	85	1	4	..	16	..	14	..	31	..	9	..	11	..	4	..	23	..	32	..	6	..	3	..	19	1	9	..	33	..	40

*F. = Fatal.
N. F. = Non-fatal.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

DIRECTORY OF OFFICES

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Bureau of Employment,
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Bureau of Industrial Standards,
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
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State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
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622 Grant Street.
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Pottsville:..................Bureau of Rehabilitation,
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917 Wayne Avenue.

Note. State Employment Offices are conducted in cooperation with the United States Employment Service.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Published monthly by
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
PETER GLICK, *Secretary*
LINCOLN C. CARSON AND EFFIE REIMENSNYDER, *Editors*

Vol. XVII **JUNE, 1930** **No. 6**

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THE TREND OF INDUSTRIAL HOME WORK IN PENNSYLVANIA

PREPARED BY

Bureau of Women and Children

SARA M. SOFFEL, *Director*

Industrial home work, that is work sent out from the factory to be wholly or partially manufactured in the home, has long been a recognized phase of the industrial life of the state. The decentralization, and consequent lack of supervision inherent in industrial home work, has created a complex and controversial industrial situation, concerning which there has been no accurate information available. The adoption in 1925, by the Department of Labor and Industry, of the Regulations Affecting Industrial Home Work has changed the Pennsylvania home work situation in two ways: an administrative system has been set up to provide for the regulation and control of the conditions under which industrial home work may be carried on; and means have been provided for securing information regarding the extent and status of home work in the state.

In the enforcement of the labor laws and the regulations affecting home work, the Bureau of Women and Children has endeavored to study the home-work problem from all points of view and to see what changes are occurring in this phase of the industrial life of the state. This, the fourth annual report of home-work administration, is based therefore on an analysis and an evaluation of the records of four years' investigation of industrial home work and it will point out the trends that have manifested themselves during that period.

It might be assumed in this age of highly centralized industrial development that home work gradually would be outlawed and would become a thing of the past. The records of employers licensed to give out home work show, however, that this is not the case. From 1926 to 1928 the number of employers licensed to give out home work increased steadily. There was a slight decrease in the number of licensed employers in 1929, possibly due to general industrial conditions. On the other hand, more home workers were reported in 1929 than in any other year, with the exception of 1927, since home work has been regulated by the state.

Table 1—LICENSED EMPLOYERS AND HOME WORKERS, 1926–1929

Year	*Employers*	*Home Workers**
1926	910	11,883
1927	1,161	12,659
1928	1,240	11,309
1929	1,204	11,882

*Number of home workers reported in September each year.

Industrial home work is seasonal and unstable. The amount of work sent out from the factory to be done in private homes is influenced by a variety of factors: general business conditions; seasonal rush periods; consolidation of small establishments; and changes within industry itself, such as the introduction of new machinery, style changes, and union organization.

General business prosperity or business depression is quickly reflected in the home-work field. Even though the number of home workers may not increase or decrease to any considerable extent, the amount of work which they receive is materially affected. During the depression of 1929, some employers reported that the work which ordinarily they had given out to home workers was given to their regular factory workers to be done in the plant, adding, however, that the work would be given out again as soon as business conditions warranted it.

In certain industries where production is highly seasonal, home work even more than factory work is influenced by the seasonal factor. In the manufacture of crepe-paper novelties, for example, the demand tends to coincide with certain holiday seasons such as Hallowe'en and St. Valentine's Day. During these busy seasons great numbers of home workers are employed, but in the "off seasons" their work is decreased substantially. Seasonal fluctuations are not so important a factor in the crepe-paper novelty business today as they were when the Pennsylvania home-work regulations were at first enforced. Employers, in organizing their work to comply with the regulations, have tended to systematize and stabilize their work, so that the manufacture of holiday novelties is now begun far in advance of the actual holiday season and there is no longer any excuse for the old system of seasonal rush periods when home workers occasionally sat up all night to finish a rush order.

The most outstanding illustration of home work as a seasonal occupation occurs in the canning industry. In the string-bean season, when the canneries are packing large quantities of beans daily, many canners send the beans to home workers to be "snipped," that is, to remove the strings and the ends of the beans. The bean season lasts only from four to eight weeks, and the home work period is even more limited as the employers usually send the work out only during the height of the season.

The consolidation of small manufacturing concerns, or the absorption of small plants by large well organized establishments, often results in the reduction or even the elimination of home work. This may be illustrated by the transition which has taken place in the last few years in the tobacco industry. A few large concerns have absorbed a great number of the small shops and factories which had been accustomed to have a considerable amount of their work, particularly the tobacco stripping and, in some instances, the cigar making done by home workers. In the large, more highly organized plants all operations including the stripping are carried on in the factory. As a result the number cf home workers employed in the tobacco industry has decreased steadily since 1926, less than half as many being reported in 1929 as in 1926.

The shifts in the method of production or in the type of product manufactured which are constantly taking place within the various industries have a considerable bearing on the status of home work. The invention of new machinery may make it more profitable to have work done by machine in the factory than by hand in the homes. The introduction of stripping machines into the tobacco industry illustrates the effect of this factor on home work. One person operating a stripping machine can strip as much tobacco in a day as three or four persons working by hand. The result is that hand stripping is rapidly becoming a thing of the past.

Another potent force in the home-work field is fashion or style changes. A few years ago when fashion decreed hand embroidered clocks on women's hosiery, the work was done almost entirely by home workers. With the subsequent falling off in the demand for this kind of work, the number of home workers employed on hosiery has decreased sharply. Nearly twice as many home workers were working on hosiery in 1926 as in 1929. The changing styles in women's clothing is reflected in a concrete way in the home-work situation. For instance, when beaded and embroidered dresses were in vogue the intricate designs were commonly placed on the clothing by home workers. The discontinuance of this type of trimming resulted in a sharp falling off of home work on women's clothing. However, almost immediately there developed a demand for embroidery and smocking on children's dresses, which demand up to the present time seems to be on the increase as there has been a steady upward trend in home work in this industry since 1926. The vogue for hand knitted sport dresses is another fashion whim which has shown up most spectacularly in home work. At the close of the year 1926 there was not a single employer licensed to give out home work on hand knitted dresses. During 1927 nine employers manufacturing knitted dresses were licensed to give out work and over 700 home workers were reported. In 1929 the number of home workers employed on hand knitted dresses numbered approximately 1,000.

In 1925 when the Department of Labor and Industry began to issue licenses to home-work employers, a great deal of home work was done on knit underwear. The taping and finishing of cotton underwear has always been considered a home-work process. The past few years have brought important changes in the manufacture of knit underwear. Silk and rayon have taken the place of cotton as a raw material and style changes have further contributed to the decrease in production of knit cotton underwear. Consequently, in the past four years there has been a marked decrease in the number of both licensed employers and home workers in this industry.

Organized labor has always opposed the practice of industrial home work and usually home work is not given out from a factory working under a union agreement. One of the chief home-working industries in Pennsylvania is men's clothing, which in the past has been largely an unorganized industry. In the summer of 1929, however, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers signed union agreements with a considerable number of the manufacturers of men's clothing in Philadelphia. While there is no home-work clause in the Philadelphia agreement, it is the expressed purpose of the organization to have all work on union made clothing done in the shops. It is probable that the organization of this industry eventually will effect a substantial decrease in the amount of home work on men's clothing in the Philadelphia area, but the union organization factor is too recent to influence the figures in this report.

This analysis of the four years' records of home-work administration shows that in spite of the centralization and mechanization of industry, home work remains as integral a part of our industrial system in 1929 as it was in 1925 when the home-work regulations became effective. The shifts in industry by consolidation, by introduction of new machinery, and by changes in the type of product manufactured, tend to make home work more unstable and fragmentary, but does not tend to any noticeable degree to eliminate it. Business depressions temporarily decrease the amount of work sent out to be done by home workers, but along with the renewal of business prosperity comes an increase in home work. The consolidation of small plants and the introduction of new machinery may result in a sharp decrease in home work in one industry, while the development of some new product may result in as much or more home work in another industry.

So long as home work continues to be an essential phase of industry, the state's responsibility for the women and children employed in home work must continue. Legal standards of sanitation, hours, and conditions of work for women and children must be maintained. Conditions of employment for home workers have been greatly improved since the adoption of the home-work regulations and it is believed that the carrying on of the Bureau's program of education and law enforcement will show continued improvement in the future.

NATURE AND LOCATION OF INDUSTRIAL INJURIES

Prepared by the Bureau of Statistics

The Bureau of Statistics has prepared the following tabulation showing the nature and location of injuries sustained by workers in Pennsylvania through industrial accidents during the calendar year 1929, and also showing the number of cases in which the development of blood poisoning was reported. The tabulation discloses that in 51, or in 2.5 per cent of the 2,012 fatal accidents reported during 1929, deaths of workers followed septic infections, and that in 8,729, or in 5.3 per cent of the 164,657 non-fatal accident cases reported, blood poisoning was a factor in producing or prolonging the disability

Blood poisoning, following injury, reached the largest proportion in cases of injury to the hand. Blood poisoning was reported in 16.2 per cent of all hand injury cases. Finger injuries contributed the second highest total of blood poisoning cases with 12.8 per cent. The ratio of blood poisoning in cases of injury to other parts of the body were arms, 4.1 per cent; feet, 2.9 per cent; legs, 2.8 per cent; eyes, 2.0 per cent; toes, 1.4 per cent; head, 1.1 per cent; general trunk injuries, 0.5 per cent.

Crushes and bruises produced the highest number of blood poisoning cases with nearly a third of the total cases reported. Cuts and lacerations followed closely with 32.3 per cent of the total. Punctures were third highest with 25.0 per cent, and burns and scalds fourth with 5.3 per cent of the total.

The highest rate of infection from industrial injuries was reported from the trading industry. Development of blood poisoning was reported in 8.8 per cent of all accident cases reported from that industry during 1929. The industry group showing the second highest proportion of blood poisoning cases was the miscellaneous group which includes the hotel and restaurant, and laundry and dyeing and cleaning industries. These two industries, no doubt, are responsible for the high infection rate for the miscellaneous group. Manufacturing industries had the third highest blood poisoning rate, showing infection in 7.1 per cent of all accident cases. Rates of septic infection during 1929 for other industry groups were construction and contracting, 5.3 per cent; public utilities, 4.9 per cent; transportation other than railroads, 4.8 per cent; state and municipal, 4.4 per cent; quarrying and non-coal mining, 3.6 per cent; coal mining, 2.4 per cent; and the honor of having the lowest infection rate for the year goes to the railroad industry with a rate of 2.0 per cent. In considering these blood poisoning rates as quoted here, it must be remembered that these data are taken from the record given on the original or first reports of accidents to this Department, and not from the record of closed compensation cases. There is no requirement on employers to report the fact of blood poisoning when making their first report of accident to the Department. Then again, blood poisoning is sometimes slow to develop in cases of accidental injury, and this complication might not be anticipated at the time the original report of the accident is submitted. For these reasons, the infection rates shown by this tabulation may be somewhat lower than those records taken from closed compensation cases since in the latter instance the full medical and hospital record of each case usually is available.

Accidents resulting in finger injuries produced the highest total of injuries from industrial accidents during 1929, or 18.8 per cent of the total injuries to all parts of the body. General trunk injuries had the second highest total with 17.3 per cent. Leg injuries were third highest with 15.7 per cent. Injuries to other parts of the body were distributed as follows: arm injuries, 10.5 per cent; foot injuries, excluding toes, 10.3 per cent; hand injuries, 8.1 per cent; injuries to the head and face, 7.6 per cent; eye injuries, 6.6 per cent; and toe injuries, 5.1 per cent.

Types of injuries varied considerably in the different industries because of the varying types of hazards encountered, and the tabular analyses showing the types of injuries sustained by workers in the ten main classifications of industry are worthy of close scrutiny. Space does not permit an exhaustive review of the injuries shown in each of the ten industry classifications, but the following outline points to the predominating types of injuries for each industry; and it is toward the elimination of these predominating types of injury that safety men should bend their efforts during the year 1930.

PREDOMINANT TYPES OF INJURIES IN THE VARIOUS INDUSTRIES

CONSTRUCTION AND CONTRACTING

Location	*Nature*
General trunk	Crushes and bruises
Leg	Cuts and lacerations
Foot	Strains and sprains

MANUFACTURING

Location	*Nature*
Finger	Crushes and bruises
General trunk	Cuts and lacerations
Leg	Strains and sprains

COAL MINING

Location	*Nature*
Finger	Crushes and bruises
General trunk	Cuts and lacerations
Leg	Strains and sprains

QUARRYING AND NON-COAL MINING

Location	*Nature*
General trunk	Crushes and bruises
Finger	Cuts and lacerations
Leg	Strains and sprains

STEAM RAILROADS

Location	*Nature*
Leg	Crushes and bruises
General trunk	Strains and sprains
Arm	Cuts and lacerations

OTHER TRANSPORTATION

Location	*Nature*
General trunk	Cuts and bruises
Leg	Strains and sprains
Finger	Cuts and lacerations

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Location	*Nature*
General trunk	Crushes and bruises
Leg	Strains and sprains
Arm	Cuts and lacerations

TRADING

Location	*Nature*
General trunk	Crushes and bruises
Finger	Cuts and lacerations
Leg	Strains and sprains

STATE AND MUNICIPAL

Location	*Nature*
Leg	Crushes and bruises
General trunk	Strains and sprains
Arm	Cuts and lacerations

MISCELLANEOUS

Location	*Nature*
Finger	Crushes and bruises
General trunk	Cuts and lacerations
Leg	Sprains and strains

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AND REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DURING THE YEAR 1929 SHOWING LOCATION AND NATURE OF INJURY AND BLOOD POISON DEVELOPMENT

ALL INDUSTRIES—TOTAL

LOCATION OF INJURY	NATURE OF INJURY																									
	Total		Ampua-tions		Asphyxi-ations		Burns and Scalds		Crushes and Bruises		Cuts and Lacera-tions		Drowning		Fractures		Hernias		Punctures		Sprains and Strains		Disloca-tions		Unclassi-fied	
*	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF
TOTAL ACCIDENTS	2,012	164,657	27	1,515	42	196	125	8,087	474	63,177	209	36,077	27	...	717	15,951	15	1,838	43	10,367	36	24,758	7	1,213	290	1,478
TOTAL Blood poisoning	*51*	*8,729*	1	*2*	...	...	...	*468*	*16*	*2,836*	20	*2,816*	...	...	*1*	*17*	...	...	*11*	*2,188*	...	*29*	...	*2*	2	*371*
TRUNK	1,114	27,765	...	...	42	196	74	303	295	8,380	129	428	27	...	192	3,173	15	1,838	26	133	29	12,409	1	170	284	735
Blood poisoning	...	*151*	...	...	...	...	...	*13*	...	*46*	...	*12*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*5*	...	*5*	...	...	...	*70*
HEAD AND FACE	613	12,080	1	...	...	...	30	1,474	116	2,831	35	6,537	...	...	425	783	...	...	4	127	...	225	...	6	2	97
Blood poisoning	*3*	*129*	...	...	...	...	...	*16*	*1*	*23*	*1*	*54*	...	...	*1*	...	...	...	...	*5*	...	*1*	...	...	...	*30*
EYES	7	10,963	...	...	...	...	...	1,558	2	7,165	4	1,770	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	283	...	29	...	...	...	156
Blood poisoning	*1*	*215*	...	...	...	...	...	*29*	...	*144*	*1*	*23*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*2*	...	...	...	...	...	*17*
ARMS	47	17,400	6	31	...	...	8	1,050	14	5,462	3	3,152	...	...	12	2,682	...	...	...	472	1	3,886	3	534	...	131
Blood poisoning	*3*	*706*	...	...	...	...	...	*81*	*3*	*194*	...	*236*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*112*	...	*6*	...	...	...	*77*
HANDS	15	13,540	1	25	...	...	3	1,481	...	3,801	5	5,556	...	...	3	561	...	...	2	1,597	1	365	...	13	...	141
Blood poisoning	*3*	*2,192*	...	*1*	...	...	...	*135*	...	*700*	*3*	*757*	...	...	...	*6*	...	...	...	*505*	...	*1*	...	...	...	*87*
FINGERS	35	31,317	1	1,337	...	...	...	443	3	10,566	17	13,633	...	...	4	2,088	...	...	9	2,742	...	249	...	148	1	111
Blood poisoning	*23*	*3,993*	...	...	...	...	...	*101*	*3*	*1,024*	*11*	*1,504*	...	...	...	*9*	...	...	*9*	*1,295*	...	*3*	...	...	...	*57*
LEGS	162	26,010	17	21	...	...	10	806	35	11,801	13	2,860	...	...	77	2,935	...	...	1	590	4	6,648	3	290	2	59
Blood poisoning	*11*	*728*	*1*	*1*	...	...	...	*27*	*6*	*444*	*2*	*162*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1*	*65*	...	*11*	...	*1*	*1*	*17*
FEET	12	17,072	1	24	...	...	...	937	5	7,902	2	1,312	...	...	1	1,626	...	...	1	4,283	1	915	...	31	1	42
Blood poisoning	*4*	*492*	...	...	...	...	...	*58*	*1*	*175*	*1*	*53*	...	...	...	*1*	...	...	*1*	*187*	...	*2*	...	*1*	*1*	*15*
TOES	7	8,510	...	77	...	...	...	35	4	5,269	1	829	...	...	2	2,101	...	...	...	140	...	32	...	21	...	6
Blood poisoning	*3*	*123*	...	...	...	...	...	*8*	*2*	*86*	*1*	*15*	...	...	...	*1*	...	...	...	*12*	...	...	...	...	...	*1*

*F. = Fatal.
N. F. = Non-fatal.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AND REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DURING THE YEAR 1929 SHOWING LOCATION AND NATURE OF INJURY AND BLOOD POISON DEVELOPMENT—(Continued)

CONSTRUCTION AND CONTRACTING

LOCATION OF INJURY	Total		Amputations		Asphyxiations		Burns and Scalds		Crushes and Bruises		Cuts and Lacerations		Drowning		Fractures		Hernias		Punctures		Sprains and Strains		Dislocations		Unclassified	
*	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF
TOTAL ACCIDENTS	245	20,248	3	103	6	12	18	993	61	7,543	15	3,233	12	...	84	2,105	...	229	4	2,418	4	3,176	...	189	38	247
TOTAL Blood poisoning	*7*	*1,084*	...	*1*	...	...	...	*75*	*4*	*370*	*1*	*263*	...	...	...	*2*	...	...	*2*	*306*	...	*6*	...	...	...	*61*
TRUNK	140	3,640	...	...	6	12	14	27	40	1,187	8	39	12	...	17	431	...	229	2	21	3	1,545	...	22	38	127
Blood poisoning	...	*35*	...	...	...	...	...	*3*	...	*8*	...	*3*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*2*	...	*2*	...	...	...	*17*
HEAD AND FACE	71	1,663	...	...	...	...	1	151	11	500	5	789	...	...	54	152	...	...	...	25	...	32	...	...	...	14
Blood poisoning	...	*20*	...	...	...	...	...	*3*	...	*5*	...	*6*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*6*
EYES	1	1,063	...	...	...	...	...	285	1	590	...	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	2	...	...	...	15
Blood poisoning	...	*34*	...	...	...	...	...	*5*	...	*24*	...	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*4*
ARMS	5	2,319	1	...	...	...	1	126	3	728	...	277	...	...	...	433	...	...	...	102	...	542	...	85	...	26
Blood poisoning	*1*	*95*	...	...	...	...	...	*8*	*1*	*21*	...	*24*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*26*	...	*2*	...	...	...	*14*
HANDS	2	1,696	...	...	...	...	...	229	...	486	1	520	...	...	1	77	...	...	...	313	...	41	...	4	...	26
Blood poisoning	...	*312*	...	...	...	...	...	*30*	...	*98*	...	*76*	...	...	...	*2*	...	...	...	*92*	...	...	...	...	...	*14*
FINGERS	4	2,823	...	94	...	...	...	42	1	1,205	1	940	...	...	1	221	...	...	1	254	...	29	...	26	...	12
Blood poisoning	*3*	*369*	...	...	...	...	...	*8*	*1*	*113*	*1*	*121*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1*	*124*	...	...	...	...	...	*3*
LEGS	19	3,179	2	2	...	...	2	66	5	1,398	...	328	...	...	10	372	...	...	...	79	...	875	...	46	...	13
Blood poisoning	*2*	*108*	...	*1*	...	...	...	*4*	*2*	*68*	...	*27*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*7*	...	*1*	...	...	...	...
FEET	3	3,065	...	3	...	...	...	65	...	943	...	147	...	...	1	210	...	...	1	1,576	1	107	...	2	...	12
Blood poisoning	*1*	*96*	...	...	...	...	...	*12*	...	*22*	...	*3*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1*	*55*	...	*1*	...	...	...	*3*
TOES	...	800	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	506	...	54	...	...	...	209	...	...	...	16	...	3	...	4	...	2
Blood poisoning	...	*15*	...	...	...	...	...	*2*	...	*11*	...	*2*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

*F. = Fatal.
N. F. = Non-fatal.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AND REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DURING THE YEAR 1929 SHOWING LOCATION AND NATURE OF INJURY AND BLOOD POISON DEVELOPMENT—(Continued)

MANUFACTURING

LOCATION OF INJURY	NATURE OF INJURY																									
	Total		Amputa-tions		Asphyxi-ations		Burns and Scalds		Crushes and Bruises		Cuts and Lacera-tions		Drowning		Fractures		Hernias		Punctures		Sprains and Strains		Disloca-tions		Unclassi-fied	
*	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF
TOTAL ACCIDENTS	383	60,132	9	931	5	69	56	4,336	79	21,289	35	13.260	3	...	111	6,020	6	786	14	3,943	9	8,540	3	402	52	556
TOTAL Blood poisoning	*16*	*4,302*	...	*1*	...	...	...	*298*	*4*	*1,331*	*9*	*1,389*	...	...	...	*6*	...	...	*3*	*1,116*	...	*8*	...	*1*	...	*152*
TRUNK	190	8,912	...	...	5	69	36	143	37	2,180	11	127	3	...	26	917	6	786	9	52	7	4,314	...	66	50	258
Blood poisoning	...	*49*	...	...	...	...	...	*8*	...	*17*	...	*5*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*2*	...	*1*	...	...	...	*16*
HEAD AND FACE	109	3,075	1	...	...	...	9	616	21	758	7	1,332	...	...	69	231	...	...	1	34	...	74	...	2	1	28
Blood poisoning	*2*	*46*	...	...	...	...	...	*9*	*1*	*8*	*1*	*15*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*2*	...	*1*	...	...	...	*11*
EYES	...	4,084	...	...	...	...	...	854	...	2,414	...	560	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	154	...	17	...	...	...	84
Blood poisoning	...	*91*	...	...	...	...	...	*20*	...	*54*	...	*9*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*2*	...	...	...	...	...	*6*
ARMS	18	6,187	3	16	...	...	3	563	5	1,570	2	1,275	...	...	3	867	...	...	...	176	...	1,503	2	171	...	46
Blood poisoning	...	*359*	...	...	...	...	...	*52*	...	*100*	...	*124*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*48*	...	*2*	...	...	...	*33*
HANDS	8	5,369	1	15	...	...	2	682	...	1,447	3	2,103	...	...	...	244	...	...	1	660	1	152	...	6	...	60
Blood poisoning	*3*	*1,020*	...	*1*	...	...	...	*79*	...	*319*	*3*	*350*	...	...	...	*3*	...	...	...	*227*	...	*1*	...	...	...	*40*
FINGERS	11	14,433	1	853	...	...	...	251	...	4,522	7	5,949	...	...	...	992	...	...	3	1,655	...	99	...	56	...	56
Blood poisoning	*7*	*2,197*	...	...	...	...	...	*72*	...	*559*	*4*	*788*	...	...	...	*3*	...	...	*3*	*740*	...	...	...	...	...	*35*
LEGS	41	7,874	3	5	...	...	6	477	11	3,238	4	1,045	...	...	14	779	...	...	...	200	1	2,044	1	72	1	14
Blood poisoning	*1*	*280*	...	...	...	...	...	*15*	*1*	*167*	...	*66*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*25*	...	*2*	...	...	...	*5*
FEET	5	6,071	...	3	...	...	...	721	4	2,747	1	534	...	...	...	767	...	...	...	940	...	328	...	21	...	10
Blood poisoning	*2*	*205*	...	...	...	...	...	*40*	*1*	*66*	*1*	*28*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*63*	...	*1*	...	*1*	...	*6*
TOES	1	4,127	...	39	...	...	...	29	1	2,413	...	335	...	...	...	1,222	...	...	...	72	...	9	...	8	...	...
Blood poisoning	*1*	*55*	...	...	...	...	...	*3*	*1*	*41*	...	*4*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*7*	...	...	...	...	...	...

*F. = Fatal.
N. F. = Non-fatal.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AND REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DURING THE YEAR 1929 SHOWING LOCATION AND NATURE OF INJURY AND BLOOD POISON DEVELOPMENT—(Continued)

COAL MINING

LOCATION OF INJURY	NATURE OF INJURY																											
	Total		Amputations		Asphyxiations		Burns and Scalds		Crushes and Bruises		Cuts and Lacerations		Drowning		Fractures		Hernias		Punctures		Sprains and Strains		Dislocations		Unclassified	
*	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF
TOTAL ACCIDENTS	927	50,674	4	287	25	61	32	1,187	238	22,383	73	13,460	5		397	4,076	3	344	7	1,881	14	6,561	3	272	126	162
TOTAL Blood poisoning	*11*	*1,244*						*15*	*2*	*512*	*5*	*534*			*1*	*5*			*2*	*165*		*5*			*1*	*8*
TRUNK	516	8,808			25	61	10	72	163	3,119	42	184	5		126	1,044	3	344	5	24	12	3,848	1	27	124	85
Blood poisoning		*10*								*6*		*1*										*1*				*2*
HEAD AND FACE	315	4,721					19	397	60	721	13	3,315			222	172				49		52			1	15
Blood poisoning	*1*	*26*						*1*		*2*		*21*			*1*					*2*						
EYES	5	4,576						185	1	3,472	3	845			1					40		4				30
Blood poisoning		*44*						*1*		*34*		*9*														
ARMS	10	4,525	1	6			2	110	1	1,889	1	1,041			4	407				73		877	1	118		4
Blood poisoning	*1*	*84*						*3*	*1*	*39*		*36*								*3*		*2*				*1*
HANDS	2	3,611		8			1	222		1,155		1,787			1	114				257		60		2		6
Blood poisoning		*349*						*3*		*143*		*152*				*1*				*48*						*2*
FINGERS	8	9,012		230				52	1	3,168	5	4,718			1	541			1	202		53		40		8
Blood poisoning	*5*	*493*						*5*	*1*	*144*	*3*	*264*				*3*			*1*	*76*		*1*				
LEGS	65	8,384	2	9				128	10	4,615	7	842			41	1,089			1	160	2	1,457	1	76	1	8
Blood poisoning	*3*	*164*						*2*		*107*	*1*	*39*							*1*	*13*		*1*			*1*	*2*
FEET	3	4,808	1	10				21	1	2,801	1	388				329				1,052		198		3		6
Blood poisoning		*54*								*25*		*7*								*21*						*1*
TOES	3	2,229		24					1	1,443	1	340			1	380				24		12		6		
Blood poisoning	*1*	*20*								*12*	*1*	*5*				*1*				*2*						

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ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AND REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DURING THE YEAR 1929 SHOWING LOCATION AND NATURE OF INJURY AND BLOOD POISON DEVELOPMENT—(Continued)

QUARRYING AND MINING OTHER THAN COAL MINING

LOCATION OF INJURY	NATURE OF INJURY																									
	Total		Amputations		Asphyxiations		Burns and Scalds		Crushes and Bruises		Cuts and Lacerations		Drowning		Fractures		Hernias		Punctures		Sprains and Strains		Dislocations		Unclassified	
*	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF
TOTAL ACCIDENTS	42	2,033		15				52	17	910	5	450			16	215		19		55		281		18	4	18
TOTAL Blood poisoning		*75*						*3*		*33*		*26*								*8*						*5*
TRUNK	22	327						3	11	100	4	7			3	37		19		2		147		3	4	9
Blood poisoning		*2*								*2*																
HEAD AND FACE	14	157						10	5	36	1	98			8	10				1		2				
Blood poisoning																										
EYES		135						8		83		32								11						1
Blood poisoning		*3*								*3*																
ARMS		225						9		69		60				33				2		39		10		3
Blood poisoning		*5*						*2*																		*3*
HANDS		171						14		59		74				5				14		4				1
Blood poisoning		*29*								*10*		*14*								*4*						*1*
FINGERS		334		11				3		164		115				30				3		3		2		3
Blood poisoning		*22*								*10*		*10*								*1*						*1*
LEGS	6	322						3	1	168		33			5	44				3		67		3		1
Blood poisoning		*8*								*5*		*2*								*1*						
FEET		237		1				1		148		16				33				19		19				
Blood poisoning		*4*								*2*										*2*						
TOES		125		3				1		83		15				23										
Blood poisoning		*2*						*1*		*1*																

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ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AND REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DURING THE YEAR 1929 SHOWING LOCATION AND NATURE OF INJURY AND BLOOD POISON DEVELOPMENT—(Continued)

STEAM RAILROADS

LOCATION OF INJURY	NATURE OF INJURY																									
	Total		Amputations		Asphyxiations		Burns and Scalds		Crushes and Bruises		Cuts and Lacerations		Drowning		Fractures		Hernias		Punctures		Sprains and Strains		Dislocations		Unclassified	
*	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF
TOTAL ACCIDENTS...	128	4,860	9	39	1	1	2	126	21	2,098	60	585	...	...	17	584	...	49	1	106	1	1,208	...	46	16	18
TOTAL Blood poisoning..	*1*	*96*	...	...	...	...	...	*5*	...	*41*	*1*	*24*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*16*	...	*1*	...	...	...	*9*
TRUNK............	96	968	...	...	1	1	2	2	16	378	56	6	...	...	3	136	...	49	1	3	1	379	...	3	16	11
Blood poisoning..	...	*6*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*5*
HEAD AND FACE.....	17	356	...	...	...	...	...	24	3	104	1	184	...	...	13	26	...	...	...	4	...	12	...	1	...	1
Blood poisoning..	...	*2*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1*	...	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
EYES............	1	248	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	158	1	44	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blood poisoning..	*1*	*10*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*9*	*1*	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ARMS............	3	571	1	6	...	...	...	13	2	220	...	41	...	...	...	113	...	...	...	5	...	143	...	28	...	2
Blood poisoning..	...	*10*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*4*	...	*4*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	*1*
HANDS............	1	204	...	1	...	...	...	15	...	86	1	50	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	12	...	20	...	...	...	1
Blood poisoning..	...	*24*	...	...	...	...	...	*1*	...	*10*	...	*5*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*7*	...	...	...	...	...	*1*
FINGERS............	...	430	...	18	...	...	...	5	...	220	...	109	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	14	...	10	...	3	...	...
Blood poisoning..	...	*31*	...	...	...	...	...	*1*	...	*11*	...	*11*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*8*	...	...	...	...	...	...
LEGS............	10	1,270	8	5	...	...	...	10	...	446	1	93	...	...	1	123	...	...	...	4	...	576	...	11	...	2
Blood poisoning..	...	*7*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*2*	...	*2*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1*	...	...	...	*2*
FEET............	...	490	...	6	...	...	...	20	...	255	...	35	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	50	...	64	...	...	...	...
Blood poisoning..	...	*5*	...	...	...	...	...	*3*	...	*2*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOES............	...	323	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	231	...	23	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	6	...	4	...	...	...	1
Blood poisoning..	...	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AND REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DURING THE YEAR 1929 SHOWING LOCATION AND NATURE OF INJURY AND BLOOD POISON DEVELOPMENT—(Continued)

OTHER TRANSPORTATION

LOCATION OF INJURY	NATURE OF INJURY																									
	Total		Amputations		Asphyxiations		Burns and Scalds		Crushes and Bruises		Cuts and Lacerations		Drowning		Fractures		Hernias		Punctures		Sprains and Strains		Dislocations		Unclassified	
*	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF
TOTAL ACCIDENTS	25	1,929	1	9			2	91	6	776	1	296			8	205	1	33		72	1	407		15	5	25
TOTAL Blood poisoning	*2*	*91*						*2*	*1*	*37*		*25*								*19*		*1*			*1*	*7*
TRUNK	13	378					2	4	5	128	1	4				34	1	33		2		164		1	4	8
Blood poisoning		*2*								*2*																
HEAD AND FACE	7	171						24		58		66			7	16						3		1		3
Blood poisoning		*5*								*2*		*1*														*2*
EYES		72						19		32		14								2		1				4
Blood poisoning		*1*								*1*																
ARMS	1	251						11		77		22				47				4	1	79		8		3
Blood poisoning		*8*						*1*		*4*		*2*														*1*
HANDS		150		1				19		37		59				6				15		8				5
Blood poisoning		*19*								*8*		*6*								*2*						*3*
FINGERS		253		8				4		97		81				26				25		10		1		1
Blood poisoning		*39*								*10*		*14*								*15*						
LEGS	3	372	1					5	1	169		34			1	25				7		128		4		
Blood poisoning	*1*	*7*							*1*	*4*		*1*								*1*		*1*				
FEET	1	193						4		122		10				25				17		14			1	1
Blood poisoning	*1*	*8*								*5*		*1*								*1*					*1*	*1*
TOES		89						1		56		6				26										
Blood poisoning		*2*						*1*		*1*																

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ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AND REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DURING THE YEAR 1929 SHOWING LOCATION AND NATURE OF INJURY AND BLOOD POISON DEVELOPMENT—(Continued)

PUBLIC UTILITIES

LOCATION OF INJURY			NATURE OF INJURY																							
	Total		Amputations		Asphyxiations		Burns and Scalds		Crushes and Bruises		Cuts and Lacerations		Drowning		Fractures		Hernias		Punctures		Sprains and Strains		Dislocations		Unclassified	
*	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF
TOTAL ACCIDENTS	53	2,118		6	1	17	5	176	8	771	1	274	1		10	221		27	1	94	1	447		24	25	61
TOTAL Blood poisoning	*3*	*105*						*5*	*3*	*44*		*22*				*1*				*12*						*21*
TRUNK	34	460			1	17	3	10	1	111		1	1		1	53		27	1	2	1	208		6	25	25
Blood poisoning		*6*						*1*																		*5*
HEAD AND FACE	11	194						57	3	57	1	57			7	14						3				6
Blood poisoning		*4*						*1*		*1*		*1*														*1*
EYES		111						24		59		16								3		2				7
Blood poisoning		*3*								*1*		*1*														*1*
ARMS	3	294					1	32	1	91		26			1	55				7		62		8		13
Blood poisoning	*1*	*17*							*1*	*2*		*4*								*2*						*9*
HANDS		131						36		36		42				4				11		1				1
Blood poisoning		*18*						*1*		*12*		*4*								*1*						
FINGERS		186		6				7		87		54				19				12				1		
Blood poisoning		*30*						*2*		*13*		*8*								*7*						
LEGS	5	451					1	7	3	172		43			1	44				15		154		9		7
Blood poisoning	*2*	*17*							*2*	*11*		*3*														*3*
FEET		192						3		81		27				20				43		17				1
Blood poisoning		*9*								*4*		*1*				*1*				*2*						*1*
TOES		99								77		8				12				1						1
Blood poisoning		*1*																								*1*

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ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AND REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DURING THE YEAR 1929 SHOWING LOCATION AND NATURE OF INJURY AND BLOOD POISON DEVELOPMENT—(Continued)

TRADING

LOCATION OF INJURY	NATURE OF INJURY																									
	Total		Amputations		Asphyxiations		Burns and Scalds		Crushes and Bruises		Cuts and Lacerations		Drowning		Fractures		Hernias		Punctures		Sprains and Strains		Dislocations		Unclassified	
*	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF
TOTAL ACCIDENTS	56	9,459		43	3	7	2	261	14	3.018	9	1,995	3		14	896	2	186	3	905	1	1,916		94	5	138
TOTAL Blood poisoning	*4*	*831*						*13*	*1*	*220*	*2*	*272*							*1*	*296*		*3*				*27*
TRUNK	32	1,935			3	7	1	11	7	498	5	36	3		3	194	2	186	2	9	1	896		18	5	80
Blood poisoning		*12*								*5*		*3*										*1*				*3*
HEAD AND FACE	15	617					1	51	4	234	2	256			8	49				5		14				8
Blood poisoning		*12*								*4*		*5*														*3*
EYES		221						41		121		40								13						6
Blood poisoning		*10*								*8*																*2*
ARMS	2	1,197						47	1	327		180			1	255				48		290		41		9
Blood poisoning		*62*						*4*		*14*		*22*								*16*						*6*
HANDS		908						57		175		428				33				166		37				12
Blood poisoning		*193*						*4*		*32*		*77*								*73*						*7*
FINGERS	3	1,737		43				12		466	1	791			1	82			1	308		18		6		11
Blood poisoning	*2*	*410*						*4*		*81*	*1*	*144*							*1*	*176*						*5*
LEGS	1	1,694						18		649	1	192				160				57		587		26		5
Blood poisoning	*1*	*61*								*39*	*1*	*12*								*8*		*2*				
FEET		865						24		354		53				62				292		73		1		6
Blood poisoning		*54*						*1*		*25*		*6*								*21*						*1*
TOES	3	285							2	194		19			1	61				7		1		2		1
Blood poisoning	*1*	*17*							*1*	*12*		*3*								*2*						

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ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AND REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DURING THE YEAR 1929 SHOWING LOCATION AND NATURE OF INJURY AND BLOOD POISON DEVELOPMENT—(Continued)

STATE AND MUNICIPAL

LOCATION OF INJURY	NATURE OF INJURY																									
	Total		Amputations		Asphyxiations		Burns and Scalds		Crushes and Bruises		Cuts and Lacerations		Drowning		Fractures		Hernias		Punctures		Sprains and Strains		Dislocations		Unclassified	
*	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF
TOTAL ACCIDENTS...	86	4,190	...	18	1	24	2	208	15	1,477	6	648	...	.....	37	631	2	48	8	238	5	739	...	65	10	94
TOTAL Blood poisoning ..	4	185	...	.....	...	.....	...	9	1	72	...	42	...	.....	...	1	...	.....	3	33	...	2	...	.....	...	26
TRUNK..............	34	791	...	.....	1	24	2	13	8	232	1	6	...	.....	5	138	2	48	2	8	4	267	...	13	9	42
Blood poisoning ..	.....	10	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	3	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	.....	...	.....	...	6
HEAD AND FACE.....	37	458	...	.....	...	.....	...	58	4	153	4	166	...	.....	27	50	...	.....	2	5	...	12	...	1	...	13
Blood poisoning ..	.....	6	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	.....	...	1	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	.....	...	.....	...	3
EYES..............	.....	156	...	.....	...	.....	...	20	...	93	...	32	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	10	...	.....	...	.....	...	1
Blood poisoning ..	.....	3	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	2	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
ARMS..............	1	555	...	.....	...	.....	...	29	...	161	...	49	...	.....	1	158	...	.....	...	16	...	103	...	26	...	13
Blood poisoning ..	.....	18	...	.....	...	.....	...	3	...	1	...	5	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	4	...	.....	...	.....	...	5
HANDS..............	1	352	...	.....	...	.....	...	47	...	101	...	115	...	.....	...	26	...	.....	1	43	...	9	...	1	...	10
Blood poisoning ..	.....	58	...	.....	...	.....	...	2	...	25	...	17	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	9	...	.....	...	.....	...	5
FINGERS............	7	412	...	15	...	.....	...	8	1	160	1	146	...	.....	1	45	...	.....	3	20	...	9	...	2	1	7
Blood poisoning ..	4	47	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	16	...	17	...	.....	...	1	...	.....	3	9	...	.....	...	.....	...	4
LEGS..............	6	969	...	.....	...	.....	...	15	2	375	...	93	...	.....	3	135	...	.....	...	23	1	304	...	20	...	4
Blood poisoning ..	.....	25	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	15	...	2	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	3	...	2	...	.....	...	2
FEET..............	.....	385	...	1	...	.....	...	17	...	139	...	33	...	.....	...	48	...	.....	...	111	...	32	...	1	...	3
Blood poisoning ..	.....	15	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	8	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	6	...	.....	...	.....	...	1
TOES..............	.....	112	...	2	...	.....	...	1	...	63	...	8	...	.....	...	31	...	.....	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	1
Blood poisoning ..	.....	3	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	2	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....

*F. = Fatal.
N. F. = Non-fatal.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AND REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DURING THE YEAR 1929 SHOWING LOCATION AND NATURE OF INJURY AND BLOOD POISON DEVELOPMENT—(Concluded)

MISCELLANEOUS

LOCATION OF INJURY	NATURE OF INJURY																									
	Total		Amputations		Asphyxiations		Burns and Scalds		Crushes and Bruises		Cuts and Lacerations		Drowning		Fractures		Hernias		Punctures		Sprains and Strains		Dislocations		Unclassified	
*	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF
TOTAL ACCIDENTS	67	9.014	1	64		5	6	657	15	2,912	4	1,876	3		23	998	1	117	5	655		1,483	1	88	9	159
TOTAL Blood poisoning	*3*	*716*	*1*					*43*		*176*	*2*	*219*				*2*				*217*		*3*		*1*		*55*
TRUNK	37	1,546				5	4	18	7	447	1	18	3		8	189	1	117	4	10		641		11	9	90
Blood poisoning		*19*						*1*		*2*																*16*
HEAD AND FACE	17	668						86	5	210	1	274			10	63			1	4		21		1		9
Blood poisoning		*8*						*1*				*3*														*4*
EYES		297						85		143		48								10		3				8
Blood poisoning		*16*						*2*		*8*		*2*														*4*
ARMS	4	1,276		3			1	110	1	330		181			2	314				39		248		39		12
Blood poisoning		*48*						*8*		*9*		*15*								*12*						*4*
HANDS	1	948						160		219		378			1	33				106		33				19
Blood poisoning		*170*						*15*		*43*		*56*								*42*						*14*
FINGERS	2	1,697		59				59		477	2	730				81				249		18		11		13
Blood poisoning	*2*	*355*						*9*		*67*	*2*	*127*				*2*				*139*		*2*				*9*
LEGS	6	1,495	1				1	77	2	571		157			1	164				42		456	1	23		5
Blood poisoning	*1*	*51*	*1*					*5*		*26*		*8*								*7*		*1*		*1*		*3*
FEET		766						61		312		69				72				183		63		3		3
Blood poisoning		*42*						*2*		*16*		*7*								*16*						*1*
TOES		321		2				1		203		21				82				12						
Blood poisoning		*7*								*5*		*1*								*1*						

*F. = Fatal.
N. F. = Non-fatal.

RECENT DECISIONS OF THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

TEMPLAR *v.* STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE FUND

Employe—An officer of a corporation may be an employe when he receives no salary as an officer, and is actually doing the work of an employe at an employe's wages.

OPINION BY COMMISSIONER FLEITZ—MAY 17, 1930

The defendant has appealed from an award of compensation by the referee contending error both as to the findings of fact and conclusions of law. There are two questions raised by the appeal (a) Was the claimant at the time of the accident an employe within the meaning of the Compensation Act? (b) Was the accident on August 30, 1928, the proximate cause of claimant's disability? The referee answered both of these questions in the affirmative, and we believe correctly. The claimant was secretary and treasurer of the employer corporation, but it seems that his title as an officer was largely a perfunctory one. He received no salary as an officer of the company, but was "paid as the general office man," the sum of $2,100.00 per year. This salary, it was shown, was exactly what would have been paid to an employe performing the services the claimant performed, without the titles accredited to him. The facts in the present case distinguish it clearly from the case of Carville *v.* Bornot & Company, 288 Pa. 104, wherein a high salaried officer of a corporation, while acting in his capacity as an officer, was injured. In the present case the claimant was acting in the capacity of an employe at the time of the injury. The present case is more nearly governed by that of Eagelson *v.* Preston Company, 265 Pa. 397, and it was said by the Supreme Court in Gray *v.* Gray Printing Company, 87 Superior Court 302:

> "It is a well known fact that many corporations are organized by men in business of very limited means in order to secure the protection that incorporation affords against loss of their homes in case the business may prove a failure and that incorporators are not infrequently, men who by their actual hard manual labor for the corporation, produce not only the income of the corporation, but are dependent upon their wages from their work, and not from the profits of the company for their living."

The claimant in the present case appears to be one of those described by the foregoing quotation, and the question arising in this case, and similar ones, appears to be whether or not at the time of the accident, claimant was actually doing the work of an employe, and at an employe's wages. The referee found as a fact that this question should be affirmed, and there is ample evidence for such a finding.

As to a causal relation between the injury and disability, medical testimony, and especially the testimony given by Dr. Douglas, sustains the referee's findings as to this question. Under all the facts and circumstances of the case, it appears that the referee's findings of fact, conclusions of law, and award of compensation should be affirmed. This is done and the appeal dismissed.

GEARY *v.* MARTIN CONSTRUCTION & SUPPLY COMPANY

A chauffeur and general utility man whose chief duty is to drive the company automobile in connection with the employer's business, held to have been in course of employment when injured although assisting in household duties at the time.

OPINION BY COMMISSIONER MORRISON—MAY 14, 1930

William C. Geary, the claimant, was engaged by Thompson S. Martin, officially connected with the defendant company from 1922, to 1925, as a chauffeur and general utility man. The chief of his varied duties was driving the company automobile from the various stations of the defendant, which is in the business of reclaiming coal from the bed of the Susquehanna river. From the northernmost to the most southerly station is a distance of sixteen miles. In 1925, Thompson S. Martin sold his interest in the defendant company to William F. Martin, who continued the business as before and claimant's employment continued.

At one of the stations, or places where the coal was unloaded from the dredge boats and thence distributed by trucks, namely at Heckton, Pa., there was a building styled by the claimant as an office building. William F. Martin refers to this as "a cottage," but he uses it "for an office." It now contains two bed rooms, kitchen and dining room, a garage used for the company's business and occasionally for the car or cars of Mr. Martin's family. It appears that the Martin family occasionally went to the "cottage" or "office" and stayed for a day or two at a time. On such occasions a woman employed at the Martin domicile was brought to the cottage to do the housework and cooking. It is also in evidence that the claimant, on special occasions, acted as waiter at the family table and occasionally, in the absence of the maid, did some work about the kitchen. He was in the habit of getting his own breakfast and now and then when his employer had arisen early he would prepare his employer's breakfast.

This claim arose from the occurrence of May 19, 1929, a roast of beef had been sent to the cottage at Heckton for its use there by the Martins. Martin thought the meat was not properly dressed by the butcher and directed Geary to remove the ribs from the meat. While Geary was engaged in removing the ribs his knife slipped, cutting him, in his groin; blood poisoning resulting, necessitating the amputation of claimant's left leg.

The referee finds that the accident occurred while the claimant was doing the work of a domestic, yet was in the course of employment as he was doing work directed by his employer and that the claimant's contract of hiring as chauffeur and general utility man governs, even though at the particular time of the accident he was engaged in the casual or incidental work under the direction of his employer.

The testimony of Thompson F. Martin, relative to the original contract of hiring, was admitted over the objections by the defendant. It, of course, does not prove the terms of the contract of hiring between claimant and William F. Martin but has some evidenciary value subject, however, to the testimony regarding the duties actually performed after William F. Martin became the sole owner of the defendant company, which is not a corporation. The defendant contends that for a number of years claimant had been doing work of a domestic nature about the Martin house either at Wormleysburg or Heckton; that the claimant habitually took the Martin maid to work; that he always prepared his own breakfast; that he frequently prepared the breakfast of his employer and sometimes performed the duties of waiter or washed the dishes; that the day of the accident he brought to the Heckton house the roast he was working on at the time of the accident; that defendant censured claimant for not looking to see whether the ribs had been removed before accepting the meat from the butcher.

Geary's testimony is that the morning of May 19, 1929, he drove defendant's business car to the Martin home, Wormleysburg, and drove the maid to Heckton to the Martin house. He announced his arrival to Mr. Martin and prepared something to eat, after which he told him to cut the meat. Claimant declares he was never in the habit of getting Mr. Martin's breakfast but sometimes when he had to get to his business earlier and before the maid arrived, the claimant would prepare some coffee, or something like that. It was not what could be termed a breakfast in his opinion; that he never cooked breakfast for any one in that house nor did he wait on table on the premises; that when the accident occurred he was dressed in his chauffeur's uniform.

From the testimony it is plain that claimant's work not infrequently included duties which were in the interest of William F. Martin as an individual rather than William F. Martin trading as the Martin Construction & Supply Company. The transporting of servants or the preparing of cereal and coffee are no part of the assured's regular business and the insurance carrier is not liable for injuries to employes in domestic service. Neither should an employe be placed in the position where he may be shunted in and out of a compensable status by an occasional compliance with his superior's orders, whereby he is obliged to do work ordinarily classed as domestic service. Geary's employment in some respects was close to the borderline between the domestic service and the other forms of labor which have the benefit of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The disposition of this case, as we see it, hinges chiefly on the particular act which resulted in claimant's disability. It is in evidence that he was not preparing the meal, there being others engaged for that purpose. His employer ordered him to remove bones from a roast of beef, to perform a duty that pertains to the work of butcher rather than domestic servant. If the evidence be true that he was not engaged in preparing the meal, or assisting, his compliance with his employer's orders to remove the bones from the roast of meat was, as the referee has found, incidental and should not defeat claimant's right to compensation being in addition the performing of a duty, not strictly speaking an act of domestic service but a part of the duty that pertains to the retail meat business. While the case is not free from difficulties, we believe the referee has adopted the conclusion nearest to the equities of the case and supported by the best evidence. This conclusion of law and the award are affirmed. The findings of fact are affirmed with the substitution of the word "butcher" for the word "domestic" in the fortieth line of finding No. 3, making the sentence read: "That the accidental injury occurred while the claimant was doing the work of a butcher yet, etc."

INDUSTRIAL BOARD

The following rules and regulations were approved at the May 14, 1930, meeting of the Industrial Board:

RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. Amendment to Regulations for Plants Manufacturing and Using Explosives—Standard Table of Distances.

2. Regulations for Manufacture, Storage, and Transporting of Fireworks.

3. Safe Practices Recommendations (Revised).

4. Regulations for Protection from Fire and Panic—Specifications for Standard Fire Escapes (Revised).

5. Amendment to Section 6, Rule 3, Paragraph (c) of Regulations for Mechanical Power Transmission Apparatus.

Amended Paragraph to read as follows:

"Cotton or fabric belts wherever used shall be guarded."

The following devices were also approved by the Board:

Company	*Device*
Victor Animatograph Company, Davenport, Iowa.	Model 3 Victor Cine Projector.
Roth Brothers & Company, Chicago, Ill.	Roth Emergency Lighting System—Model Number 7295.

THEY PUT SAFETY FIRST*

Outstanding Records of Pennsylvania Industry Assembled by the Bureau of Inspection

The Philadelphia Coke Company, of Philadelphia, under date of May 2, had reached 101 days without a lost-time accident, and was still adding to the record. The best previous record for this concern was 51 days.

Employes of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad roundhouse, at Dickerson Run, are claiming a world's record in consecutive days worked without a lost-time accident. With the tally at 1,003 days on March 6, the roundhouse force was aiming at a continuous record through at least until June 5 when 3 full years without accident would be completed.

A month without a lost-time accident, the ambition of the Duquesne Light Company, of Pittsburgh, for years, was established during February, 1930. In that month the entire force of 2,513 men worked 628,305 man-hours without accident. Mr. E. J. Kreh, manager of the Accident Prevention Bureau of the company, states that in 1916 the monthly average of lost-time accidents was 50. By 1920 this average had dropped to 6 per month.

At the end of April, 1930, the Lorain Steel Company, at Johnstown, was exactly on a par with the previous year in its accident record. In the first four months of 1929 this company had one accident in January, three in February, two in March, and none in April. This year the record was two in January, none in February, two in March, and two in April.

The Merkel Bobbin Company, of Allentown, with an average of 55 employes, the majority of whom are between 14 and 18 years of age, had no lost-time accidents in 1929. The record is noteworthy as this occupation involves a considerable hazard.

The Peoples Natural Gas Company in a special bulletin to its field and shop foremen and agents calls for a more prompt reporting of lost-time accidents in order that receipt of these records by the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry may not be delayed.

Seven years without a lost-time accident among 50 employes is the splendid record of John R. Powell, manufacturer of miners' squibs. This mill is located at Plymouth, Luzerne County.

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*This will be a monthly feature in **Labor and Industry**. Pennsylvania concerns are invited to submit from time to time safety records that they consider worthy of publication. Address Director, Bureau of Inspection, Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg, or your Divisional Supervisor of the Bureau.

The R. K. Laros Silk Company, of Bethlehem, is among the concerns which are striving for a better safety record in 1930. Mr. George Fenton, General Manager, declares that a 100 per cent reduction is his aim. This company in 1928 had nine accidents for a total loss of 230 days' time, and $626.00 in wages among 525 employes. During 1929, with 790 employes, the company had 13 lost-time accidents for a loss of 168 days, and $503.00 in wages.

The Atlas Portland Cement Company, at Northampton, reports not a single lost-time accident from eye injuries among 1,400 employes in 1929. This company had 1,164 accidents in 1926, 940 in 1927, 520 in 1928, and 328 in 1929, which makes the 1929 record a 36.9 reduction from 1928. In days lost the record shows 841 in 1928, and 234 in 1929, a reduction of 72 per cent.

For the third time since inauguration of a yearly safety award to the plant of the Carnegie Steel Company showing the least number of lost-time accidents, the Farrell Works has captured the trophy. Its record for 1929 was 12 lost-time accidents including one fatality. The Farrell Plant was the winner of previous trophies in 1923 and 1924.

The Duquesne Light Company, of Pittsburgh, has come forward early in 1930 with a remarkable accident-free period of 45 days extending from January 25 to March 12, 1930, representing approximately 98,800 man-days. The Distribution Department of the company had its last lost-time accident on December 16, 1929. This record was still perfect up to and including March 20, 1930, when this report was made, making the total at that time 72,960 man-days since the last lost-time accident. This division employs 912 men engaged in electrical line work, and the record represents a continuous performance of 94 days since the last lost-time accident with the record unbroken.

The Mitchell Specialty Company, a metal stamping concern, of Philadelphia, with an average of 275 employes, went through January and February, 1930, with only a single accident. This occurred in February when an employe engaged in cleaning lamp shades fell off a ladder and lost one day's time.

"We buy good goggles of wide vision, then educate the worker that it is to his advantage to wear them, and further impress him, if necessary, that this is not something that we merely desire but something that we require." This is the explanation of Mr. T. W. Piper, safety engineer of the Stone and Webster Engineering Corporation, for the considerable success of this concern in eliminating eye accidents on its extensive construction operations in Pennsylvania. The company cooperates fully with the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry in the carrying out of state safety requirements.

"Our plant dispensary has been a big factor in reducing the severity of our accidents, and the one thing that we do insist upon is prompt attention to all injuries, regardless of how bad the injured person may think the injury is," says James Pyott, Employment and Personnel Director of the United States Asbestos Company, of Manheim. Following out a general safety policy of which this attitude toward minor injuries is only a part, the concern in 1929 cut the cost of its accidents in half, in comparison with 1928.

E. E. Garber and Company, contractors, of Bethlehem, with an average of 40 employes, reported under date of February 25, 1930, a record of no lost-time accidents over a period of five months.

The 57 employes of the Bethlehem Construction Company, of Bethlehem, lost out on only two monthly banquets between October 1, 1928, and October 1, 1929. This company provides a banquet for its employes every month in which there are no accidents that require the attention of a physician for more than one visit. Two minor accidents in two different months were responsible for the loss of the two banquets. This record is remarkable in comparison with the previous experience of 68 accidents between January 1 and October 1, 1928.

In recognition of having achieved the greatest percentage of reduction in lost-time accidents for the year 1929, the annual safety trophy of the Bethlehem Steel Company goes this year to the Cambria group. Steelton won the award in 1928.

The Telephone Sales Department of the Western Electric Company, in Philadelphia, is one of eleven similar regional organizations of this concern that went through 1929 without an industrial accident. There are 555 employes in the Philadelphia group. Operations include woodworking, machining, polishing, and grinding.

DEPARTMENTAL NOTES

Harry D. Immel and Beatrice McConnell represented the Department of Labor and Industry at the 17th Annual Convention of the Association of Governmental Officials in Industry of the United States and Canada, May 20th, at Louisville, Kentucky.

John A. Phillips, of Philadelphia, the representative of labor on the Industrial Board of the Department of Labor and Industry, was signally honored when he was unanimously elected President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor at its annual convention at Altoona, May 27.

REVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

PREPARED BY
The Bureau of Statistics

The Labor Market

State Employment Office Reports—Further improvement in the general employment situation in the State was indicated in the reports from State Public Employment Offices for the four-week period ending April 26, 1930. The availability of employment during that period, measured by the ratio of applicants for work applying at Public Employment Offices to the number of job openings listed as available at those offices, showed material improvement over the March ratio and indicated more favorable employment conditions for April than have existed since last December. April was the second consecutive month to show an improvement in the applicant to job-open ratio. A total of 8,740 persons applied for work at the Public Employment Offices during the four weeks covered by the April report. Calls for 3,272 workers were received from employers during this same period, establishing a ratio for April of 267 applicants to every 100 jobs available as compared with a ratio of 321 applicants to every 100 jobs in March, and a ratio of 351 applicants to every 100 jobs in February.

The report for April covering the activities in thirteen Public Employment Offices shows that jobs were secured for 2,674 persons during the four weeks covered by the report. Jobs were found for 30.6 per cent of the number of persons who applied for work. The improvement in the general ratio of supply to demand for labor as indicated by the Public Employment Office reports for the last two months is the first definite indication in the official records of the Department of a reduction in unemployment since the slump began in last November. The present number of unemployed as indicated by the Public Employment Office reports is still far too large. But the knowledge that the ratio of applicants to jobs has been reduced from 351 to 100 in February to 267 to 100 in April, nearly a 25 per cent decrease, is very encouraging and is indicative of substantial improvement in general business conditions during the last two months. A continuance of this degree of decline in the employment ratio for the next few months will bring the balance of applicants for work to job openings to somewhere near its normal proportions.

Reports From Manufacturing Firms—The general level of employment in manufacturing industries for April showed little change as compared with March. Reports from 850 establishments employing more than 336,000 workers showed an 0.2 per cent decrease in total employment for April as compared with March. The April level of employment for these 850 concerns engaged in 51 lines of manufacturing activity was 0.1 per cent less than in April,

1929. Total payrolls for these concerns in April were one per cent below the March level and were 5.5 per cent less than in April, 1929. In April, last year, manufacturing employment showed an 0.8 per cent increase over March, and payrolls increased 0.9 per cent.

Weekly earnings of workers in manufacturing industries averaged $27.06 for April as compared with $27.26 in March and as compared with $27.36 in April, 1929.

Operating time in factories for April was nearly one per cent less than in March. Reports from 564 plants which gave information as to the number of hours worked showed a total reduction in working hours of 0.9 per cent for April as compared with March. Workers in manufacturing industries averaged 46.9 hours of work a week during April as compared with an average of 47.4 hours a week during March.

Coal Mining—Little recovery was shown in anthracite coal mining in April. Reports from the Anthracite Bureau of Information covering operations at 143 collieries showed a 1.8 per cent increase in employment, but a reduction of 4.8 per cent in payrolls for April as compared with March. Anthracite mining activity exhibited a decided slump in March, and there was little or no recovery in April, notwithstanding the fact that early spring buying was expected to have a stimulating effect on anthracite production. However, the customary reduction in retail prices of anthracite coal, usually effective on April 1, became effective one month later this year, and that factor probably deferred a recovery of anthracite mining activity. The index of employment in anthracite mines with average employment for 1923-1925 period as 100 was 84.8 for April, 1930, in comparison to an index of 104.1 for the corresponding month in 1929, an 18.5 per cent reduction. The index of wage payments for the anthracite industry for April, 1930, was 63.9 as compared with an index of 77.4 for April, 1929, a decrease of 17.5 per cent.

Reports from the bituminous industry show that employment for April was 1.0 per cent less than in March, and payrolls were reduced 1.5 per cent. These records are based on reports from 400 bituminous mines to the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. In April, last year, employment in the bituminous industry decreased 4.5 per cent as compared with March, and payrolls declined 10.2 per cent.

Construction and Contracting—Employment in the construction and contracting industry during April advanced 16.0 per cent over March according to the reports received from 63 construction firms. The level of employment for the construction and contracting industry for April, 1930, was shown to be 28.3 per cent higher than in April, last year. Total wage payments reported by these 63 firms for April were 32.1 per cent higher than in March and 51.3

per cent above the figure reported for April, 1929. The increase in construction employment for April was general throughout the State.

Trade—Employment in retail trade declined again in April following a slight recovery in March. Reports from 71 firms show an 0.9 per cent employment decrease for April as compared with March, and a 3.2 per cent decline in comparison to April, 1929. Employment in wholesale trade continued its downward trend. April employment in wholesale trade was 0.5 per cent less than in March and 4.3 per cent less than in April, last year.

Summary—Continued recessions of employment were noted in a majority of the industries during April. The declines in most instances were slight, but industry generally did not exhibit the signs of revived activity which had been anticipated. Seasonal decreases occurred in a number of the manufacturing industries, but there was substantial recovery in the transportation, building material, and chemical groups. The most favorable signs during the month were the decided recovery in building construction operations and the increase in automobile production. The most unfavorable conditions appeared to exist in the coal mining industries. While the reports from industry were none too optimistic, the reports from State Employment Offices appeared to indicate a slightly increasing demand for workers and a reduction in the ratio of applicants to job openings. The Public Employment Office reports usually serve as fairly reliable indicators of changes in employment trends and precede by a month or two the changes in the volume of employment indicated in the reports from employers in the various industries. If the State Employment Office figures may be accepted as a criterion, it is anticipated that reports from industry will show substantially increased employment and payroll totals during the next few months.

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES OF STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, *1930*

(FOUR WEEKS, MARCH 31 TO APRIL 26, INCLUSIVE)

INDUSTRIES	Persons Applying for Positions			Persons Asked for by Employers			Persons Sent to Positions			Persons Receiving Positions		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
GRAND TOTAL	8,740	5,973	2,767	3,272	2,148	1,124	3,770	2,516	1,254	2.674	1,722	952
Total industrial group (skilled)	2,700	2,016	684	981	830	151	1,200	1.008	192	714	581	133
Building and construction	343	343	...	140	140	...	177	177	...	91	91	...
Shipbuilding	189	189	...	104	104	...	138	138	...	90	90	...
Chemicals and allied products	7	7	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1
Clay, glass and stone products	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clothing	18	12	6	5	2	3	11	4	7	5	2	3
Textiles	153	59	94	30	...	30	37	...	37	30	...	30
Food and kindred products	19	15	4	3	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1
Leather, rubber and composition goods	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lumber, woodwork and furniture	61	61	...	15	15	...	10	10	...	8	8	...
Paper and printing	31	29	2	12	5	7	19	11	8	11	5	6
Metals and metal products	644	638	6	373	371	2	429	427	2	233	232	1
Mines and quarries	29	29	...	4	4	...	6	6	...	4	4	...
Transportation and public utilities	167	164	3	24	24	...	32	32	...	19	19	...
Hotel and restaurant	528	167	361	135	64	71	178	84	94	118	55	63
Wholesale and retail trade	231	139	92	79	65	14	95	79	16	53	43	10
Miscellaneous	270	154	116	56	34	22	65	39	26	49	31	18
Total other groups	6,040	3,957	2,083	2,291	1,318	973	2,570	1,508	1,062	1,960	1,141	819
Clerical and professional	1,026	569	457	183	118	65	285	157	128	137	81	56
Agriculture	34	34	...	9	9	...	7	7	...	5	5	...
Semi-skilled	1,036	341	695	605	111	494	638	131	507	446	94	352
Unskilled	2,851	2,620	231	851	788	63	983	912	71	741	681	60
Casual and day workers*	1,093	393	700	643	292	351	657	301	356	631	280	351
March, 1930	11,080	7,786	3,294	3,452	2,312	1,140	4,259	2,885	1,374	2,883	1,914	969
April, 1929	8,309	5,919	2,390	4,626	3,284	1,342	4,906	3,483	1,423	3,476	2,466	1,010
April, 1928	7,531	4,759	2,772	3,538	2,185	1,353	3,782	2,313	1,469	2,664	1,739	925

*The placement of each casual or day worker is recorded for only one (1) placement per week.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	
		No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Apr. 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923-1925 = 100			Total Weekly Payroll Week Ended Apr. 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923-1925 = 100			Week Ended	
			Apr. 1930	Per cent change compared with			Apr. 1930	Per cent change compared with		Apr. 15, 1930	Mar. 15, 1930
				Mar. 1930	Apr. 1929			Mar. 1930	Apr. 1929		
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: (51) 42%	850	336,308	97.6	— 0.2	— 0.1	$9,098,885	100.5	— 1.0	— 5.5	$27.06	$27.26
Metal products: (12) 57%	244	160,175	94.1	— 0.6	— 2.2	4,743,145	98.8	— 0.9	— 8.2	29.61	29.75
Blast furnaces	9	1,936	60.5	0	— 5.6	57,954	60.4	+ 2.5	— 3.2	29.93	29.19
Steel works and rolling mills	48	84,081	86.4	— 0.4	— 4.3	2,570,819	91.3	— 2.4	—13.1	30.58	31.14
Iron and steel forgings	10	2,089	96.4	— 0.1	— 0.1	55,479	99.7	+ 0.5	— 5.3	26.56	26.41
Structural iron work	10	4,885	123.3	+ 3.6	+ 2.7	145,923	128.4	+ 4.6	+11.0	29.87	29.58
Steam and hot water heating appliances	16	4,364	103.0	+ 3.7	— 0.4	128,071	105.5	+ 3.3	— 4.6	29.35	29.45
Stoves and furnaces	8	820	81.3	— 2.0	+ 6.4	22,096	72.6	+ 1.4	+16.5	26.95	26.03
Foundries	36	7,749	100.8	— 0.7	— 3.0	217,103	100.6	— 2.9	—10.5	28.02	28.66
Machinery and parts	44	10,964	104.9	— 1.7	— 0.3	316,874	101.9	— 4.9	— 8.9	28.90	29.86
Electrical apparatus	21	32,328	115.3	— 1.2	+ 6.5	957,224	131.0	+ 4.4	+ 7.6	29.61	28.03
Engines and pumps	10	3,557	94.7	— 0.5	— 6.8	99,203	98.5	— 2.4	—10.7	27.89	28.42
Hardware and tools	20	6,475	96.8	— 1.6	—12.8	148,470	93.7	— 7.5	—18.6	22.93	24.39
Brass and bronze products	12	927	106.1	+ 3.6	—20.8	23,929	102.7	— 5.5	—26.6	25.81	28.34
Transportation equipment: (5) 74%	41	34,726	86.6	+ 3.8	+ 4.8	1,053,014	88.2	+ 3.4	— 0.5	30.32	30.56
Automobiles	6	6,396	70.3	+ 4.0	+ 4.6	211,411	61.2	+ 5.7	— 0.3	33.05	33.03
Automobile bodies and parts	12	7,056	97.3	+ 6.1	—32.3	209,056	96.8	— 0.4	—37.4	29.63	31.62
Locomotives and cars	13	14,252	54.1	+ 3.0	+ 0.7	428,951	56.8	+ 2.3	+ 0.9	30.10	30.51
Railroad repair shops	6	3,071	77.2	— 1.3	— 4.3	91,003	85.0	+ 0.5	— 3.0	29.63	29.10
Shipbuilding	4	3,951	89.6	+ 6.0	+105.0	112,593	145.4	+13.8	+73.3	28.50	26.57
Textile products: (11) 27%	170	58,096	102.9	— 3.4	— 5.2	1,150,135	99.9	— 9.1	—15.9	19.80	21.07
Cotton goods	12	2,396	72.7	— 6.9	—22.6	49,247	61.4	—12.9	—36.4	20.55	21.93
Woolens and worsteds	14	3,767	52.3	—11.7	—28.0	69,840	42.8	—17.1	—37.6	18.54	19.87
Silk goods	48	21,506	119.2	— 3.3	+ 1.5	393,155	124.3	— 9.9	— 4.2	18.28	19.58
Textile dyeing and finishing	12	1,874	99.4	— 2.4	—12.7	47,855	104.1	— 7.1	—13.4	25.54	26.85

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	
		No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Apr. 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Total Weekly Payroll Week Ended Apr. 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Week Ended	
			Apr. 1930	Per cent change compared with			Apr. 1930	Per cent change compared with		Apr. 15, 1930	Mar. 15, 1930
				Mar. 1930	Apr. 1929			Mar. 1930	Apr. 1929		
Carpets and rugs	10	3,148	72.9	+ 3.4	− 1.2	$68,880	62.1	+ 5.8	−10.6	$21.88	$21.47
Hats	4	3,539	89.6	− 0.8	− 7.9	62,117	64.2	−16.0	−28.7	17.55	20.96
Hosiery	28	14,441	124.1	− 2.7	− 4.8	343,370	140.9	− 8.6	−18.3	23.78	25.36
Knit goods, other	14	3,002	93.6	− 3.6	− 1.2	49,281	92.3	− 8.6	−20.4	16.42	17.33
Men's clothing	10	887	85.8	+ 0.7	− 8.0	15,095	87.4	+12.2	−14.0	17.02	15.26
Women's clothing	9	1,319	123.2	− 9.0	−11.5	19,151	125.3	− 7.1	−15.3	14.52	14.22
Shirts and furnishings	9	2,217	138.7	− 2.0	+10.9	32,144	137.3	− 7.7	+ 0.5	14.50	15.38
Foods and tobacco: (5) 32%	97	23,350	109.3	− 0.8	+ 6.9	460,522	103.4	− 2.8	+ 4.3	19.72	20.22
Bread and bakery products	27	4,101	110.8	− 0.9	+ 1.2	114,657	112.6	+ 0.2	+ 3.4	27.96	28.13
Confectionery	13	4,109	98.0	− 5.6	− 0.5	84,188	103.6	− 4.4	+ 2.1	20.49	20.23
Ice Cream	11	1,225	99.8	+ 2.7	− 8.6	40,689	103.7	+ 4.0	− 6.0	33.22	32.75
Meat packing	14	2,155	96.7	− 1.7	− 1.6	63,436	94.5	0	+ 2.6	29.44	28.95
Cigars and tobacco	32	11,760	111.0	+ 1.0	+16.1	157,552	90.0	− 6.6	+10.7	13.40	14.49
Stone, clay and glass products: (3) 42%	68	15,671	81.2	+ 4.9	+ 0.5	429,942	79.1	+ 9.0	− 0.3	27.44	26.40
Brick, tile and pottery	32	4,808	87.2	+ 3.9	− 1.9	117,467	83.7	+ 5.9	− 6.3	24.43	23.88
Cement	14	5,582	71.7	+17.0	+ 9.8	178,315	73.0	+24.1	+10.8	31.94	30.03
Glass	22	5,281	87.9	−10.8	− 5.9	134,160	88.0	− 4.3	− 7.5	25.40	25.37
Lumber products: (3) 27%	54	4,991	75.0	− 2.9	−10.6	105,068	70.6	− 5.0	−17.7	21.05	21.27
Lumber and planing mills	17	1,556	66.7	− 1.0	−19.2	32,778	64.1	− 3.0	−23.7	21.07	21.56
Furniture	30	2,474	75.9	− 7.2	− 9.8	55,551	71.7	− 8.8	−16.3	22.45	22.23
Wooden boxes	7	961	71.0	+ 7.1	+ 3.2	16,739	64.1	+ 4.9	− 2.3	17.42	17.79
Chemical products: (5) 47%	61	14,762	104.4	+ 3.0	+12.4	442,893	113.9	+ 6.8	+16.9	30.00	28.95
Chemicals and drugs	36	1,636	88.6	− 2.5	− 3.8	44,203	87.7	− 1.5	− 7.9	27.02	27.19
Coke	3	3,257	110.5	+ 7.7	+18.7	92,499	99.9	+ 8.6	+21.8	28.40	28.15

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	
		No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Apr. 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Total Weekly Payroll Week Ended Apr. 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Week Ended	
			Apr. 1930	Per cent change compared with			Apr. 1930	Per cent change compared with		Apr. 15, 1930	Mar. 15, 1930
				Mar. 1930	Apr. 1929			Mar. 1930	Apr. 1929		
Explosives	3	541	84.0	− 0.8	−10.4	13,117	93.9	+10.5	−14.8	24.25	21.82
Paints and varnishes	12	1,469	97.3	+ 4.2	− 1.0	41,822	111.0	+ 7.4	− 0.1	28.47	27.63
Petroleum refining	7	7,859	132.9	+ 2.1	+21.7	251,252	150.9	+ 7.4	+28.8	31.97	30.37
Leather and rubber products: (4) 46%	49	11,094	97.3	− 0.8	+ 1.7	256,459	100.0	− 0.8	+ 1.7	23.12	23.11
Leather tanning	17	5,734	104.3	− 1.1	+ 5.6	146,289	103.4	− 1.2	+ 5.4	25.51	25.57
Shoes	20	3,603	96.4	+ 1.6	+ 0.8	63,176	99.8	− 0.4	+ 1.1	17.53	17.91
Leather products, other	8	899	88.0	− 9.7	−12.5	22,439	94.9	− 6.3	− 8.0	24.96	24.04
Rubber tires and goods	4	858	88.1	+ 1.0	− 5.1	24,555	102.4	+ 7.5	− 8.9	28.62	26.90
Paper and printing: (3) 30%	66	13,443	99.4	− 0.1	+ 6.4	457,707	113.6	− 1.6	+ 8.6	34.05	34.55
Paper and wood pulp	12	3,585	86.7	− 0.2	+10.7	106,938	96.3	+ 2.6	+11.7	29.83	29.02
Paper boxes and bags	9	927	92.2	− 0.3	+ 1.0	14,494	98.5	− 4.9	− 4.9	15.64	16.42
Printing and publishing	45	8,931	103.9	0	− 2.5	336,275	119.3	− 2.6	+ 0.3	37.65	38.65
Anthracite coal mining[2] 50%	143	86,817	84.8	+ 1.8	−18.5	2,375,516	63.9	− 4.8	−17.4	27.36	29.17
Bituminous coal mining[3] 35%	400	65,397	....	− 1.0	......	1,500,653	.....	− 1.5	......	22.95	23.06
Construction and contracting 3%	63	7,514	93.3	+16.0	+28.3	223,296	100.9	+32.1	+51.3	29.72	27.87
Street railways 55%	5	14,353	84.8	− 0.8	− 8.8	507,422	93.0	− 0.5	− 6.1	35.35	35.38
Retail trade 25%	71	27,403	95.6	− 0.9	− 3.2	....	.....	......	......	.....	.....
Wholesale trade 12%	88	4,349	90.9	− 0.5	− 4.3	....	.....	......	......	.....	....

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[1] Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. Figures used in this table are not actual employment totals, but are representative samples compiled from reports submitted by a selected group of firms in each industry. The percentages placed opposite the group totals indicate the approximate proportion of total employment which these figures represent.

[2] Anthracite figures are from the Anthracite Bureau of Information.

[3] Bituminous figures are from the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Apr. 15, 1930	Total Weekly Wages Week Ended Apr. 15, 1930	Total Weekly Employe Hours Week Ended			Average Hourly Earnings Week Ended	
				Apr. 15, 1930	Mar. 15, 1930	Per Cent change	Apr. 15, 1930	Mar. 15, 1930
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: (47)	564	235,262	$6,626,217	11,043,733	11,144,392	— 0.9	$.600	$.597
Metal products:	187	134,925	4,044,227	6,368,059	6,394,608	— 0.4	.635	.635
Blast furnaces	7	1,769	54,038	91,929	88,131	+ 4.3	.588	.589
Steel works and rolling mills	32	70,258	2,178,254	3,390,813	3,447,913	— 1.7	.642	.642
Iron and steel forgings	8	1,460	40,050	70,480	69,558	+ 1.3	.568	.561
Structural iron work	7	2,428	68,463	119,796	116,223	+ 3.1	.571	.563
Steam and hot water heating appliances	13	2,951	87,440	144,894	140,264	+ 3.3	.603	,617
Foundries	31	7,255	204,533	335,223	344,528	— 2.7	.610	.610
Machinery and parts	37	9,592	275,695	447,675	466,001	— 3.9	.616	.627
Electrical apparatus	19	30,474	910,958	1,381,798	1,322,182	+ 4.5	.659	.655
Engines and pumps	10	3,557	99,203	163,333	166,800	— 2.1	.607	.609
Hardware and tools	14	4,405	104,960	185,045	193,234	— 4.2	.567	.566
Brass and bronze products	9	776	20,633	37,073	39,774	— 6.8	.557	.553
Transportation equipment:	32	24,577	742,685	1,171,119	1,139,808	+ 2.7	.634	.632
Automobiles	6	6,396	211,411	323,543	308,329	+ 4.9	.653	.650
Automobile bodies and parts	9	6,669	199,931	330,599	332,813	— 0.7	.605	.605
Locomotives and cars	9	5,575	159,068	262,080	266,697	— 1.7	.607	.615
Railroad repair shops	4	1,986	59,682	82,644	81,058	+ 2.0	.722	.704
Shipbuilding	4	3,951	112,593	172,253	150,911	+14.1	.654	.656
Textile products:	100	32,898	653,987	1,383,728	1,545,104	—10.4	.473	.467
Cotton goods	10	1,172	24,675	50,591	52,567	— 3.8	.488	.477
Woolens and worsteds	9	2,083	40,202	86,022	103,604	—17.0	.467	.462
Silk goods	32	14,250	255,705	618,476	665,058	— 7.0	.413	.423
Textile dyeing and finishing	7	797	18,260	34,333	38,463	—10.7	.532	.505
Carpets and rugs	6	2,341	49,239	87,876	87,075	+ 0.9	.560	.542
Hosiery	11	7,700	190,516	304,937	380,782	—19.9	.625	.581
Knit goods, other	10	2,202	39,627	93,960	102,546	— 8.4	.422	.402
Men's clothing	3	163	2,134	6,450	6,730	— 4.2	.331	.342
Women's clothing	8	1,128	17,332	53,711	58,674	— 8.5	.323	.311
Shirts and furnishings	4	1,062	16,297	47,372	49,605	— 4.5	.344	.344
Foods and tobacco:	51	8,323	$196,328	419,524	408,774	+ 2.6	$.468	$.476
Bread and bakery products	21	2,164	53,761	110,496	111,664	— 1.0	.487	.486
Confectionery	6	1,970	46,343	105,077	99,421	+ 5.7	.441	.462

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]—(Concluded)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Apr. 15, 1930	Total Weekly Wages Week Ended Apr. 15, 1930	Total Weekly Employe Hours Week Ended			Average Hourly Earnings Week Ended	
				Apr. 15, 1930	Mar. 15, 1930	Per Cent change	Apr. 15, 1930	Mar. 15, 1930
Ice cream	8	732	$25,506	45,981	44,732	+ 2.8	$.555	$.558
Meat packing	9	1,241	35,286	60,985	59,771	+ 2.0	.579	.587
Cigars and tobacco	7	2,216	35,432	96,985	93,186	+ 4.1	.365	.370
Stone, clay and glass products:	39	8,162	226,872	417,382	389,966	+ 7.0	.544	.546
Brick, tile and pottery	19	3,019	74,424	146,819	138,541	+ 6.0	.507	.505
Cement	8	2,371	74,060	137,925	120,417	+14.5	.537	.544
Glass	12	2,772	78,388	132,638	131,008	+ 1.2	.591	.592
Lumber products:	46	3,228	75,495	135,713	149,427	— 9.2	.556	.551
Lumber and planing mills	14	573	14,545	24,971	24,885	+ 0.3	.582	.591
Furniture	27	2,174	50,682	89,101	102,857	—13.4	.569	.557
Wooden boxes	5	481	10,268	21,641	21,685	— 0.2	.474	.477
Chemical products:	30	9,445	288,770	483,394	454,822	+ 6.3	.597	.598
Chemicals and drugs	15	972	26,308	55,119	53,070	+ 3.9	.477	.500
Paints and varnishes	9	1,365	39,210	70,864	65,045	+ 8.9	.553	.551
Petroleum refining	6	7,108	223,252	357,411	336,707	+ 6.1	.625	.622
Leather and rubber products:	31	5,708	133,946	277,096	273,827	+ 1.2	.483	.482
Leather tanning	9	2,289	59,710	112,178	115,318	— 2.7	.532	.524
Shoes	12	1,974	34,145	95,035	91,107	+ 4.3	.359	.363
Leather products, other	6	587	15,536	27,059	27,824	— 2.7	.574	.565
Rubber tires and goods	4	858	24,555	42,824	39,578	+ 8.2	.573	.578
Paper and printing:	48	7,996	263,907	387,718	388,056	— 0.1	.681	.651
Paper and wood pulp	8	2,751	84,235	152,949	153,068	— 0.1	.551	.548
Paper boxes and bags	6	446	7,278	20,133	20,305	— 0.8	.361	.373
Printing and publishing	34	4,799	172,394	214,636	214,683	— 0.0	.803	.747
Construction and contracting	53	6,979	206,422	331,042	300,446	+10.2	.624	.624

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[1] Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA—CITY AREAS[1]

CITY AREAS	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	
		No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Apr. 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Total Weekly Payroll Week Ended Apr. 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Week Ended	
			Apr. 1930	Per cent change compared with			Apr. 1930	Per cent change compared with		Apr. 15, 1930	Mar. 15, 1930
				Mar. 1930	Apr. 1929			Mar. 1930	Apr. 1929		
Allentown—Bethlehem—Easton	81	30,142	93.1	+ 1.7	+ 6.0	$ 858,884	96.7	+ 0.2	+ 1.0	$28.49	$28.89
Altoona	13	2,491	86.9	+ 0.1	+ 7.3	61,944	100.3	+ 4.8	+12.2	24.87	23.76
Erie	23	10,500	112.8	+ 0.9	+ 6.9	318,746	120.9	— 0.8	+ 4.5	30.36	30.89
Harrisburg	36	11,995	103.7	— 1.2	— 3.1	320,631	114.4	— 2.7	— 6.0	26.73	27.12
Hazleton—Pottsville	20	4,787	100.5	— 6.4	— 0.6	95,266	98.3	—10.7	— 9.0	19.90	20.87
Johnstown	15	10,967	104.8	+ 0.6	+ 2.6	392,598	108.9	— 0.3	— 1.2	35.80	36.07
Lancaster	30	5,303	83.6	+ 0.6	+ 0.2	115,606	80.5	— 1.1	— 3.2	21.80	22.22
New Castle	10	5,209	77.1	— 0.1	—11.4	152,691	78.0	+ 3.7	—12.8	29.31	28.22
Philadelphia	257	96,150	93.9	— 0.7	— 6.3	2,666,459	98.2	— 0.7	— 8.7	27.73	27.79
Pittsburgh	90	77,292	84.6	+ 0.6	— 0.4	2,254,952	88.8	+ 2.1	— 6.6	29.17	28.71
Reading—Lebanon	66	26,551	99.2	— 1.6	— 2.3	651,866	99.6	— 8.5	—10.3	24.55	26.39
Scranton	30	5,428	94.7	— 3.3	+ 3.3	89,211	86.7	— 4.8	— 5.0	16.44	16.70
Sunbury	23	9,312	92.5	+ 5.6	+ 3.8	202,476	94.9	+ 4.6	+ 4.4	21.74	21.92
Wilkes-Barre	26	7,643	103.2	— 3.6	+ 1.6	134,254	103.0	— 7.0	+ 4.0	17.57	18.20
Williamsport	25	5,473	92.5	— 2.2	—10.9	142,390	108.3	— 3.3	—19.4	26.02	25.33
York	49	6,679	98.1	+ 0.7	— 1.1	130,721	92.0	— 1.0	— 7.1	19.57	19.89

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[1] Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

ACCIDENTS IN INDUSTRY

Continuing the progress in accident reduction in evidence since the first of the year, industrial accident totals for April, 1930, again showed decided reductions. Reports of 168 fatal and 11,309 non-fatal accidents were received at the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation during April, an increase of 44.8 per cent in fatal accidents but a reduction of 6.5 per cent in non-fatal accidents as compared with the accident totals for March. Although there was a large increase in fatal accidents for April as compared with March, the April total of fatalities was not abnormal. The seemingly excessive increase is due to comparison with the March fatality total which was the lowest for any month during the last seven years. April's fatality total in industry was augmented by the disaster at the factory of the Pennsylvania Fireworks Display Company at Devon on April 3rd in which 10 workers lost their lives, six of whom were women. In comparison to the accident totals for April, last year, fatal accidents in industry for April, 1930, show an 11.3 per cent increase, but the total of non-fatal accidents is 10.2 per cent less.

Increased fatality totals for April as compared with March were shown for all industries except the quarrying and hotel and restaurant industries. Quarries reported one death in April as compared with two in March, and hotels and restaurants reported no fatalities in April as compared with one in March. Of the industries showing increased fatalities in April, manufacturing industries showed the largest increase, reporting 34 deaths in April as compared with 17 in March, a 100 per cent increase. The fatality total for manufacturing industries, however, was considerably increased by the deaths in the fireworks plant explosion. The construction industry showed the second largest increase in fatalities with a total of 30, or an increase of 11 as compared with March. This increase in fatalities for the construction industry is more or less expected at this time of the year due to the seasonal expansion of work in the industry. Nevertheless, the mounting total of deaths in construction work deserves close attention. In April, 1929, only 12 deaths were reported from the construction industry. Railroads reported 14 deaths of workers from accidents in April, the largest total since last December and an increase of nine over March. Other transportation lines reported one death in April and none in March. Fatal accident totals for other industries in April as compared with March were anthracite coal mines 39, an increase of 5; bituminous mines 23, an increase of 2; public utilities 2 in April and none in March; trade 9, an increase of 5; state and municipal 8, an increase of 2; and miscellaneous industries 7, the same total as in March.

The standing of the three main divisions of industry at the end of four months in the effort to reduce accidents shows that the coal mining industries have effected the largest accident reduction with decreases of 12.9 per cent and 6.6

per cent in fatal and non-fatal accidents respectively. General industry shows a 4.5 per cent reduction in non-fatal accidents but a 9.3 per cent increase in fatalities. Transportation and public utilities maintaining their pace of the last few years continue to show consistent reductions in both fatal and non-fatal accident totals. While undoubtedly reduced employment is an important factor in producing these reductions in accident totals, it is not wholly responsible. The persistent drive for safety in industry in Pennsylvania during the last year and one-half is having its effect.

The accident totals for these three divisions of industry for the first four months of 1930 in comparison to records for the corresponding period in 1929 is as follows:

ACCIDENTS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

INDUSTRY	Four Months, 1930		Four Months, 1929		Per cent increase or decrease in 1930	
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal
General industrial	294	30,900	269	32,345	+ 9.3	—4.5
Coal mining	278	15,851	319	16,975	—12.9	—6.6
Transportation and public utilities	50	2,668	56	2,769	—10.7	— 3.7
TOTAL	622	49,419	644	52,089	— 3.4	—5.1

COMPENSATION

Agreements for the payment of compensation were approved in 8,318 cases during April, obligating the payment of compensation benefits in the sum of $1,446,518. This compensation total was awarded in the following classes of cases.

139 fatal cases	$461,113
324 permanent disability cases	384,007
7,855 temporary disability cases	601,398

During the first four months of 1930, compensation awards were made in a total of 31,473 cases as compared with awards in 29,232 cases during the corresponding period in 1929, a 7.7 per cent increase this year. Notwithstanding this increase in compensation cases, however, total compensation liability for the first four months of 1930 is less than for the same period last year. Total awards for the first four months of 1930 amount to $5,476,120 as compared with $5,615,898 for the first four months of 1929, a 2.5 per cent decrease.

Receipts filed with the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation show that actual payments in compensation cases for the first four months of 1930 total $4,988,945, or an 8.3 per cent increase over the total payments made during the corresponding period in 1929.

Permanent injury cases compensated during the first four months of 1930 show a 6.6 per cent decrease as compared with the total for the same period in 1929. Decreases are shown for all classes of permanent injury except arm and phalanx losses and facial disfigurement cases. Arm losses increased 20.0 per cent, phalanx losses 3.6 per cent and facial disfigurement cases increased 31.8 per cent. Eye losses and finger losses show the largest decrease. Eye losses for the first four months of 1930 are 14.6 per cent less than in the same period last year and finger losses show a 15.0 per cent reduction. The severity of injury in temporary disability cases also shows a slight decrease. The length of disability in the temporary disability cases compensated during four months in 1930 has averaged 41.9 days as compared with an average of 42.1 days for the temporary disability cases compensated during the first four months last year, an 0.5 per cent reduction.

THIRTY-NINE COUNTIES SHOW DECREASED ACCIDENT TOTALS FOR APRIL TEN COUNTIES HAVE ESTABLISHED THE ENVIABLE RECORD OF AN ACCIDENT REDUCTION FOR EACH OF THE FIRST FOUR MONTHS OF 1930. THESE HONOR COUNTIES ARE CAMERON, ELK, ERIE, LUZERNE, MONTOUR, PHILADELPHIA, VENANGO, WAYNE, WESTMORELAND, AND YORK. HOW MANY COUNTIES WILL END THE YEAR WITH AN ACCIDENT DECREASE FOR EVERY MONTH?

This table gives the record of accidents reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation from industries other than coal mining and transportation and public utilities.

COUNTY[1]	April, 1930			April, 1929			Per Cent Increase or Decrease
	Fatal	Non-fatal[2]	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal[2]	Total	
Adams	..	23	23	..	21	21	+ 9.5
Allegheny	14	1,390	1,404	21	1,448	1,469	— 4.4
Armstrong	2	72	74	1	59	60	+ 23.3
Beaver	..	181	181	4	220	224	— 19.2
Bedford	..	26	26	..	11	11	+136.4
Berks	4	255	259	2	313	315	— 17.8
Blair	..	75	75	..	82	82	— 8.5
Bradford	..	27	27	2	41	43	— 37.2
Bucks	..	67	67	..	41	41	+ 63.4
Butler	1	61	62	..	53	53	+ 17.0
Cambria	2	81	83	2	59	61	+ 36.1
Cameron	..	3	3	..	6	6	*
Carbon	..	16	16	..	17	17	— 5.9
Centre	1	40	41	..	24	24	+ 70.8
Chester	12	111	123	2	114	116	+ 6.0
Clarion	..	18	18	..	18	18	0.0
Clearfield	..	60	60	1	38	39	+ 53.8
Clinton	2	32	34	..	39	39	— 12.8
Columbia	..	23	23	1	24	25	— 8.0
Crawford	..	50	50	..	93	93	— 46.2
Cumberland	3	62	65	..	60	60	+ 8.3
Dauphin	5	169	174	1	186	187	— 7.0
Delaware	2	278	280	2	239	241	+ 16.2
Elk	..	40	40	..	51	51	— 21.6
Erie	5	216	221	..	242	242	— 8.7
Fayette	..	80	80	..	62	62	+ 35.5
Forest	..	5	5	..	10	10	*
Franklin	..	47	47	2	62	64	— 26.6
Fulton	1	3	4	..	5	5	*
Greene	..	21	21	..	15	15	+ 40.0
Huntingdon	..	41	41	..	33	33	+ 24.3
Indiana	..	31	31	..	31	31	0.0
Jefferson	..	21	21	1	28	29	— 27.6
Juniata	..	8	8	..	10	10	*
Lackawanna	..	122	122	1	121	122	0.0
Lancaster	1	153	154	2	174	176	— 12.4
Lawrence	..	87	87	1	90	91	— 4.4
Lebanon	1	64	65	..	59	59	+ 1.2
Lehigh	1	109	110	1	134	135	— 18.5
Luzerne	5	164	169	..	202	202	— 16.3
Lycoming	..	83	83	..	109	109	— 23.9
McKean	..	140	140	..	135	135	+ 3.6
Mercer	1	53	54	..	78	78	— 30.8
Mifflin	1	59	60	1	24	25	+140.0
Monroe	..	33	33	..	26	26	+ 3.8
Montgomery	3	229	232	1	288	289	— 19.7
Montour	..	11	11	..	15	15	— 26.7
Northampton	3	140	143	1	151	152	— 5.9
Northumberland	1	60	61	..	62	62	— 1.6
Perry	..	5	5	..	8	8	*
Philadelphia	11	1,646	1,657	20	1,896	1,916	— 13.5
Pike	..	2	2	..	3	3	*
Potter	..	19	19	..	7	7	*
Schuylkill	..	81	81	2	111	113	— 28.3
Snyder	..	4	4	1	8	9	*
Somerset	..	22	22	..	22	22	0.0
Sullivan	..	8	8	..	2	2	*
Susquehanna	..	9	9	..	10	10	*
Tioga	1	25	26	..	23	23	+ 13.0
Union	..	9	9	..	7	7	*
Venango	..	47	47	..	73	73	— 35.6
Warren	2	56	58	..	61	61	— 4.9
Washington	..	105	105	..	82	82	+ 28.0
Wayne	..	15	15	..	16	16	— 6.2
Westmoreland	..	197	197	1	249	250	— 21.2
Wyoming	..	5	5	..	2	2	*
York	2	118	120	1	150	151	— 20.5
Out of State[3]	2	35	37	..	...	...	
TOTALS	89	7,548	7,637	75	8,153	8,228	— 7.2

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[1] Counties showing an increase in the total number of accidents are printed in red.

[2] Accidents resulting in disability lasting two or more days.

[3] By amendment to Compensation Law, effective April 29, 1929, accidents to employes of Pennsylvania concerns temporarily engaged in work in another State are compensable under the Pennsylvania Law.

*Percentage increase or decrease in accidents for those counties reporting less than 10 accidents in either year is not computed.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

ACCIDENT REPORTS RECEIVED

1930	Total			General Industrial		Coal Mining		Transportation and Public Utilities	
	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal
TOTAL—1930..........	50,041	622	49,419	294	30,900	278	15,851	50	2,668
January..............	14,287	180	14,107	84	8,678	79	4,591	17	838
February.............	12,072	158	11,914	65	7,214	82	4,111	11	589
March................	12,205	116	12,089	56	7,460	55	3,932	5	697
April................	11,477	168	11,309	89	7,548	62	3,217	17	544
May..................	......	...	......	..	.....	..	.....	..	...
June.................	......	...	......	..	.....	..	.....	..	...
TOTAL—1st 4 mos., 1929.............	52,733	644	52,089	269	32,345	319	16,975	56	2,769
*GRAND TOTAL..	2,546,019	33,554	2,513,465	14,354	1,591,320	14,113	706,315	5,087	215,830

*Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.

AGREEMENTS APPROVED BY THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

1930	Total	Fatal	Permanent Disability	Temporary Disability
TOTAL—1930	31,473	613	1,086	29,774
January	8,001	162	249	7,590
February	7,156	114	233	6,809
March	7,998	198	280	7,520
April	8,318	139	324	7,855
May	.....	...	...	....
June	.....	...	...	....
TOTAL—1st 4 mos., 1929	29,232	659	1,163	27,410
*GRAND TOTAL	1,044,191	27,994	31,942	984,255

COMPENSATION AWARDED AND PAID

1930	AWARDED				PAID			
	Total Compensation Awarded	Fatal Compensation Awarded	Permanent Disability Compensation Awarded	Temporary Disability Compensation Awarded	Total Compensation Paid	Fatal Compensation Paid	Permanent Disability Compensation Paid	Temporary Disability Compensation Paid
TOTAL—1930	$ 5,476,120	$ 2,101,789	$ 1,149,110	$ 2,225,221	$ 4,988,945	$ 1,441,733	$ 1,321,991	$ 2,225,221
January	1,315,604	549,748	214,946	550,910	1,222,186	358,901	312,375	550,910
February	1,143,369	393,785	232,347	517,237	1,110,517	300,269	293,011	517,237
March	1,570,629	697,143	317,810	555,676	1,325,081	427,807	341,598	555,676
April	1,446,518	461,113	384,007	601,398	1,331,161	354,756	375,007	601,398
May	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
June	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
TOTAL—1st 4 mos., 1929	$ 5,615,898	$ 2,294,437	$ 1,276,562	$ 2,044,899	$ 4,607,028	$ 1,366,689	$ 1,195,440	$ 2,044,899
*GRAND TOTAL	$172,083,741	$80,087,917	$36,502,865	$55,492,959	$124,678,277	$37,780,431	$31,404,887	$55,492,959

*Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.

COMPILED FROM RECORDS IN THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

**PERMANENT INJURIES

1930	Loss of Legs		Loss of Arms		Loss of Hands		Loss of Feet		Loss of Eyes	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded
TOTAL—1930	30	$ 83,851	30	$ 84,332	65	$ 162,246	46	$ 96,966	135	$ 241,881
January	5	12,544	5	13,252	10	23,898	9	17,632	31	55,800
February	5	15,742	6	18,817	14	33,998	13	29,387	30	49,267
March	10	27,800	15	43,211	23	58,804	7	12,556	35	66,502
April	10	27,765	4	9,052	18	45,546	17	37,391	39	70,312
May	..	......	..	......	..	......	..	......	..	......
June	..	......	..	......	..	......	..	......	..	......
TOTAL—1st 4 mos., 1929	36	$ 98,757	25	$ 71,043	74	$ 173,958	54	$ 106,912	158	$ 286,736
*GRAND TOTAL	1,500	$3,416,198	1,073	$2,472,635	3,347	$6,322,311	2,096	$3,590,429	8,266	$11,894,539

**PERMANENT INJURIES—(Concluded)

1930	Loss of Fingers		Loss of Phalanges		Facial Disfigurement		Miscellaneous	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded
TOTAL—1930	486	$ 202,087	379	$ 88,444	58	$ 27,732	32	$ 161,571
January	110	47,188	94	22,661	16	6,264	3	15,707
February	109	46,327	75	16,816	11	4,426	4	17,567
March	119	47,961	95	23,146	17	11,355	5	26,475
April	148	60,611	115	25,821	14	5,687	20	101,822
May	...	......	...	......	..	.....	..	......
June	...	......	...	......	..	.....	..	......
TOTAL—1st 4 mos., 1929	572	$ 239,585	366	$ 86,662	44	$ 26,643	39	$ 186,266
*GRAND TOTAL	10,365	$3,787,352	8,361	$1,674,295	704	$384,819	680	$2,960,287

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*Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.
**Multiple losses separated, respectively.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DURING APRIL, 1930

CAUSE	Total of All Industries		Construction and Contracting						Coal Mining				Quarrying and Mining other than Coal Mining		Manufacturing																	
			Building Construction		Other Construction		Contracting		Anthracite		Bituminous				Total of Manufacturing Industries		Chemicals and Allied Products		Clay, Glass and Stone Products		Clothing		Food and Kindred Products		Leather, Rubber and Composition Goods		Lumber, Wood and Their Products		Paper and Paper Products and Printing and Publishing		Textiles	
*	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF
TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES	168	11,309	6	402	21	470	3	642	39	1,667	23	1,550	1	140	34	4,085	11	195	2	262	..	149	1	409	1	127	3	281	1	193	2	219
Working machinery and processes	6	896	..	10	1	32	..	31	..	31	1	60	..	3	3	660	..	8	..	18	..	62	1	37	..	30	..	69	1	46	..	62
Boilers and pressure apparatus	...	16	..	....	..	2	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	....	..	5	..	1	..	....	..	....	..	1	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	...
Pumps and prime movers	...	24	..	....	..	....	..	13	..	2	..	3	..	....	..	3	..	1	..	....	..	....	..	1	..	....	..	1	..	....	..	...
Transmission apparatus	1	11	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	2	..	.....	..	1	1	8	..	1	..	....	..	1	..	....	1	1	..	....	..	....	..	1
Elevators and hoists	1	72	..	1	..	3	..	2	..	7	..	7	..	2	1	22	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	7	..	1	1	....	..	3	..	1
Cranes and derricks	6	240	..	4	4	31	..	35	..	2	..	3	..	1	1	149	1	5	..	3	..	....	..	....	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	...
Cars and engines	25	703	..	1	3	1	..	5	4	211	5	317	..	17	2	56	..	1	..	15	..	....	..	1	..	....	..	3	..	4	..	...
Motor vehicles	13	533	..	4	2	18	1	26	..	1	..	1	..	2	3	194	..	16	..	7	..	....	..	36	..	....	1	6	..	9	1	...
Other vehicles	1	71	..	....	..	1	..	6	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	22	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	15	..	1	..	4	..	....	..	...
Hand trucks	...	149	..	3	..	3	..	14	..	1	..	.....	..	....	..	95	..	3	..	19	..	....	..	9	..	4	..	3	..	6	..	3
Water and air craft	1	4	..	....	..	2	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	...
Handling objects—by hand	9	2,405	..	94	..	105	..	171	2	312	..	241	1	31	2	895	..	41	..	63	..	19	..	96	..	34	..	66	..	37	1	40
Hand tools	3	1,074	..	43	..	42	..	61	..	223	..	175	..	18	..	362	..	14	..	20	..	14	..	34	..	16	..	41	..	9	..	17
Electricity	7	75	..	1	1	1	1	...	2	8	..	29	..	...	1	24	..	....	..	2	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	1	..	2	..	3
Explosive substances	18	126	..	6	..	4	..	7	6	40	..	10	..	4	11	30	10	9	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	....	..	....	..	5	..	...
Hot and corrosive substances	7	369	..	20	..	17	..	16	..	18	..	7	..	...	2	204	..	21	..	14	..	7	..	18	..	7	..	2	..	8	..	9
Falling objects	43	1,705	1	33	3	65	1	84	21	465	15	474	..	29	2	404	..	12	..	35	..	2	..	24	..	7	1	36	..	17	..	14
Falls of persons	19	1,721	4	107	7	84	..	98	2	180	1	119	..	26	3	575	..	38	1	37	..	26	..	88	..	17	..	37	..	31	..	39
Stepping upon or striking against objects	1	650	..	61	..	39	..	48	1	92	..	51	..	1	..	209	..	13	..	7	..	13	..	21	..	5	..	4	..	8	..	23
Miscellaneous	7	465	1	14	..	20	..	23	1	68	1	51	..	4	2	168	..	8	1	20	..	3	..	18	..	2	..	7	..	7	..	7

*F. = Fatal.
N. F. = Non-fatal.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DURING APRIL, 1930—(Concluded)

CAUSE	Manufacturing—Concluded																Transportation and Public Utilities						Other Industries									
	Metals and Metal Products																								Trading							
	Totals		Blast Furnaces and Steel Works		Rolling Mills		Foundries and Machine Shops		Fabrication		Car Repair Shops		Automobile Service Stations		Other		Steam Railroads		Other Transportation		Public Utilities		Hotels and Restaurants		Retail		Wholesale		State and Municipal		Miscellaneous	
*	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF
TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES	13	2,170	5	80	2	353	2	438	2	904	1	169	..	226	1	80	14	274	1	125	2	145	..	146	7	656	2	112	8	400	7	495
Working machinery and processes	1	311	..	3	..	38	..	76	..	172	..	15	..	7	1	17	..	1	..	...	..	7	..	13	..	24	..	2	..	3	1	19
Boilers and pressure apparatus	...	2	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	1	..	...	..	1	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	1	..	...
Pumps and prime movers	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	2
Transmission apparatus	...	3	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	2	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Elevators and hoists	...	5	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	2	..	...	..	2	..	...	..	1	..	1	..	...	..	3	..	9	..	4	..	3	..	7
Cranes and derricks	...	136	..	5	..	32	..	35	..	50	..	8	..	6	..	1	..	6	..	2	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	1	2	..	5
Cars and engines	2	31	..	2	1	5	..	3	..	5	1	16	..	...	..	1	11	80	..	7	..	...	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	2
Motor vehicles	1	112	..	3	1	3	..	6	..	16	..	3	..	81	..	8	..	5	..	22	..	11	..	1	3	75	1	19	2	93	1	61
Other vehicles	...	2	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	1	..	...	1	...	..	...	..	8	..	1	..	8	..	...	..	16	..	6
Hand trucks	...	47	..	4	..	9	..	8	..	23	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	9	..	5	..	...	..	...	..	8	..	6	..	...	..	5
Water and air craft	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	1	1	1	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Handling objects—by hand	1	483	..	16	..	98	1	106	..	196	..	32	..	35	..	16	..	65	..	29	..	29	..	40	2	176	..	30	..	59	2	128
Hand tools	...	193	..	9	..	21	..	31	..	81	..	20	..	31	..	4	1	13	..	4	..	18	..	12	..	51	..	4	2	25	..	23
Electricity	1	16	..	...	..	5	..	...	1	8	..	3	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	6	1	5	..	...	..	...	1	...	..	...	..	...
Explosive substances	1	9	1	...	..	1	..	3	..	3	..	...	..	2	..	2	..	...	..	3	..	2	..	...	1	5	..	...	..	8	..	7
Hot and corrosive substances	2	116	2	16	..	14	..	42	..	35	..	2	..	7	..	2	1	7	..	3	..	8	..	24	..	18	..	1	2	12	2	14
Falling objects	1	250	1	13	..	59	..	45	..	117	..	10	..	6	..	7	..	21	..	6	..	11	..	5	..	42	..	7	..	29	..	30
Falls of persons	2	248	..	6	..	46	1	31	1	103	..	37	..	25	..	14	..	39	..	22	..	31	..	34	..	160	..	27	1	99	1	120
Stepping upon or striking against objects	...	113	..	1	..	15	..	29	..	50	..	9	..	9	..	2	..	14	..	3	..	8	..	10	..	55	..	6	..	17	..	36
Miscellaneous	1	93	1	2	..	7	..	21	..	39	..	11	..	13	..	3	..	10	..	11	1	6	..	2	1	23	..	5	..	30	..	30

*F. = Fatal.
N. F. = Non-fatal.

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED

MONTH	1926			1927			1928			1929			1930		
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total
January.....	150	12,815	12,965	170	14,497	14,667	161	11,975	12,136	161	13,644	13,805	180	14,107	14,287
February....	149	11,958	12,107	184	13,101	13,285	145	11,912	12,057	137	12,140	12,277	158	11,914	12,072
	299	*24,773*	*25,072*	*354*	*27,598*	*27,952*	*306*	*23,887*	*29,193*	*298*	*25,784*	*26,082*	*338*	*26,021*	*26,359*
March......	185	15,606	15,791	162	14,332	14,494	145	12,539	12,684	195	13,712	13,907	116	12,089	12,205
	484	*40,379*	*40,863*	*516*	*41,930*	*42,446*	*451*	*36,426*	*36,877*	*493*	*39,496*	*39,989*	*454*	*38,110*	*38,564*
April........	144	14,249	14,393	169	12,693	12,862	139	10,928	11,067	151	12,593	12,744	168	11,309	11,477
	628	*54,628*	*55,256*	*685*	*54,623*	*55,308*	*590*	*47,354*	*47,944*	*644*	*52,089*	*52,733*	*622*	*49,419*	*50,041*
May........	171	14,521	14,692	172	12,869	13,041	360	13,041	13,401	179	13,677	13,856			
	799	*69,149*	*69,948*	*857*	*67,492*	*68,349*	*950*	*60,395*	*61,345*	*823*	*65,766*	*66,589*			
June........	163	15,233	15,396	185	13,441	13,626	190	12,503	12,693	139	13,679	13,818			
	962	*84,382*	*85,344*	*1,042*	*80,933*	*81,975*	*1,140*	*72,898*	*74,038*	*962*	*79,445*	*80,407*			
July........	190	15,586	15,776	176	12,548	12,724	138	12,291	12,429	173	13,302	13,476			
	1,152	*99,968*	*101,120*	*1,218*	*93,481*	*94,699*	*1,278*	*85,189*	*86,467*	*1,135*	*92,747*	*93,882*			
August......	183	16,513	16,696	172	13,660	13,832	175	13,633	13,808	182	16,512	16,694			
	1,335	*116,481*	*117,816*	*1,390*	*107,141*	*108,531*	*1,453*	*98,822*	*100,275*	*1,317*	*109,259*	*110,576*			
September...	231	15,866	16,097	160	13,279	13,439	147	12,747	12,894	181	13,590	13,771			
	1,566	*132,347*	*133,913*	*1,550*	*120,420*	*121,970*	*1,600*	*111,569*	*113,169*	*1,498*	*122,849*	*124,347*			
October.....	166	16,389	16,555	161	13,564	13,725	167	15,091	15,258	181	15,674	15,855			
	1,732	*148,736*	*150,468*	*1,711*	*133,984*	*135,695*	*1,767*	*126,660*	*128,427*	*1,679*	*138,523*	*140,202*			
November...	181	14,849	15,030	192	13,087	13,279	155	12,763	12,918	164	13,910	14,074			
	1,913	*163,585*	*163,498*	*1,903*	*147,071*	*148,974*	*1,922*	*139,423*	*141,345*	*1,843*	*152,433*	*154,276*			
December...	203	14,699	14,902	150	11,619	11,769	143	11,010	11,153	169	12,224	12,393			
TOTAL..	*2,116*	*178,284*	*180,400*	*2,053*	*158,690*	*160,743*	*2,065*	*150,433*	*152,498*	*2,012*	*164,657*	*166,669*			

NOTE: The figures in italics represent the cumulative totals by month under each classification.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

DIRECTORY OF OFFICES

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Bureau of Industrial Relations,
Bureau of Industrial Standards,
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Statistics,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Bureau of Women and Children,
South Office Building.

BRANCH OFFICES

Allentown:.................. Lehigh Valley State Employment Office,
529 Hamilton Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
6 Gernerd Building, 838 Hamilton St.

Altoona:...................Cooperative State Employment Office,
Central Trust Building.
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Commerce Building.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
333 Central Trust Building.

DuBois:...................Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Deposit National Bank Building.

Erie:......................State Employment Office,
126 East Eleventh Street.

Franklin:..................State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
413 Franklin Trust Building.

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306 Coulter Building.
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
608 First National Bank Building.

Harrisburg:.................Bureau of Bedding and Upholstery,
400 North Third Street.
State Employment Office,
Second and Chestnut Streets.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Fourth and Blackberry Streets.

Hazleton:..................Bureau of Inspection,
713 Hazleton Nation Bank Building.

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427 Swank Building.
State Employment Office,
219 Market Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
1005 U. S. National Bank Building.

Kane:......................Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Kane Trust and Savings Building.
Bureau of Inspection,
Fraley and Field Streets.

Lancaster:..................Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building.
Bureau of Inspection,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Woolworth Building.

Lock Haven:................State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
214 Vesper Street.

New Castle:................Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building,
West Washington Street.

Oil City:..................Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building.

Philadelphia:................State Employment Office (Main Office),
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Steele Building, Fifteenth and Cheery Streets.
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Workmen's Compensation Board,
Manhattan Building, Fourth and Walnut Streets.
Bureau of Women and Children,
1924 Chestnut Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
804 Commercial Trust Building.

Pittsburgh:................Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,

Bureau of Industrial Relations,
Fulton Building.
State Employment Office,
622 Grant Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
904 Park Building.

Pottsville:................Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
1 Ulmer Building.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
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24 North Sixth Street.

Scranton:..................State Employment Office,
Linden Street and Madison Avenue.
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418 Union National Bank Building.

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9 Witmer Building.

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216 Poplar Street.

Upper Darby:...............Bureau of Inspection,
6908 Market Street.
Bureau of Bedding and Upholstery,
303 McClatchey Building,
69th and Market Streets.

Wilkes-Barre:..............Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Coal Exchange Building.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
174 Carey Avenue.

Williamsport:..............Bureau of Inspection,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Heyman Building.
Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building,
343 West Fourth Street.

York:......................Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Central National Bank Building.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
917 Wayne Avenue.

Note. State Employment Offices are conducted in cooperation with the United States Employment Service.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Published monthly by

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Peter Glick, *Secretary*

Lincoln C. Carson and Effie Reimensnyder, *Editors*

Vol. XVII JULY, 1930 No. 7

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AN OPPORTUNITY FOR PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYERS

By John S. Spicer

Chief, Accident Investigation Section,
Bureau of Inspection

The 19th Annual Safety Congress and Exposition of the National Safety Council will be held in Pittsburgh this year from September 29 to October 3. This is an unusual opportunity for employers of this state and their key men in safety work to attend the most outstanding safety gathering that is held in America.

Every person who has ever listened to the addresses, or who has had contact with those attending the meetings of the National Safety Council congresses has been impelled to greater safety efforts.

The sessions will be given over each day to deliberative discussions on all phases of safety, and no matter in what particular line of industry a person may be interested he will find something of benefit in every session of the congress.

It is fortunate that this meeting is to be held this year in Pennsylvania where such strenuous efforts are being made to reduce accidents. The Congress is recognizing this fact by setting aside one day to be known as Pennsylvania Day, and it is hoped that the employers of Pennsylvania will make a special effort to be represented on that particular day.

Detailed programs concerning the sessions are in course of preparation. Those wishing to receive copies may communicate with William H. Cameron, Managing Director, The National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois.

The Department of Labor and Industry knows the value of these meetings to the community and to the state in which they are held. This Department refrained from holding its own annual safety congress this year so that every effort might be put forth to make the 19th Annual Safety Congress and Exposition of the National Safety Council the greatest ever held in this country.

It is fifteen years since the National Safety Congress last met in Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania employers appreciate the special nature of the opportunity offered to them to attend the Safety Congress this year, and to send as many of their industrial executives as possible.

WHAT SIZE OF PLANT IS THE MOST HAZARDOUS?

By S. W. Homan

Assistant Director, Bureau of Industrial Standards

It has been said, but not verified, that the small plant is the most hazardous from an accident frequency viewpoint. Safety engineers who have made a serious study of the subject have assumed that the small plant offers more possibilities for industrial accidents than the large plant, but it has not been determined definitely what sized plant is the most hazardous. Lack of definite information on this point has made this assertion a guess rather than an established fact The opinion that there is a relatively higher accident frequency in the small than in the large plant has been based on observation of the physical conditions of the small plants and of the mental attitude of employers and employes in such establishments toward industrial accidents.

Managers of small plants, namely of less than three hundred employes, have been of the opinion that they could not afford either the time or the money to maintain an efficient safety organization. As a consequence safety work in the small plants is carried on in a more or less haphazard manner, and the results are not as good as in large plants where accident prevention is a definite part of the production program. It might be expected, therefore, that the accident frequency for a like number of employes would be far greater in the small plants than in the large establishments.

The Department of Labor and Industry was anxious to verify or disprove this supposition because of its application to the inspection activities of the Department. For this reason it was determined to attempt a study of all accidents reported to the Department for the year of 1929, and to classify them according to a predetermined schedule of sizes of plants. This study was undertaken by the Bureau of Industrial Standards in conjunction with the Bureau of Statistics.

The Bureau of Statistics keeps a card file record of the monthly accident experience of every establishment in the State. The records, however, do not indicate the number of workers employed in each plant, and the Bureau of Industrial Standards set about to provide this essential information from previous inspection reports, from the Pennsylvania Industrial Directory, or from direct correspondence with the individual plants.

The study was begun in January, 1929, and extended throughout the entire year. As the work proceeded it became apparent that many other factors entered into the study other than merely the gathering of a record of the number of employes. It was found, for instance, that the number of employes in building and contracting concerns varied so greatly during the year that it was not practicable to get even an approximate average of employment for the large majority of construction companies. The records for all contractors were therefore omitted, and the study confined to industrial manufacturing establishments.

The list of all establishments of which the Department has any record are on file in the Bureau of Statistics and includes approximately 29,000 names. Many of them did not have any accidents during 1929. The total number of establishments reporting accidents for which employment records were secured number 6,069, and employ a total of 997,361 workers. These 6,069 establishments reported 51,527 lost-time accidents during 1929, or approximately 69.8 per cent of the total of 90,112 lost-time accidents reported by the manufacturing groups included in this study.

A summary of the findings obtained by this study, covering the year of 1929, is given in the following table. The fatal and non-fatal accident frequency rates have been based on 100 employes. The rates have been computed on the basis of 100 employes for the purpose of easy comparison, and to avoid as far as possible large decimals.

FREQUENCY OF FATAL AND NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA ACCORDING TO SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT

Size of Establishments (Average Number of Employes)	Number of Establishments	Number of Employes	Fatal Accidents	Non-fatal Accidents	Fatal Accident Frequency per 100 Employes	Non-fatal Accident Frequency per 100 Employes
1– 25	2,291	29,095	56	4,962	.193	17.10
26– 50	1,160	43,200	37	4,862	.086	11.20
51– 100	940	70,029	22	5,606	.031	8.00
101– 200	772	128,961	62	7,002	.048	5.42
201– 300	297	71,876	25	4,115	.034	5.72
301– 400	147	51,075	17	3,161	.033	6.20
401– 500	112	50,377	16	2,679	.032	5.32
501– 600	74	39,480	11	2,596	.028	6.58
601– 700	49	31,776	10	1,288	.031	4.05
701– 800	30	22,024	..	1,347	.000	6.10
801– 900	19	16,212	9	821	.056	5.07
901– 1,000	23	21,050	18	1,261	.085	5.72
1,001– 2,000	90	127,022	36	4,336	.028	3.41
2,001– 3,000	27	65,162	21	2,431	.032	3.72
3,001– 4,000	13	45,816	9	1,559	.019	3.40
4,001– 5,000	8	34,670	10	504	.029	1.46
5,001– 6,000	3	16,268	4	515	.024	3.17
6,001– 7,000	6	38,650	15	510	.038	1.32
7,001– 8,000	1	7,665	..	304	.000	3.96
8,001– 9,000	1	8,528	9	162	.106	1.90
9,001–10,000	3	28,436	21	656	.074	2.31
Over 10,000	3	49,989	5	367	.010	0.74
Total	6,069	997,361	413	51,144	.041	5.13

An analysis of the table tends to confirm the assumption that the accident frequency in establishments employing a small number of persons is higher than the accident frequency in establishments with a large number of employes. These findings do not represent true accident frequencies, especially in the groups with a small number of employes, because there are many establishments that did not report any accidents during the year whose records were not included in the study. The greatest number of establishments reporting no accidents most likely falls within the groups having a small number of employes, that is, from 1 to 25 and 26 to 50, etc.

The figures obtained, however, do show an inverse accident rate according to size of establishment. The smaller the establishment, the higher the accident frequency becomes and *vice versa*. The results are so pronounced that they undoubtedly do indicate a distinct trend.

In both the fatal and non-fatal frequencies, there is a very distinct upward trend in the smaller establishments, reaching a maximum in establishments employing up to 25 persons.

The fact that the accident frequency rates for both the fatal and non-fatal groups do not show a straight line decrease is due to the fact that the study does not include enough establishments to indicate the effect of the exceptionally good or bad records of a few establishments.

This is especially true of the fatal accident groups. For instance, in the classification of establishments employing from 8,000 to 9,000 (there is but one establishment of this size) there were 9 fatal accidents. This is undoubtedly an extremely bad accident experience and the resultant accident frequency of .106 is very much out of line with other frequency rates. These discrepancies must be overlooked in several cases, and the final results or conclusions of the study should be based on an analysis as a whole, not on any one group representing any particular size of establishment.

From this analysis it may be assumed that the hypothesis of the small sized plant being the most dangerous is correct, and that the Department is justified in concentrating its energies where the potential accident hazard is most apparent.

RECENT DECISIONS OF THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

John Sani v. The U. G. I. Contracting Company

Traumatic neurosis following injury to foot—The medical evidence compels a finding that although there is no physical evidence of disability as a result of the injury the mental attitude of the claimant is such that he actually cannot use his foot and this mental condition is a result of the injury. While it might be better for the claimant to have his compensation terminated the medical evidence does not support a finding that he has recovered. The petition to terminate compensation must therefor be dismissed.

Opinion by Chairman Houck—June 23, 1930

The claimant was injured while in the course of his employment on November 1, 1927. He sustained a puncture wound in the right foot by stepping on a nail. A compensation agreement was executed and on September 27, 1929, the defendant filed a petition to terminate the agreement, alleging that the claimant has recovered from the effects of the accident. The referee had the claimant examined by Dr. J. Huber Wagner, and he and Dr. J. H. Alexander were called as witnesses. The claimant received treatment over a long period of time and underwent an operation for Buerger's disease. Dr. Alexander testified that he could never find the presence of Buerger's disease; that the claimant is not normal; that he does not know what is the matter with him, but is convinced that his present disability is not a result of the accident. Dr. Wagner testified that the claimant is now suffering from a traumatic neurosis and functional paralysis of the muscles of the right foot and leg; that this condition is the result of the accident complained of in that the claimant has hypnotized himself into the belief that he cannot use his foot. The claimant, as far as the function of his foot is concerned, is able to use it but his mental attitude is such that he actually cannot use his foot. It is Dr. Wagner's opinion that if the claimant were given compensation his neurosis will continue and may become insanity; and if he is not given compensation he may recover. With some hesitancy the referee terminated the agreement, on his belief that the best interests of the claimant would be served by a refusal of further compensation; and he found as a fact that the claimant has recovered from the effects of the injury, his present condition being due to causes within his own power to correct. The claimant has appealed from the referee's order.

It may be as Dr. Wagner says, that it would be much better for the claimant were his compensation payments to be terminated, but the question of fact to be determined is whether or not his disability resulting from the injury has ceased. If it has, the agreement should be terminated; and if it has not, it should not be terminated irrespective of what effect the disposition of the case may have on the claimant. Dr. Alexander states frankly that he does not know what ails the claimant. Consequently, it would be difficult to base any finding on Dr. Alexander's testimony. On the other hand, Dr. Wagner states definitely that the claimant is suffering from traumatic neurosis which has resulted from the accident. In other words, the testimony of Dr. Wagner warrants but one conclusion; and that is that the claimant is still disabled as a result of the accident. Therefore, a finding that disability resulting from the accident has ceased, is not supported by the proof. It will not do to say that the claimant is able to cure himself by using his foot, because the mental condition under which he is suffering prevents him from doing so. We have already had occasion to pass upon a question similar to the one here presented and our award of compensation was affirmed by the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill County: Sincavage *v.* Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company, 13 Dept. Rep. 1379; 10 D. and C. 655. In that case the claimant physically was well able to work, but he was suffering from neurosis which absolutely prevented him from working. The case is strikingly similar to the case at bar. It appearing from the evidence that the claimant is still totally disabled as a result of the accident, we set aside the referee's finding of fact to the contrary, and find as a fact that the claimant is still totally disabled as a result of the accident sustained by him while in the course of his employment on November 1, 1927. On this finding of fact the petition to terminate the agreement must be dismissed

The order of the referee is reversed and the defendant's petition to terminate the compensation agreement is dismissed.

GEORGE AND MARY ZEDALIS *v.* JEDDO HIGHLAND COAL COMPANY

Dependency Parent.

Parents were held to have been partially dependent upon a son twenty-three years of age, where it was shown that he gave all of his earnings to his parents and that the combined earnings of the father and son were necessary to meet the family budget, including payments on mortgage and maintenance of two minor daughters in school.

OPINION BY COMMISSIONER FLEITZ—JUNE 20, 1930

Joseph Zedalis, son of claimants named herein, died as the result of injuries by accident in the course of his employment with the defendant company on November 25, 1929. Claimants filed a petition seeking compensation for his death, and allege that they were dependent upon him at the time thereof. After answer and hearing the referee found that there was a partial dependency and made an award as prescribed by the Compensation Act. The defendant has appealed, contending that the referee erred as to his findings of fact and that no dependency was shown. An examination of the testimony shows that decedent at the time of his death was twenty-three years of age and there is therefore no presumption of dependency. It is incumbent upon the claimants to show the same. It appears to be undisputed that decedent gave all of his wages, amounting to $31.75 per week, to his parents; that the household consisted of the father and mother, claimants, and two minor daughters: Julia, age seventeen, attending business school in her home city; and Helen, age nineteen, attending a nurses' training school in Philadelphia. The home occupied by the family was purchased for $8,000.00—$2,000.00 paid down, and a mortgage balance of $6,000.00, which at the time of decedent's death had been reduced to $1,600.00. The father's earnings were shown to be the sum of $239.26 per month, and the earnings of decedent $137.50 per month. The family budget, which is undisputed, and as shown by claimants, amounts to $242.50 per month. This is slightly in excess of the earnings of the father. In addition to this, it was shown that the expense of keeping the two minor girls in school amounted to $596.00 per year, and it was also shown that upon the death of decedent, it was necessary that the younger daughter, Julia, give up her attendance at business college. If the expense of educating the two minor daughters is taken into consideration as part of the necessary expense, then it would appear obvious that the earnings of decedent were necessary to maintain the family expense. Counsel for defendant argues, and with considerable degree of justification, that this education expense is not a part of the family budget, and should not be considered; that the parents are liable for the education of their children under the law of Pennsylvania until they are sixteen years of age, and thereafter their education is not a necessary obligation. We are inclined to the belief however that this is drawing too fine a sight on "ordinary necessities of life." It was said in Corcoran *v.* Pa. Coal Company, 70 Superior Court 325:

> "The question is whether the contributions of the son were needed to provide the claimants with some of the ordinary necessities of life suitable for persons in their class and position."

If the education of the minor daughters was of a superfluous nature, the defendant's contention should be sustained. However, the education shown is of a primary nature and necessary to prepare these young women for self-maintenance and a livelihood. Concerning payments on the mortgage, it has been held in many cases that such payments were a necessity for the maintenance of a home, and would not defeat an award of compensation. The Supreme Court, in Morris *v.* Yough. Coal & Supply Company, 266 Pa. 221, states, *inter alia*,

> "The mere fact that claimant had a small sum of money in bank does not raise a conclusive presumption the money was contributed by the husband for the purpose of enabling her to accumulate such saving. It may be considered, along with other evidence, on the question of dependency."

Under all the circumstances of the case we believe that partial dependency was shown and we affirm the referee's findings of fact, conclusions of law, and award of compensation. The appeal is dismissed.

INDUSTRIAL BOARD

The following regulations and interpretations were approved by the Industrial Board at a meeting held June 24, 1930:

Regulations

1. Boiler Regulations.

(a) New paragraph (u) in Part 1, Section 1, of the Regulations for Boilers to read:

> "All direct fired water heating and hot water supply systems shall be provided with an approved water relief safety device. The design of the device shall be the factor which determines its location in the system."

(b) Amendment to paragraph P-328 of the Regulations for Boilers to read:

> "A water-tube boiler shall have the firing doors, furnace inspection doors, and clinker doors of the inward opening type, unless such doors are provided with substantial and effective latching or fastening device **of approved type** or otherwise so constructed as to prevent them, when closed from being blown open by pressure on the furnace side. These latches or fastenings shall be of the automatic positive locking type having a latch or bolt in a fixed bracket on the door frame or furnace front. The latch or bolt shall be dependent upon gravity or be counterweighted. Friction contacts, latches or bolts actuated by springs are not acceptable. The material and construction of the device shall be durable and substantial. The foregoing requirement for latches or fastenings shall not apply to coal openings of downdraft or similar furnaces."

2. Elevator Regulations.

(a) Elimination of the following sentence in Rule 222, Paragraph (d) (A1) and incorporation of same sentence as new paragraph to be Rule 222 (d) (N1).

> "Locking devices, except those for automatic control and for dual control passenger elevators, shall be so designed and constructed that it will be impossible to open the landing door or gate when the floor of the elevator car is more than 3″ away from the landing."

(b) Amendments to Rules 227, paragraph (e) (N-1) and 248 (f) (N-1) changing the words in the first sentence of these paragraphs reading—

"having a speed less than 100 feet per minute" to "having a speed 100 feet per minute or less."

3. Regulations for Manufacture, Storage, and Transportation of Fireworks.

Amendments to Section 2, paragraphs (d) (e) (f) (g) and (h); addition of a new paragraph under special requirements; amendments and additions to Rules 1, 2, and 5; addition of appendix to include table of distances for application within the plant; all amendments as included on special list submitted to the Board and certified to by the Secretary.

4. Regulations for Emergency Lighting.

Amendment to Rule 3, paragraph (b) of the Regulations for Emergency Lighting same to read:

> "The fuel reservoir of the combustion engine shall not contain more than one (1) *quart* of fuel at any time and the reserve supply of fuel shall not be stored in the compartment or building. Not more than one pint of lubricating oil shall be stored in the compartment at any one time and it shall be kept in a metal container with self-closing lid."

5. Regulations for Protection from Fire and Panic.

Revision of Rule 118 of Regulations for Protection from Fire and Panic, Class 1 Building, same to read:

> "(a) Where the auditorium or gymnasium contains a stage, the stage shall be constructed, maintained, and equipped according to the following specifications:
>
> "1. Where the stage is used only for school work, or when used for commencements, athletic activities, musicales, lectures, and similar entertainments which may or may not be witnessed by the public, and which do not involve the use of scenery and curtains, the stage need not be provided with a curtain. If, however, a curtain is provided, it shall be of flame-proof material.
>
> "2. Where the stage is used for strictly amateur theatricals which may or may not be witnessed by the public and when the only scenery on the stage is that necessary for the immediate entertainment, the stage shall be provided with a flame-proof curtain constructed and installed according to plans approved by the Department. All scenery used shall be flame proof and no highly inflammable auxiliary equipment shall be used. No flame producing device shall be used at any time during the performance.

"3. Where the stage is used for professional theatrical entertainment or for theatrical entertainment other than mentioned in paragraphs (1) and (2), and which entertainment involves the general use of movable scenery and curtains, the stage shall be constructed, maintained, and equipped according to the following specifications:

"The stage shall be separated from the auditorium by a proscenium wall constructed of approved fire-resistive material a least equal in fire-resistive quality to an eight (8) inch brick wall. All doors in proscenium walls shall be of the standard fire-resistive type which have successfully passed a standard one (1) hour fire and water test. All fire doors shall swing into the stage side of the proscenium wall or be of approved horizontal sliding type on stage side of wall. Proscenium wall doors shall be provided with approved self-closing devices and incombustible sills, frames and hardware, or in lieu of frames, shall lap the sides and top of openings at least four (4) inches.

"There shall be a proscenium curtain constructed and installed according to the specifications to be found in the appendix of these regulations.

"(b) There shall be provided for each side of every stage as covered by paragraph (a) 1 and 2, not less than (1) two and one-half (2½) gallon chemical fire extinguisher of an approved type. For each side of every stage as covered by paragraph (a) 3 there shall be provided not less than two (2) and one-half (2½) gallon chemical extinguishers. These extinguishers shall be kept free from any obstruction and in readiness for immediate use at all times A carbon tetrachloride or other approved type of extinguisher for use on electrical fire shall be provided at the switchboard ready for immediate use at all times."

Interpretation

1. Regulations for Emergency Lighting.

Interpretation of Section 2, paragraph 5, of the Regulations for Emergency Lighting to read:

"It is interpreted that Section 2, paragraph 5, of the Regulations for Emergency Lighting contemplates the installation of emergency lighting systems in churches and church buildings which are used for entertainments such as athletic activities, basketball games,

> social functions, including dances, card parties, motion picture exhibitions, dramatic or theatrical entertainment, lectures, Chautauquas, and similar types of lecture gatherings where the public assembles, the public to include members of the church as well as those outside of the church. It is not contemplated that the regulations shall apply where strictly religious activities are conducted or where church dinners are held which are not followed by other entertainment."

The following devices were also considered by the Board and were approved:

Company	*Device*
H. W. Morreall, Mt. Carmel, Pa.	Latch for boiler doors.
American Film Safe Corp., Baltimore, Md.	American Film Safe—Model 1600 and 1610.
Watson-Flagg Engineering Co., New York City.	Type WF-5724-EM Emergency Lighting System.
Scottdale Machine Foundry and Construction Co. Scottdale, Pa.	School type tubular slide fire escape.
Earl D. Jackson, Corry, Pa.	Automatic safety circuit breaker for motion picture projectors.
Roth Brothers & Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Type "TO" throw-over switch for emergency lighting.
Hollingsworth Company, Philadelphia, Pa.	Type "HW" hydro-electric emergency lighting system.
A. B. See Elevator Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.	Type "M" Gradual Clamp Safety.
Q. R. S. DeVry Corp., Chicago, Ill.	Model C Motion Picture Projector.

Extension of previous approval of safety device for motion picture projector—Vigilant Automatic Safety Control—Darrell S. Kepler, Sharon, Pa.

Change in status of previous approval of—Roll Type Number 1 for elevators—Atlantic Elevator Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Report was submitted to the Board by the Secretary of meetings held during the month by the Boiler and Elevator Boards. Examinations for approved boiler and elevator inspectors were held concurrent with these meeting and the following persons were successful in obtaining credentials:

Boiler Inspectors

Arthur C. Dawe,
Ashley, Pa.

Dan Rogers,
Maryland Casualty Company,
Baltimore, Md.

John Lynch,
Erie, Pa.

Elevator Inspector

M. A. Fairfull,
Standard Surety & Casualty Co.,
New York City.

THEY PUT SAFETY FIRST*

OUTSTANDING RECORDS OF PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRY ASSEMBLED BY THE BUREAU OF INSPECTION

Mr. Joseph T. Pratt, Supervisor of Safety for the Reading Company, reports that at the Reading Car Shops 1,177 men worked through the entire month of April, 1930, a total of 206,565 hours without a lost-time accident.

An interesting and encouraging comparison of accidents in the Associated Gas and Electric System for the first four months of 1927, 1928, 1929, and 1930 appears in a May 1, 1930, issue of *Safety Slants*, a publication of the Western Pennsylvania Group. The comparison reveals 54 lost-time accidents in 1927, 47 in 1928, 40 in 1929, and 20 in 1930. The reductions as compared with each previous year amounted to 11 per cent in 1928, 15 per cent in 1929, and 50 per cent in 1930. There was also a consistent reduction in all accidents over the same period.

A comparative accident record of the nine Pennsylvania plants of the J. E. Baker Company, of York, for 1927, 1928, and 1929 has been prepared by Mr. G. R. Shemberger, General Manager. The report shows a total of 307 lost-time accidents in 1927, 142 in 1928, and 59 in 1929. Each one of the plants contributed something to this reduction.

John Rich and Brothers, of Avis, shirt manufacturers, with an average of 30 employes, claim only one lost-time accident in the past 10 years. This single accident involved only 2½ days lost-time.

The Emporium Plant of the Hercules Powder Company, with 115 men on its payroll, involving an exposure of 294,911 man-hours, offers its record of no lost-time accidents in 1929 as a contribution to the state-wide industrial safety campaign of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry. At the close of work May 21, 1930, the plant had gone 605 days without any accident causing more than eight hours of lost-time.

A notable reduction of accidents over a seven-year period is reported for the Allegheny Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Of accidents reportable to the Interstate Commerce Commission this division had 268 in 1923, 225 in 1924, 157 in 1925, 149 in 1926, 99 in 1927, 57 in 1928, and 19 in 1929. Percentages of reduction were 16 per cent in 1924, 30 per cent in 1925, five per cent in 1926, 33 per cent in 1927, 42 per cent in 1928, and in 1929, the state-wide industrial

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*This will be a monthly feature in **Labor and Industry**. Pennsylvania concerns are invited to submit from time to time safety records that they consider worthy of publication. Address Director, Bureau of Inspection, Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg, or your Divisional Supervisor of the Bureau.

safety campaign year, 67 per cent. Accidents not reportable were also reduced, the division having 55 causing loss of from one to three days of time in 1928, and 30 of the same character in 1929.

The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, with an average of 600 employes in its Lang Avenue Plant, in Pittsburgh, had three lost-time accidents during 1929. Up to June 1, 1930, this plant reported only one lost-time accident.

"Safe—T—Valve," the safety publication of the West Penn Power Company, reproduces the symbolic poster of Pennsylvania's 1930 safety campaign on the outside cover of its April issue. Under the heading "Clean Up Your State," the editors say in part: "Our cover for this month is a reproduction of a poster issued by the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry as a part of its 1930 campaign against accidents. Safety over Pennsylvania is a high ambition and its fulfillment is the obligation of every citizen of the Commonwealth. Our part in bringing this about is to establish safety over West Penn. Let's work hand in hand with our state government and the other industries of the state to prevent workers being killed or injured."

The Merkel Bobbin Company, of Allentown, with an average of 30 employes, operated from October, 1928, to April 24, 1930, without a lost-time accident. The record ended on the latter date when an employe sustained an injury to his finger. The majority of the workers of this concern are minors. Mr. J. M. Kiefer, head of the company, gives his personal attention to safety.

The Urquhart Silk Manufacturing Company, of Sunbury, operating with an average of 50 employes, reports one accident since April, 1921, and that one not a lost-time accident. The superintendent and foremen of this company are actively interested in safety.

The Edgar Thomson Works of the Carnegie Steel Company is one of the Pennsylvania concerns which has reproduced on its safety literature the poster of the 1930 state-wide safety campaign

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In the past 17 years Curcio Brothers, Incorporated, conducting a general shoe repairing business in Easton, have had three lost-time accidents among an average of eight employes.

On May 21, 1930, the Philadelphia Coke Company, of Philadelphia, had extended a period free from accidents to a total of 120 days with the record continuing.

The foundry of the Lycoming Manufacturing Company, at Williamsport, went without a lost-time accident from October 24, 1929, to April 24, 1930, operating six days a week and 10 hours per day with an average of 800 employes.

DEPARTMENTAL NOTES

Beatrice McConnell, Assistant Director of the Bureau of Women and Children, attended the Y. W. C. A. Industrial Conference held at High Point, New Jersey, the week of June 23rd, and gave a series of lectures on "The Function of a Citizen in a Modern Industrial Society." The conference was attended by employed women from Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, and New Jersey.

James S. Arnold, Secretary, Industrial Board, and Blaine M. Book, Chief, Boiler Section, Bureau of Inspection, attended the 8th annual meeting of the National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors at Chattanooga, Tennessee, June 17–19.

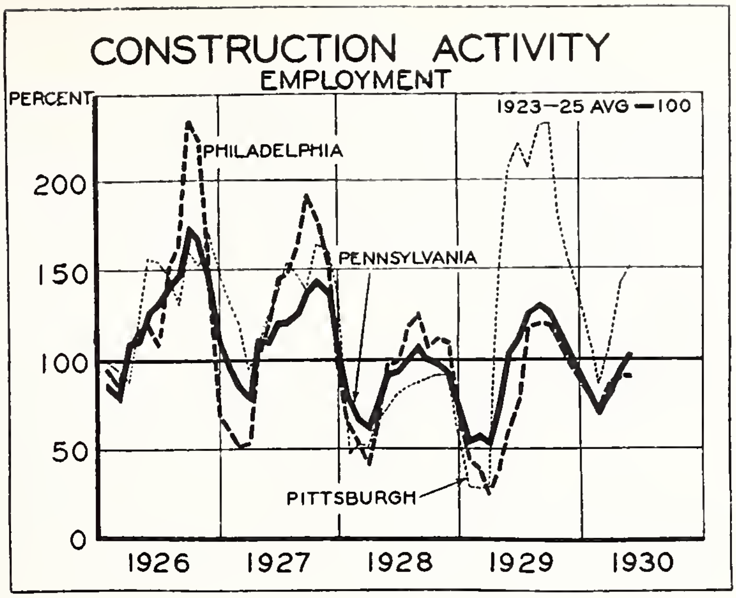
Members of the Bureau of Rehabilitation of the Department of Labor and Industry attended the Eighteenth Annual State Vocational Conference of the Division of Vocational Education of the Department of Public Instruction at Eagles Mere, Pennsylvania, June 26, 27, 28.

ANDREW B. HITCHCOCK

Andrew B. Hitchcock, of Harrisburg, was born at Knoxville, Tioga County, Pennsylvania, in 1866, and died June 21, 1930, at Sayre, Pa.

He had been a teacher in the public schools of Knoxville, and had served two terms in the Pennsylvania General Assembly as a member from Tioga County.

He was chief field representative of the Pennsylvania State Workmen's Insurance Fund from 1915 to the time of his death, where his loyalty and efficiency won for him the esteem of his associates.



REVISED INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND WAGE PAYMENTS IN THE CONSTRUCTION AND CONTRACTING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA

Prepared by
The Bureau of Statistics

The Department of Labor and Industry has been collecting data of employment and wage payments from a relatively small group of employers in the construction and contracting industry in Pennsylvania since January, 1926. Originally, this list of reporting concerns contained the names of only thirty-two firms employing approximately one per cent of the total workers in the construction and contracting industry of the Commonwealth. During the course of the last four years, this number of reporting concerns has been increased to sixty, representing approximately five per cent of total construction and contracting employment in Pennsylvania.

At various times, the Department has made a concentrated effort to enlarge the list of reporting concerns for the construction and contracting industry, but efforts in this direction have met with indifferent success. It has been exceedingly difficult to demonstrate to employers in this industry the value of having an accurate record of employment and payroll trends in the industry. The lethargy of contractors in this respect probably is due to the highly seasonal character of work in the industry and to the limited amount of clerical help available in the personnel of the companies. Then, too, perhaps the effort to interest additional employers in this reporting plan was not pressed as vigorously by the Department as it might have been, but in any event, efforts to enlarge the group of reporting firms were somewhat discouraging, and it was decided to continue the index with the present list of reporting concerns, making such additions from time to time as might be secured through contacts with Builders' Exchanges and similar organizations.

Notwithstanding the inadequacy of the sample, it is believed that these indexes do reflect, to a considerable extent, changes and general trends in employment and wage disbursements in the construction and contracting industry of Pennsylvania. While the degree of correspondence between these indexes and the value of building contracts awarded is not as close as might be wished, nevertheless, in general aspects the movements of the two indexes do show similarity, sufficiently indicative to give validity to the employment index in measuring activity in construction and contracting from month to month. Broadly speaking, it is the selection, not the size, of the sample that gives indexes the desired reliability, and the selection of the present sample has been made as carefully as possible under difficult circumstances. This is so in point of geographical representation, but to a lesser extent in point of type of construction. Moreover, the method used in constructing these indexes is such that new representative firms may be easily added to the present sample at any time.

During the late months of 1929 and the early months of 1930, it was discovered that the abnormal growth in the size of one firm reporting to the Department was disturbing the index to such an extent that the value of the index figures for comparison over relatively long periods was materially reduced, if not altogether destroyed. With a view toward eliminating this disturbing factor in the index, it was decided to adjust the indexes by weighting them in the proportion that the employment totals for the reporting concerns in three selected areas bore to the total number of persons employed in the construction and contracting industry in those areas as determined by the data reported in the Fourteenth Census of the United States in the volume on occupations. The areas selected were the Allegheny area, the Philadelphia area, and a third area, comprising the rest of the State exclusive of the Allegheny and Philadelphia areas. Weights were assigned on the basis that 30 per cent of the total persons engaged in construction and contracting work in the State are employed in the Philadelphia area, that 10 per cent are employed in the Allegheny area, and that 60 per cent are engaged in construction work in the balance of the State. These weights were checked with records of contracts awarded in these areas and were found to be substantially in agreement. With these weights established, the employment and payroll totals reported from construction and contracting firms each month since 1926 were checked carefully and separated into these three areas. Separate indexes were computed for each area and the three individual indexes weighted and combined to form a final weighted index of construction and contracting employment in the State at large. This method of adjustment was suggested and approved by the Statistical Division of the Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank with which this Bureau cooperates in the collection and publication of data relating to employment and payrolls in the various industries.

It might be advisable to say a word or two concerning the method used in computing the following tables of indexes which have as their base average, employment and payrolls for the 1923–1925 period, especially so, since the collection of these data was begun only in January, 1926. All other employment and wage payment indexes published by the Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank and the Department of Labor and Industry have the 1923–1925 average as their base, and for the sake of uniformity it was decided to use the 1923–1925 period as the base for the construction and contracting index. In determining the 1923–1925 average, employment and payroll totals for all companies that reported every month, or nearly every month, in 1926 were used to compute a preliminary 1926 base. In those instances where the firms did not begin reporting until sometime after 1926, and did not supply back figures for that year, a preliminary 1926 base for these companies was computed by assuming that the figure reported for the month in which such company reported for the first time bore the same relation to its 1926 base as the current figures reported by all other companies in that month bore to their 1926 base. In this way, a preliminary 1926 base was secured for all companies. These preliminary indexes were then converted from a 1926 base to a 1923–1925 base by the use of a selected conversion factor. This conversion factor was determined by taking the ratio of the 1923–1925 average of contracts awarded in Pennsylvania to the 1926 average. A conversion factor of this character was needed since employment information for the 1923–1925 period was not available and data of contracts awarded seemed to offer the best substitute.

This method of converting employment and payroll figures from a 1926 base to a 1923–1925 base and the scale of weights used in adjusting this series of index numbers, while more or less makeshift arrangements, provide the means of eliminating the disturbance caused by the abnormal growth in the size of one company included in the index, and permit a continuance of the index series for the construction industry which in the absence of the application of some such corrective measures as these would necessarily have been discontinued.

Following are the revised series of index numbers of employment and wage payments in the construction and contracting industry in Pennsylvania and also additional tables containing employment and wage payment indexes for this industry in the Allegheny, Philadelphia, and "Rest of the State" areas.

INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT AND WAGE PAYMENTS IN THE CONSTRUCTION AND CONRACTING INDUSTRY IN PENNSYLVANIA

EMPLOYMENT

ENTIRE STATE

Average Monthly Employment 1923–1925 = 100

MONTH	YEAR				
	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
January	86.3	95.6	78.7	53.9	79.8
February	78.5	85.1	66.6	56.3	70.4
March	109.0	79.0	62.4	52.9	80.4
April	109.7	110.9	73.7	72.7	93.3
May	126.2	109.5	91.0	101.7	103.8
June	132.0	119.8	92.9	112.2	
July	141.3	119.8	99.5	125.3	
Aumust	147.3	124.5	106.5	129.4	
September	173.7	137.4	99.9	125.2	
October	167.1	143.6	97.7	114.4	
November	144.0	136.7	92.4	102.3	
December	109.8	108.5	74.1	90.7	
Average	127.1	114.2	86.3	94.8	

ALLEGHENY AREA

Average Monthly Employment 1923–1925 = 100

MONTH	YEAR				
	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
January	98.9	131.3	49.1	29.3	109.3
February	94.2	119.6	51.5	28.4	85.2
March	86.6	93.8	50.9	28.9	109.3
April	114.4	103.0	64.1	144.5	141.5
May	155.6	122.3	71.8	204.4	150.7
June	153.9	136.8	79.6	218.5	
July	146.1	153.0	84.0	205.8	
August	129.8	146.9	85.8	230.1	
September	161.2	139.2	88.6	231.0	
October	152.3	163.2	91.0	180.4	
November	170.3	159.8	90.2	152.0	
December	149.9	136.0	59.7	133.2	
Average	134.4	133.7	72.2	148.9	

PHILADELPHIA AREA

Average Monthly Employment 1923–1925 = 100

MONTH	YEAR				
	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
January	92.7	58.8	63.9	44.7	82.1
February	85.6	51.9	52.9	39.5	72.3
March	102.9	53.2	41.7	24.8	85.3
April	113.6	98.9	64.3	39.3	87.6
May	118.5	118.5	95.9	59.9	88.4
June	107.5	143.6	99.1	76.8	
July	150.5	142.3	119.5	116.9	
August	162.8	162.0	124.7	118.8	
September	231.3	189.9	107.1	117.7	
October	222.1	177.7	111.9	110.7	
November	144.7	149.6	108.8	97.1	
December	68.0	92.7	79.2	88.5	
Average	133.4	119.9	89.1	77.9	

REST OF STATE

Average Monthly Employment 1923–1925 = 100

MONTH	YEAR				
	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
January	80.4	105.7	88.8	61.1	73.4
February	71.9	94.0	74.2	67.6	66.3
March	113.9	87.6	72.8	68.7	72.9
April	105.7	116.2	78.5	76.1	87.4
May	123.7	102.2	90.5	103.9	102.4
June	138.3	105.0	90.9	110.8	
July	134.5	103.2	91.4	115.3	
August	140.9	102.4	100.0	117.4	
September	147.1	111.3	97.0	110.9	
October	142.2	123.3	91.0	104.7	
November	137.9	125.6	84.1	95.9	
December	121.4	110.2	73.0	84.2	
Average	121.5	107.2	86.0	93.1	

WAGE PAYMENTS

ENTIRE STATE

Average Monthly Payroll 1923–1925 = 100

MONTH	YEAR				
	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
January	84.8	92.4	75.1	52.2	70.1
February	70.1	82.3	70.6	56.8	68.5
March	102.7	82.0	63.7	48.3	76.4
April	129.2	101.4	68.6	66.7	90.1
May	145.9	110.4	84.1	94.0	96.8
June	131.1	120.5	84.9	111.3	
July	133.4	120.1	90.3	115.2	
August	136.2	123.9	95.3	118.9	
September	172.3	137.4	90.6	112.2	
October	167.9	143.3	95.3	105.5	
November	140.4	133.4	88.8	97.3	
December	110.8	103.0	72.2	80.7	
Average	127.1	112.5	81.6	88.3	

ALLEGHENY AREA

Average Monthly Payroll 1923–1925 = 100

MONTH	YEAR				
	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
January	103.1	128.0	69.4	40.3	121.6
February	87.1	99.9	82.1	38.2	110.2
March	85.6	87.0	74.2	37.6	119.1
April	100.8	98.4	80.9	121.2	154.6
May	149.2	113.6	84.7	172.2	154.4
June	149.1	140.3	85.6	214.9	
July	151.5	156.5	92.2	175.9	
August	144.1	151.1	100.9	205.6	
September	172.3	153.5	97.7	200.3	
October	157.5	175.4	102.7	158.9	
November	163.6	177.3	97.2	136.6	
December	149.1	148.5	72.4	125.4	
Average	134.4	135.8	86.7	135.6	

PHILADELPHIA AREA

Average Monthly Payroll 1923–1925 = 100

MONTH	YEAR				
	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
January	85.1	60.0	60.8	45.2	67.9
February	70.4	53.5	57.6	41.1	63.6
March	99.7	58.3	46.5	26.1	72.9
April	115.1	100.1	56.9	38.4	87.5
May	116.3	124.8	82.5	54.3	85.5
June	119.3	142.5	92.0	71.9	
July	146.9	156.9	104.0	105.3	
August	140.3	171.6	115.3	104.4	
September	245.7	212.9	98.8	107.1	
October	230.3	186.8	110.4	103.6	
November	146.3	161.5	105.6	96.4	
December	77.3	92.3	73.9	74.0	
Average	132.7	126.8	83.7	72.3	

REST OF STATE

Average Monthly Payroll 1923–1925 = 100

MONTH	YEAR				
	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
January	80.8	100.6	81.5	56.6	62.6
February	63.3	91.9	74.0	66.1	63.5
March	105.3	91.0	69.1	59.3	70.6
April	138.3	101.2	71.3	70.5	80.3
May	157.1	101.9	83.6	99.3	92.0
June	132.2	105.8	80.6	112.2	
July	123.0	96.2	82.7	109.1	
August	131.5	96.5	84.2	111.1	
September	136.6	98.8	84.7	99.9	
October	138.8	116.9	86.1	97.0	
November	132.6	112.3	78.7	90.6	
December	119.0	99.9	70.5	75.9	
Average	121.5	101.1	78.9	87.3	

REVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

Prepared by
The Bureau of Statistics

The Labor Market

State Employment Office Reports—Employment conditions in the State continued to improve slightly in May. Reports from the Public Employment Offices covering activities for the four-week period ending May 24, 1930, indicate further improvement of the ratio of applicants to jobs. Reports from the offices of the Bureau of Employment in thirteen cities of the State show that during May 9,684 persons applied for work and 3,955 workers were called for by employers, resulting in a ratio of 245 applicants to every 100 available jobs, an eight per cent improvement over the ratio for April, and a 30 per cent improvement over the ratio for February when the low point of industrial activity during the present depression was reached. The February ratio was 351 applicants to every 100 jobs open. This ratio was reduced steadily during the succeeding three months reaching a figure of 245 applicants to every 100 jobs in May, or the best ratio established for any month since October, 1929.

The most noticeable improvement in the demand for workers was in the metal products industry and in mines and quarries. The increased demand for labor from the metal industry came principally from plants manufacturing structural iron and steel and from manufacturers of builders' supplies and hardware. Increased production in anthracite mines and in stone and cement quarries swelled the employment totals for these industries in May. The opening of summer hotels and roadside lunch stands created a good demand for hotel and restaurant workers. Retail stores also were employing extra clerks to fill in during the period of summer vacations.

Of the nine cities in which full-time Public Employment Offices are operated by the Department, Erie showed relatively the best employment conditions for May with a ratio of 145 applicants for every 100 jobs. Harrisburg reported next best conditions with a ratio of 159 applicants for every 100 openings. Employment opportunities in Altoona were third best with a ratio of 188 applicants to every 100 jobs. Other employment office areas, named according to their rank in the availability of employment in those areas during May, were—Pittsburgh, Scranton, Johnstown, Philadelphia, Allentown, and Reading. The relatively small number of applicants handled through the part-time employment offices do not afford a fair basis for comparison with the employment ratios for those cities in which full-time offices are maintained. However, of the four cities where part-time cooperative employment offices are maintained by the Department, Oil City showed the least unemployment and Williamsport, New Castle, and Lancaster followed in order.

The trend of labor supply and demand as indicated by the State Public Employment Office figures during the last several years is shown in the following table of ratios of applicants to jobs:

NUMBER OF APPLICANTS FOR EMPLOYMENT AT STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES PER 100 JOBS OPEN

MONTH	YEAR				
	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
January	195	253	325	248	325
February	162	245	296	238	351
March	152	211	275	233	321
April	134	182	213	180	267
May	131	180	199	179	245
June	143	206	227	169	
July	139	221	206	178	
August	146	231	201	173	
September	123	247	185	187	
October	113	204	189	167	
November	143	209	204	221	
December	185	249	215	266	
Annual	145	218	222	198	

It should be understood that these ratios of Public Employment Office data are not necessarily a true index of prevailing employment conditions. The value of the Public Employment Office records as an index of labor supply and demand is limited by the extent to which employers and unemployed persons avail themselves of the employment service offered by the State. Nevertheless, experience has shown that the Public Employment Office ratios do serve as fairly reliable indicators of general trends in industrial employment and particularly for those industries in which large numbers of unskilled workers are used.

Reports From Manufacturing Firms—Employment in the manufacturing industry in Pennsylvania dropped two per cent in May as compared with April, and was 3.1 per cent below the level for the corresponding month last year. Average weekly payrolls in manufacturing plants for May, 1930, were 4.1 per cent less than in April, and 10.6 per cent below average payrolls for May, 1929. This information is based on indexes compiled from reports received by the Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank and the Department of Labor and Industry from 843 employers engaged in 51 manufacturing industries employing more than 325,000 workers and having a weekly payroll of more than $8,600,000.

In contrast to the reductions in employment and wage payments shown for May, 1930, manufacturing activity at this period in 1929 was increasing. Reports for May, 1929, from a slightly smaller number of employers, show that manufacturing employment in that month increased one per cent over April, 1929, and payrolls increased 1.5 per cent. According to the index figures, employment in manufacturing for May, 1930, stood at 95.6 per cent of its 1923–1925 average, and wage payments in manufacturing concerns were 96.5 per cent of their average for the 1923–1925 period.

Earnings of workers in manufacturing industries averaged $26.47 a week in May as compared with $27.06 a week in April and as compared with an average of $27.53 a week in May, 1929.

Factory operation in May, according to reports from 562 firms which gave information as to time worked, showed a 3.1 per cent reduction as compared with April. The largest curtailment of operations was shown for the textile group where working time for May averaged nearly 10 per cent less than for April; the hosiery, silk, and dyeing plants showing the largest decreases. Some slack time also was reported from the metal, transportation equipment, building material, chemical, and paper and printing groups, while the foods and tobacco, lumber, and leather industries reported slightly increased operations for May as compared with April.

Coal Mining—A substantial recovery in the anthracite coal mining industry was shown for May. Reports from the Anthracite Bureau of Information covering operations at 143 collieries indicated an 11.4 per cent increase in employment and a 31.8 per cent increase in payrolls for May as compared with April. While employment in the anthracite industry is still nearly 12 per cent below the level at this period in 1929, total wage payments in the anthracite industry for May, 1930, were only 1.4 per cent less than for May, 1929. Weekly earnings of workers in the anthracite industry averaged $32.32 in May as compared with $27.36 in April. Total wage payments in the anthracite industry for May averaged $750,000 a week more than in April. Employment in anthracite mines for May, 1930, was nearly 95 per cent of its average employment for the years 1923 to 1925, and wage payments in anthracite mines for May stood at approximately 84 per cent of their average for the 1923–1925 period.

Reports from 406 mines in the bituminous industry in Pennsylvania show that employment for May was 3.3 per cent less than in April, and wage payments were reduced 5.7 per cent. In May, 1929, employment in the bituminous industry decreased 3.2 per cent as compared with April, but wage payments for May, 1929, were increased slightly over April. These data are based on reports from the bituminous industry to the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Construction and Contracting—Employment in the construction and contracting industry advanced 11.3 per cent in May over April, according to reports received from 59 construction companies employing more than 7,500 workers. The May level of employment for these concerns was 2.1 per cent higher than at this period in 1929. Wage payments by these 59 companies were 7.4 per cent higher in May than in April and 3.0 per cent higher than in May, 1929.

Trade—Employment in retail stores declined slightly in May. Reports from 71 firms show an 0.3 per cent decrease in employment for May as compared with April, and 1.5 per cent decline in comparison to May, 1929. The spring acitivity in wholesale trade increased employment for that industry slightly over April, but the level of employment in the wholesale industry for May, 1930, according to reports from 87 firms, was 4.7 per cent less than in May, 1929.

Summary—Public Employment Office figures for May indicate a continued lessening of the number of unemployed and show the best ratio of applicants to openings since October, 1929, when the peak of industrial activity for that year was reached. Manufacturing activity fell off in May, and for five months of 1930 lags about four per cent below the level for the corresponding period last year. Thirty-six of 51 manufacturing industries reported decreased employment and payrolls for May as compared with April, and 39 of 51 manufactories show reduced employment totals as compared with May, 1929. The twelve industries with increased employment totals over May, last year, were: structural iron work, automobiles, shipbuilding, shirts and furnishings, bread and bakery products, ice cream, cigars and tobacco, coke, petroleum refining, leather tanning, and leather products (other than shoes). Employment totals for all other manufacturing industries were less than in May, 1929. Anthracite mining started to climb out of its slump in May and probably will reach its normal plane of operations within a short time. Construction work expanded and keeps apace with last year, the slack in building construction being more than overcome by extentions in other lines of construction.

Little assurance of any immediate expansion of industrial operations, particularly in manufacturing, can be gained from the employment reports for May. Employment office records indicate a hopeful trend, but with abbreviated schedules of summer working hours going into effect in many industries, it is doubtful if any considerable increase of industrial activity will develop until the late summer or the fall.

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES OF STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1930

(FOUR WEEKS, APRIL 28 TO MAY 24, INCLUSIVE)

INDUSTRIES	Persons Applying for Positions			Persons Asked for by Employers			Persons Sent to Positions			Persons Receiving Positions		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
GRAND TOTAL	9,684	6,756	2,928	3,955	2,621	1,334	4,478	2,958	1,520	3,363	2,222	1,141
Total industrial group (skilled)	3,065	2,337	728	1,389	1,165	224	1,540	1,241	299	1,050	869	181
Building and construction	347	347	.....	125	125	.....	137	137	.....	101	101	.....
Shipbuilding	180	180	.....	88	88	.....	122	122	.....	67	67	.....
Chemicals and allied products	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clay, glass and stone products	5	5	.....	2	2	.....	4	4	.....	2	2	.....
Clothing	18	15	3	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Textiles	140	74	66	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Food and kindred products	27	12	15	13	2	11	9	2	7	3	2	1
Leather, rubber and composition goods	46	44	2	15	15	.....	23	23	.....	12	12	.....
Lumber, woodwork and furniture	43	42	1	6	6	.....	9	9	.....	6	6	.....
Paper and printing	22	21	1	12	3	9	17	3	14	11	2	9
Metals and metal products	829	813	16	625	620	5	614	608	6	452	447	5
Mines and quarries	15	15	.....	43	43	.....	33	33	.....	28	28	.....
Transportation and public utilities	204	203	1	39	34	5	56	49	7	27	24	3
Hotel and restaurant	546	186	360	177	65	112	242	86	156	153	58	95
Wholesale and retail trade	303	171	132	167	119	48	175	114	61	121	82	39
Miscellaneous	328	197	131	75	43	32	97	51	46	65	38	27
Total other groups	6,619	4,419	2,200	2,566	1,456	1,110	2,938	1,717	1,221	2,313	1,353	960
Clerical and professional	1,104	602	502	194	85	109	286	120	166	159	63	96
Agriculture	25	24	1	3	1	2	4	1	3	2	1	1
Semi-skilled	1,172	439	733	644	141	503	723	173	550	501	128	373
Unskilled	3,125	2,889	236	869	832	37	1,044	1,001	43	802	769	33
Casual and day workers*	1,193	465	728	856	397	459	881	422	459	849	392	457
April, 1930	8,740	5,973	2,767	3,272	2,148	1,124	3,770	2,516	1,254	2,674	1,722	952
May, 1929	8,437	6,086	2,351	4,712	3,461	1,251	5,032	3,716	1,316	3,651	2,718	933
May, 1928	8,414	5,360	3,054	4,236	2,517	1,719	4,721	3,010	1,711	3,082	1,922	1,160
Per cent of applicants placed	35	33	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Per cent of openings filled	..	..	..	85	85	86	..	..	..	..	..	..
Per cent of persons referred placed	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	75	75	..	..	..

*The placement of each casual or day worker is recorded for only one (1) placement per week.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	
		No. of Wage Earners Week Ended May 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Total Weekly Payroll Week Ended May 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Week Ended	
			May 1930	Per cent change compared with			May 1930	Per cent change compared with		May 15, 1930	Apr. 15, 1930
				Apr. 1930	May 1929			Apr. 1930	May 1929		
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: (51) 42%	843	326,701	95.6	— 2.0	— 3.1	$8,647,127	96.5	— 4.1	—10.6	$26.47	$27.06
Metal products: (12) 57%	243	157,139	92.4	— 1.8	— 6.7	4,578,416	95.5	— 3.3	—14.3	29.14	29.61
Blast furnaces	9	1,846	57.8	— 4.5	—12.0	56,858	59.2	— 2.0	— 9.2	30.80	29.93
Steel works and rolling mills	48	82,512	84.8	— 1.9	— 7.0	2,488,222	88.4	— 3.2	—16.8	30.16	30.58
Iron and steel forgings	10	2,047	94.5	— 2.0	— 6.3	49,931	89.8	— 9.9	—23.8	24.39	26.56
Structural iron work	10	5,067	127.9	+ 3.7	+ 6.4	144,882	127.6	— 0.6	+ 2.9	28.59	29.87
Steam and hot water heating appliances	16	4,304	101.5	— 1.5	— 2.5	120,835	99.5	— 5.5	—13.3	28.08	29.35
Stoves and furnaces	7	595	68.9	—15.3	—16.0	15,597	59.8	—17.6	—13.8	26.21	26.95
Foundries	36	7,603	98.9	— 1.9	— 5.3	204,810	94.8	— 5.8	—16.0	26.94	28.02
Machinery and parts	44	10,518	100.5	— 4.2	— 8.0	293,408	94.3	— 7.5	—20.8	27.90	28.90
Electrical apparatus	21	31,904	113.8	— 1.3	— 3.9	944,393	129.2	— 1.4	— 3.8	29.60	29.61
Engines and pumps	10	3,589	95.6	+ 1.0	— 2.6	101,437	100.7	+ 2.2	— 9.4	28.26	27.89
Hardware and tools	20	6,234	93.3	— 3.6	—16.3	134,137	84.6	— 9.7	—27.3	21.52	22.93
Brass and bronze products	12	920	105.3	— 0.8	—20.4	23,906	102.6	— 0.1	—25.3	25.98	25.81
Transportation equipment: (5) 74%	40	31,963	85.1	— 2.3	+ 4.4	947,842	84.7	— 4.8	— 0.9	29.65	30.32
Automobiles	5	4,352	86.6	+19.3	+22.8	142,812	76.2	+19.4	+22.7	32.82	33.05
Automobile bodies and parts	12	6,569	90.5	— 7.0	—23.8	173,398	80.3	—17.0	—28.0	26.40	29.63
Locomotives and cars	13	13,987	53.1	— 1.8	— 5.2	419,862	55.6	— 2.1	— 3.8	30.02	30.10
Railroad repair shops	6	3,103	78.1	+ 1.2	— 2.5	90,795	84.8	— 0.2	— 3.2	29.26	29.63
Shipbuilding	4	3,952	89.7	+ 0.1	+67.7	120,975	156.3	+ 7.5	+69.9	30.61	28.50
Textile products: (11) 27%	167	55,557	99.4	— 3.4	— 6.5	1,017,606	89.2	—10.7	—24.1	18.32	19.80
Cotton goods	12	2,468	74.9	+ 3.0	—18.3	50,518	63.2	+ 2.9	—33.0	20.47	20.55
Woolens and worsteds	13	3,320	53.2	+ 1.7	—21.4	68,806	47.3	+10.5	—28.4	20.72	18.54
Silk goods	48	20,234	112.1	— 6.0	— 0.2	349,176	110.5	—11.1	—13.3	17.26	18.28
Textile dyeing and finishing	12	1,796	95.3	— 4.1	—10.7	41,127	89.4	—14.1	—21.2	22.90	25.54

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	
		No. of Wage Earners Week Ended May 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Total Weekly Payroll Week Ended May 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Week Ended	
			May 1930	Per cent change compared with			May 1930	Per cent change compared with		May 15, 1930	Apr. 15, 1930
				Apr. 1930	May 1929			Apr. 1930	May 1929		
Carpets and rugs	10	3,163	73.2	+ 0.4	− 1.1	70,280	63.5	+ 2.3	− 7.7	22.22	21.88
Hats	4	3,517	89.1	− 0.6	− 9.1	61,851	63.9	− 0.5	−35.1	17.59	17.55
Hosiery	27	13,924	119.9	− 3.5	− 8.3	268,224	110.2	−22.1	−35.1	19.26	23.78
Knit goods, other	14	2,933	91.4	− 2.4	− 4.3	48,139	90.1	− 2.4	−22.7	16.41	16.42
Men's clothing	9	857	85.2	− 0.7	− 4.9	14,417	87.9	+ 0.6	− 8.4	16.82	17.02
Women's clothing	9	1,200	112.2	− 8.9	−13.7	17,362	113.5	− 9.4	+17.1	14.47	14.52
Shirts and furnishings	9	2,145	134.0	− 3.4	+ 5.4	27,706	118.3	−13.8	− 9.5	12.92	14.50
Foods and tobacco: (5) 32%	97	23,874	112.1	+ 2.6	+11.1	485,961	109.5	+ 5.9	+ 7.8	20.36	19.72
Bread and bakery products	26	4,102	113.6	+ 2.5	+ 1.4	113,687	113.5	+ 0.8	− 0.1	27.72	27.96
Confectionery	13	4,051	96.5	− 1.5	0	83,200	102.4	− 1.2	− 0.6	20.54	20.49
Ice cream	11	1,537	125.1	+25.4	+11.8	49,955	127.4	+22.9	+14.2	32.50	33.22
Meat packing	14	2,150	96.4	− 0.3	− 1.5	63,738	94.9	+ 0.4	+ 2.2	29.65	29.44
Cigars and tobacco	33	12,034	113.5	+ 2.3	+22.7	175,381	100.1	+11.2	+18.9	14.57	13.40
Stone, clay and glass products: (3) 42%	68	14,646	75.9	− 6.5	− 8.6	$ 396,023	72.9	− 7.8	−12.4	27.04	27.44
Brick, tile and pottery	32	4,880	88.4	+ 1.4	− 0.9	115,153	82.1	− 1.9	− 9.4	23.60	24.43
Cement	14	5,008	64.3	−10.3	− 7.3	160,925	65.9	− 9.7	− 7.3	32.13	31.94
Glass	22	4,758	79.3	− 9.8	−16.5	119,945	78.7	−10.6	−20.7	25.21	25.40
Lumber products: (3) 27%	53	4,906	73.8	− 1.6	−16.9	104,141	70.1	− 0.7	−22.7	21.23	21.05
Lumber and planing mills	17	1,546	66.2	− 0.7	−21.5	33,477	65.4	+ 2.0	−22.2	21.65	21.07
Furniture	30	2,435	74.6	− 1.7	−17.2	54,075	69.8	− 2.6	−26.4	22.21	22.45
Wooden boxes	6	925	68.3	− 3.8	− 6.4	16,589	65.2	+ 1.7	− 9.2	17.93	17.42
Chemical products: (5) 47%	60	14,209	101.0	− 3.3	+ 6.7	423,135	109.2	− 4.1	+ 8.2	29.78	30.00
Chemicals and drugs	35	1,412	80.4	− 9.3	− 6.4	39,503	81.0	− 7.6	− 6.9	27.98	27.02
Coke	3	3,241	109.9	− 0.5	+17.7	89,995	97.2	− 2.7	+16.0	27.77	28.40
Explosives	3	544	84.5	+ 0.6	−10.7	12,594	90.1	− 4.0	−20.2	23.15	24.25
Paints and varnishes	12	1,511	100.1	+ 2.9	− 2.0	41,338	109.7	− 1.2	− 3.8	27.36	28.47
Petroleum refining	7	7,501	126.7	− 4.7	+10.8	239,705	144.1	− 4.5	+15.1	31.96	31.97

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	
		No. of Wage Earners Week Ended May 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Total Weekly Payroll Week Ended May 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Week Ended	
			May 1930	Per cent change compared with			May 1930	Per cent change compared with		May 15, 1930	Apr. 15, 1930
				Apr. 1930	May 1929			Apr. 1930	May 1929		
Leather and rubber products: (4) 46%	49	11 114	97.4	+ 0.1	— 0.3	258,554	100.8	+ 0.8	+ 0.2	23.26	23.12
Leather tanning	17	5,733	104.3	0	+ 1.9	148,406	104.8	+ 1.4	+ 2.8	25.89	25.51
Shoes	20	3,501	93.6	— 2.9	— 3.4	62,409	98.7	— 1.1	— 2.7	17.83	17.53
Leather products, other	8	1,017	99.5	+13.1	+ 2.5	21,650	91.5	— 3.6	— 3.3	21.29	24.96
Rubber tires and goods	4	863	88.5	+ 0.5	— 5.2	26,089	108.7	+ 6.2	— 4.5	30.23	28.62
Paper and printing: (3) 30%	66	13.293	98.2	— 1.2	— 2.8	435,449	108.1	— 4.8	— 2.7	32.76	34.05
Paper and wood pulp	12	3,495	84.6	— 2.4	+ 0.2	99,464	89.7	— 6.9	— 4.4	28.46	29.83
Paper boxes and bags	9	906	90.0	— 2.4	— 4.6	13,180	89.5	— 9.1	—17.0	14.55	15.64
Printing and publishing	45	8,892	103.4	— 0.5	— 3.7	322,805	114.5	— 4.0	— 3.5	36.30	37.65
Anthracite coal mining[2] 50%	143	96,761	94.5	+11.4	—11.8	3,127,720	84.2	+31.8	— 1.4	32.32	27.36
Bituminous coal mining[3] 35%	406	62,719	.....	— 3.3	......	1,418,420	.....	— 5.7	......	22.62	23.18
Construction and contracting 5%	59	7,554	103.8	+11.3	+ 2.1	215,187	96.8	+ 7.4	+ 3.0	28.49	29.72
Street railways 55%	5	14,426	85.3	+ 0.6	— 6.8	507,025	92.9	— 0.1	— 5.3	35.15	35.35
Retail trade 25%	71	27,333	95.3	— 0.3	— 1.5	....	.....	......	......	......	......
Wholesale trade 12%	87	4,357	91.3	+ 0.4	— 4.7	....	.....	......	......	......	......

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[1] Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. Figures used in this table are not actual employment totals, but are representative samples compiled from reports submitted by a selected group of firms in each industry. The percentages placed opposite the group totals indicate the approximate proportion of total employment which these figures represent.

[2] Anthracite figures are from the Anthracite Bureau of Information.

[3] Bituminous figures are from the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	No. of Wage Earners Week Ended May 15, 1930	Total Weekly Wages Week Ended May 15, 1930	Total Weekly Employe Hours Week Ended			Average Hourly Earnings Week Ended	
				May 15, 1930	April 15, 1930	Per Cent Change	May 15, 1930	April 15, 1930
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: (47)	562	229,347	$6,312,213	10,682,552	11,027,348	— 3.1	$.591	$.600
Metal products:	188	132,567	3,913,760	6,209,926	6,367,542	— 2.5	.630	.635
Blast furnaces	7	1,786	55,117	93,421	91,929	+ 1.6	.590	.588
Steel works and rolling mills	32	68,792	2,103,820	3,300,169	3,390,813	— 2.7	.637	.642
Iron and steel forgings	8	1,451	38,481	70,417	70,480	— 0.1	.546	.568
Structural iron work	7	2,554	71,382	126,883	119,796	+ 5.9	.563	.571
Steam and hot water heating appliances	13	2,850	82,140	135,884	144,377	— 5.9	.604	.603
Foundries	31	7,112	192,082	319,903	335,223	— 4.6	.600	.610
Machinery and parts	37	9,172	252,758	412,294	447,675	— 7.9	.613	.616
Electrical apparatus	19	30,073	898,790	1,377,158	1,381,798	— 0.3	.653	.659
Engines and pumps	10	3,589	101,437	169,235	163,333	+ 3.6	.599	.607
Hardware and tools	14	4,317	95,275	169,078	185,045	— 8.6	.563	.567
Brass and bronze products	10	871	22,478	35.484	37,073	— 4.3	.633	.557
Transportation equipment:	31	21,649	631,023	1,034,561	1,062,978	— 2.7	.610	.634
Automobiles	5	4,352	142,812	215,805	215,402	+ 0.2	.662	.653
Automobile bodies and parts	9	6,190	164,305	273,248	330.599	—17.3	.601	.605
Locomotives and cars	9	5,172	144,400	234,872	262,080	—10.4	.615	.607
Railroad repair shops	4	1,983	58,531	78,296	82,644	— 5.3	.748	.722
Shipbuilding	4	3,952	120,975	232,340	172,253	+34.9	.521	.654
Textile products:	97	30,407	533,448	1,225,619	1,359,459	— 9.8	.435	.473
Cotton goods	9	1,098	22,822	49,787	47,471	+ 4.9	.458	.488
Woolens and worsteds	8	1,500	30,306	63,524	65,307	— 2.7	.477	.467
Silk goods	32	13,024	220,285	548,446	616,111	—11.0	.402	.413
Textile dyeing and finishing	7	780	16,560	31.000	34,333	— 9.7	.534	.532
Carpets and rugs	6	2,321	49,944	93,024	87,876	+ 5.9	.537	.560
Hosiery	10	7,199	123,107	251,205	306,868	—18.1	.490	.625
Knit goods, other	10	2,182	38,374	87,286	93,960	— 7.1	.440	.422
Men's clothing	3	162	2,058	6,516	6,450	+ 1.0	.316	.331
Women's clothing	8	1,076	16,213	51,302	53,711	— 4.5	.316	.323
Shirts and furnishings	4	1,065	13,779	43,529	47,372	— 8.1	.317	.344

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]—(Concluded)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	No. of Wage Earners Week Ended May 15, 1930	Total Weekly Wages Week Ended May 15, 1930	Total Weekly Employe Hours Week Ended			Average Hourly Earnings Week Ended	
				May 15, 1930	April 15, 1930	Per Cent Change	May 15, 1930	April 15, 1930
Foods and tobacco:	50	8,922	$ 208,259	434,147	417,124	+ 4.1	$.480	$.468
Bread and bakery products	20	2,185	53,107	107,406	108,096	— 0.6	.494	.487
Confectionery	7	2,400	54,052	106,464	105,077	+ 1.3	.508	.441
Ice cream	8	922	31,283	58,109	45,981	+26.4	.538	.555
Meat packing	9	1,237	36,029	62,674	60,985	+ 2.8	.575	.579
Cigars and tobacco	6	2,178	33,788	99,494	96,985	+ 2.6	.340	.365
Stone, clay and glass products:	41	9,961	283,599	509,697	536,115	— 4.9	.556	.544
Brick, tile and pottery	20	3,127	74,110	146,256	150,156	— 2.6	.507	.507
Cement	9	4,116	131,002	233,947	253,321	— 7.6	.560	.537
Glass	12	2,718	78,487	129,494	132,638	— 2.4	.606	.591
Lumber products:	46	3,226	75,368	135,901	135,011	+ 0.7	.555	.556
Lumber and planing mills	15	619	16,089	28,253	24,971	+13.1	.569	.582
Furniture	27	2,142	49,374	86,950	89,101	— 2.4	.568	.569
Wooden boxes	4	465	9,905	20,698	20,939	— 1.2	.479	.474
Chemical products:	30	9,006	274,728	469,208	483,093	— 2.9	.586	.597
Chemicals and drugs	15	848	24,354	49,730	54,818	— 9.3	.490	.477
Paints and varnishes	9	1,408	38,669	71,312	70,864	+ 0.6	.542	.553
Petroleum refining	6	6,750	211,705	348,166	357,411	— 2.6	.608	.625
Leather and rubber products:	32	6,011	144,019	281,607	277,096	+ 1.6	.511	.483
Leather tanning	9	2,327	63,182	119,013	112,178	+ 6.1	.531	.532
Shoes	13	2,250	39,088	91,420	95,035	— 3.8	.428	.359
Leather products, other	6	571	15,660	25,910	27,059	— 4.2	.604	.574
Rubber tires and goods	4	863	26,089	45,264	42,824	+ 5.7	.576	.573
Paper and printing:	47	7,598	248,009	381,886	388,930	— 1.8	.649	.681
Paper and wood pulp	8	2,647	77,555	145,295	152,949	— 5.0	.534	.551
Paper boxes and bags	6	441	6,827	19,670	20,133	— 2.3	.347	.361
Printing and publishing	33	4,510	163,627	216,921	215,848	+ 0.5	.754	.803
Construction and contracting	51	6,955	198,900	321,119	326,977	— 1.8	.619	.623

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[1] Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA—CITY AREAS[1]

CITY AREAS	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	
		No. of Wage Earners Week Ended May 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Total Weekly Payroll Week Ended May 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Week Ended	
			May 1930	Per cent change compared with			May 1930	Per cent change compared with		May 15, 1930	Apr. 15, 1930
				Apr. 1930	May 1929			Apr. 1930	May 1929		
Allentown—Bethlehem—Easton	79	26,427	87.8	− 5.7	− 3.6	$ 736,461	89.5	− 7.4	− 9.2	$27.87	$28.49
Altoona	14	2,550	86.5	− 0.5	+ 9.1	57,257	91.6	− 8.7	+ 1.2	22.45	24.87
Erie	23	10,345	111.1	− 1.5	+ 3.8	303,108	114.9	− 5.0	− 2.5	29.30	30.36
Harrisburg	36	11,888	102.7	− 1.0	− 3.4	310,178	110.7	− 3.2	−10.5	26.09	26.73
Hazleton—Pottsville	20	4,897	102.8	+ 2.3	+ 0.9	97,145	100.3	+ 2.0	− 7.0	19.84	19.90
Johnstown	15	10,308	98.4	− 6.1	− 5.5	363,967	101.0	− 7.3	− 9.7	35.31	35.80
Lancaster	29	5,154	81.8	− 2.2	− 6.3	112,791	78.8	− 2.1	−10.5	21.88	21.80
New Castle	10	5,203	77.0	− 0.1	−13.9	148,924	76.1	− 2.4	−21.2	28.62	29.31
Philadelphia	254	94,525	93.1	− 0.9	− 8.6	2,559,602	94.9	− 3.4	−12.9	27.08	27.73
Pittsburgh	89	76,288	83.4	− 1.3	− 2.9	2,215,721	87.3	− 1.7	− 9.3	29.04	29.17
Reading—Lebanon	64	25,981	97.9	− 1.3	− 3.8	583,687	90.0	− 9.7	−20.4	22.47	24.55
Scranton	30	5,239	91.3	− 3.6	+ 0.8	86,726	84.2	− 2.9	− 9.2	16.55	16.44
Sunbury	23	8,912	88.5	− 4.3	− 0.9	183,235	86.0	− 9.4	− 8.6	20.56	21.74
Wilkes-Barre	26	7,632	103.1	− 0.1	+ 8.6	128,876	98.9	− 4.0	− 2.1	16.89	17.57
Williamsport	25	5,597	94.6	− 1.7	− 8.0	147,329	112.1	− 2.4	−13.4	26.32	26.02
York	50	6,561	96.2	− 1.9	− 2.3	130,313	91.5	− 0.5	− 6.9	19.86	19.57

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[1] Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

ACCIDENTS IN INDUSTRY

The seasonal expansion of industrial activities in May, particularly in outdoor employments, resulted as usual in an increased accident total for May as compared with April. Fatal accidents, however, showed a 25 per cent decline. Reports of 127 fatal and 12,059 non-fatal accidents were received at the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation during May as compared with totals of 168 fatal and 11,309 non-fatal accidents reported during April, a decline in May of 41, or 24.4 per cent, in fatal accidents but an increase of 750, or 6.6 per cent, in non-fatal accidents. In comparison to the accident totals in industry for May, last year, fatal accidents for May, 1930, show a 29.1 per cent decrease, and non-fatal accidents an 11.8 per cent reduction. This accident reduction in May is the largest accomplished in any month since the drive on accidents in industry was started nearly eighteen months ago, and May is the fourth successive month in 1930 in which accidents in industry have shown a decrease in comparison to the totals for the corresponding months in 1929.

FATAL ACCIDENTS

Reduced fatality totals were shown in the May report for all industry groups except bituminous coal mining, quarrying, and public utilities. The 127 deaths from accidents in industry during May were classified industrially as follows: construction and contracting 14 deaths, a decrease of 16 in comparison to the total for April; manufacturing 19, a reduction of 15; anthracite coal mining 33, a decrease of 6; bituminous coal mining 34, an increase of 11; transportation 6, a reduction of 9; public utilities 3, an increase of 1; quarries 4, or 3 more than in April; trade 4, a reduction of 5; state and municipal 5, a decrease of 3; and miscellaneous industries 5, a reduction of 2. The decrease of 16 deaths in the construction industry for May is particularly notable in view of the vast expansion of activities in that industry at this season of the year The fatality total for manufacturing industries also showed a very gratifying reduction in May, and it is interesting to note that this reduction was effected in manufacturing industries other than metal manufacturing. The metal industries reported 12 deaths in May or the same number as in April.

Falling objects were the chief cause of death to workers in industry during May with a total of 38 deaths attributed to this cause. Thirty-five of these 38 deaths were due to falling objects in coal mines, 18 in the anthracite industry and 17 in bituminous mines. One worker in an ore mine was killed while barring down a block of ore weighing nearly a ton. Another worker in a railroad car shop had his finger crushed when a brake shaft slipped. The injury became infected, and lobar pneumonia developed following an operation on the finger. The man died of pneumonia, but the primary cause of his death was the falling object which crushed his finger. The remaining death charged to falling objects during May occurred to an employe of a municipal highway bureau who was killed when struck on the head by a block of concrete which fell from the cornice of a storage building.

The second highest cause of fatal injuries to workers during May was cars and engines with a total of 22 deaths. Here again the majority of deaths occurred in coal mining, 12 from cars in and about bituminous mines and 2 in anthracite mines. Five of the workers killed by cars and engines were railroad employes, one was a quarry worker, one was employed in the metal industry, and another was a traffic officer who was killed in a collision of two trolley cars.

Falls of persons contributed the third highest number of deaths in industry during May with a total of 16, and motor vehicles were fourth highest with a total of 13. These four causes: falling objects, cars and engines, falls of persons, and motor vehicles were responsible for 70 per cent of the 127 deaths reported from industry during the month. Ten of the 16 deaths from falls occurred in the construction and contracting industry and were reported to have occurred as follows:

Occupation	*Cause*
Erector	Lost hold on loose bracket and fell 15 feet to ground striking head on steel plate.
Foreman	Exact cause unknown. Apparently fell and struck head on sharp edge of timber.
Roofer	Working alone on scaffold—Cause of fall unknown.
Carpenter's helper	Working on 7th floor of building, slipped on wet beam and fell.
Bolter—shipbuilding	Tightening bolts with bolting machine on shelter deck, stepped backward into opening, falling 38 feet.
Carpenter	Supports of swinging scaffold gave way.
Carpenter	Fell from roof.
Machinists' helper	Going up ladder, reached for plank, it was loose, lost his balance and fell.
Chauffeur	Bridge collapsed while driving truck over it.
Painter	Painting bridge from scaffold, ropes broke and he fell 80 feet to ground.

It is apparent that proper attention to the construction and anchorage of scaffolds might have prevented four of these deaths. The importance of railings and toe-boards and proper scaffold anchorage cannot be minimized. All through the various causes there are instances where an ordinary degree of forethought on the part of the individual involved in the accident or on the part of his fellow-workers might have averted the accident. Some accidents undoubtedly are unavoidable, but from the information given on the accident reports, such accidents appear to be distinctly in the minority. Fatal accidents frequently result from lack of adequate instructions and from direct violation of regulations. Even horseplay continues to contribute its toll. The death of one girl in industry during May was directly attributable to rough handling by fellow employes.

ACCIDENT EXPERIENCE FOR FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF YEAR

The record of accidents for the first five months in 1930 in comparison to the experience for the corresponding period in 1929 shows that fatal accidents in industry have been reduced 9.0 per cent during the first five months of 1930 and non-fatal accidents have been reduced 6.5 per cent. Reports of 749 fatal and 61,478 non-fatal accidents were received from industry during the first five months of 1930 as compared with 823 fatal and 65,766 non-fatal accidents reported during the first five months of 1929. Fatal accidents in general industry for five months of 1930 number only two less than in the first five months of 1929. Non-fatal accidents, however, show a 5.6 per cent reduction. Coal mines show a 13.1 per cent decrease in fatalities and an 8.5 per cent decrease in non-fatal accidents. The transportation and public utility industry experienced a 25.3 per cent reduction in fatal accidents and a 6.0 per cent decrease in non-fatal injuries. While a portion of these accident reductions in the various industries are due to reduced exposure to accident because of reduced employment totals, definite progress in accident reduction is indicated by the fact that the decreases in accidents are proportionally larger than the reductions in industrial activity.

The record of accidents for the three main divisions of industry for the first five months of 1930 in comparison to records for the corresponding period in 1929 are as follows:

ACCIDENTS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

INDUSTRY	Five Months, 1930		Five Months, 1929		Per Cent Increase or Decrease in 1930	
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal
General industrial	345	38,749	347	41,023	— 0.6	—5.6
Coal mining	345	19,501	397	21,308	—13.1	—8.5
Transportation and public utilities	59	3,228	79	3,435	—25.3	—6.0
TOTAL	749	61,478	823	65,766	— 9.0	—6.5

COMPENSATION

Agreements for the payment of compensation were approved in 6,656 cases during May, obligating the payment of compensation benefits in the sum of $1,251,083. This compensation total was awarded in the following classes of cases.

126 fatal cases	$455,811
290 permanent disability cases	326,724
6,240 temporary disability cases	468,548

During the first five months of 1930, compensation awards have been made in a total of 38,129 cases as compared with awards in 36,727 cases during the corresponding months in 1929, a 3.8 per cent increase this year. Compensation awards for the first five months of 1930 totaled $6,727,203 in comparison to $7,015,455 for the corresponding period in 1929, a decrease in 1930 of $288,252, or 4.1 per cent.

Receipts filed with the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, covering compensation payments by insurance companies and self-insurers to injured workers or to the dependents of workers killed in industry, show that actual payments for the first five months of 1930 total $6,022,542, or a 4.8 per cent increase over total payments made during the first five months in 1929.

Awards in permanent injury cases during April included awards for the loss, or loss of use, of 45 eyes, 6 arms, 15 hands, 160 fingers, 90 phalanges, 6 legs, and 14 feet. Awards also were made in 14 cases for facial disfigurement, and in 8 cases for miscellaneous permanent total disability. Three cases of double eye loss and one case of double hand loss are included in the above totals.

The severity of injury in accident cases has shown little or no change in recent months. The average period of disability in the 6,240 cases of temporary disability compensated during May was 42.4 days in comparison to an average of 42.0 days for all temporary disabilities compensated during the first five months in 1930, and as compared with an average of 42.3 days for the temporary disability cases compensated during the first five months in 1929.

REDUCED ACCIDENT TOTALS SHOWN FOR 34 COUNTIES IN MAY

ACCIDENTS IN GENERAL INDUSTRY FOR MAY, 1930, WERE REDUCED 9.8 PER CENT AS COMPARED WITH MAY, 1929. THIRTY-FOUR COUNTIES PARTICIPATED IN THE ACCIDENT REDUCTION. ACCIDENTS IN INDUSTRY FOR FIVE MONTHS OF 1930 SHOW A 5.5 PER CENT REDUCTION. TEN COUNTIES HAVE SHOWN A DECREASE IN ACCIDENTS FOR EACH OF THE FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF 1930.

This table gives the record of accidents reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation from industries other than coal mining and transportation and public utilities.

COUNTY[1]	May, 1930			May, 1929			Per Cent Increase or Decrease
	Fatal	Non-fatal[2]	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal[2]	Total	
Adams	2	28	30	..	25	25	+ 20.0
Allegheny	7	1,443	1,450	17	1,599	1,616	— 10.3
Armstrong	..	84	84	3	82	85	— 1.2
Beaver	5	198	203	6	192	198	+ 2.5
Bedford	..	34	34	..	20	20	+ 70.0
Berks	3	257	260	..	327	327	— 20.5
Blair	..	91	91	..	76	76	+ 19.7
Bradford	..	29	29	..	53	53	— 45.3
Bucks	..	61	61	1	63	64	— 4.7
Butler	..	52	52	..	65	65	— 20.0
Cambria	1	80	81	2	70	72	+ 12.5
Cameron	..	2	2	..	6	6	— 66.7
Carbon	1	33	34	..	26	26	+ 30.8
Centre	..	55	55	..	31	31	+ 77.4
Chester	..	123	123	1	117	118	+ 4.2
Clarion	..	28	28	..	21	21	+ 33.3
Clearfield	..	56	56	..	58	58	— 3.4
Clinton	..	33	33	1	32	33	0.0
Columbia	..	26	26	..	26	26	0.0
Crawford	..	58	58	..	94	94	— 38.3
Cumberland	..	72	72	..	66	66	+ 9.1
Dauphin	..	196	196	2	175	177	+ 10.7
Delaware	2	275	277	..	228	228	+ 21.5
Elk	..	31	31	..	35	35	— 11.4
Erie	..	206	206	3	261	264	— 22.0
Fayette	1	90	91	..	90	90	+ 1.1
Forest	..	9	9	..	5	5	+ 80.0
Franklin	..	71	71	..	55	55	+ 29.1
Fulton	..	7	7	..	5	5	+ 40.0
Greene	..	15	15	..	19	19	— 21.1
Huntingdon	..	26	26	..	23	23	+ 13.0
Indiana	..	51	51	2	40	42	+ 21.4
Jefferson	..	36	36	..	25	25	+ 44.0
Juniata	..	7	7	..	4	4	+ 75.0
Lackawanna	3	121	124	..	108	108	+ 14.8
Lancaster	2	157	159	2	196	198	— 19.7
Lawrence	1	66	67	1	82	83	— 19.3
Lebanon	1	56	57	1	73	74	— 23.0
Lehigh		108	108	2	155	157	— 31.2
Luzerne	1	180	181	..	232	232	— 22.0
Lycoming	..	98	98	1	88	89	+ 10.1
McKean	1	134	135	1	114	115	+ 17.4
Mercer	1	68	69	..	98	98	— 29.6
Mifflin	..	40	40	2	41	43	— 7.0
Monroe	..	50	50	..	25	25	+100.0
Montgomery	1	206	207	2	303	305	— 32.1
Montour	..	12	12	1	22	23	— 47.8
Northampton	5	163	168	2	178	180	— 6.7
Northumberland	..	63	63	..	86	86	— 26.7
Perry	..	8	8	..	8	8	0.0
Philadelphia	11	1,634	1,645	18	1,972	1,990	— 17.3
Pike	..	6	6	..	6	6	0.0
Potter	..	21	21	..	10	10	+110.0
Schuylkill	..	76	76	2	117	119	— 36.1
Snyder	..	4	4	1	7	8	— 50.0
Somerset	..	30	30	..	28	28	+ 7.1
Sullivan	..	4	4	..	6	6	— 33.3
Susquehanna	..	7	7	..	14	14	— 50.0
Tioga	..	30	30	..	26	26	+ 15.4
Union	..	8	8	..	16	16	— 50.0
Venango	..	52	52	..	66	66	— 21.2
Warren	1	59	60	..	40	40	+ 50.0
Washington	..	127	127	..	117	117	+ 8.5
Wayne	..	15	15	..	27	27	— 44.4
Westmoreland	..	189	189	2	233	235	— 19.6
Wyoming	..	5	5	..	2	2	+150.0
York	..	154	154	1	160	161	— 4.3
Out of State[3]	1	35	36	1	8	9	+300.0
TOTALS	51	7,849	7,900	78	8,678	8,756	— 9.8

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[1]Counties showing an increase in the total number of accidents are printed in red.

[2]Accidents resulting in disability lasting two or more days.

[3]By amendment to Compensation Law, effective April 29, 1929, accidents to employes of Pennsylvania concerns temporarily engaged in work in another State are compensable under the Pennsylvania Law.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

ACCIDENT REPORTS RECEIVED

1930	Total			General Industrial		Coal Mining		Transportation and Public Utilities	
	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal
TOTAL—1930.........	62,227	749	61,478	345	38,749	345	19,501	59	3,228
January...............	14,287	180	14,107	84	8,678	79	4,591	17	838
February.............	12,072	158	11,914	65	7,214	82	4,111	11	589
March................	12,205	116	12,089	56	7,460	55	3,932	5	697
April..................	11,477	168	11,309	89	7,548	62	3,217	17	544
May..................	12,186	127	12,059	51	7,849	67	3,650	9	560
June..................	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	..	.....
TOTAL—1st 5 mos., 1929.............	66,589	823	65,766	347	41,023	397	21,308	79	3,435
*GRAND TOTAL...	2,559,205	33,681	2,525,524	14,405	1,599,169	14,180	709,965	5,096	216,390

*Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.

AGREEMENTS APPROVED BY THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

1930	Total	Fatal	Permanent Disability	Temporary Disability
TOTAL—1930	38,129	739	1,376	36,014
January	8,001	162	249	7.590
February	7,156	114	233	6,809
March	7,998	198	280	7,520
April	8,318	139	324	7,855
May	6,656	126	290	6,240
June	.....	...	...	.....
TOTAL—1st 5 mos., 1929	36,727	809	1,467	34,451
*GRAND TOTAL	1,050,847	28,120	32,232	990,495

COMPENSATION AWARDED AND PAID

1930	AWARDED				PAID			
	Total Compensation Awarded	Fatal Compensation Awarded	Permanent Disability Compensation Awarded	Temporary Disability Compensation Awarded	Total Compensation Paid	Fatal Compensation Paid	Permanent Disability Compensation Paid	Temporary Disability Compensation Paid
TOTAL—1930	$ 6,727,203	$ 2,557,600	$ 1,475,834	$ 2,693,769	$ 6,022,542	$ 1,717,213	$ 1,611,560	$ 2,693,769
January	1,315,604	549,748	214,946	550,910	1,222,186	358,901	312,375	550,910
February	1,143,369	393,785	232,347	517,237	1,110,517	300,269	293,011	517,237
March	1,570,629	697,143	317,810	555,676	1,325,081	427,807	341,598	555,676
April	1,446.518	461,113	384,007	601,398	1,331,161	354,756	375,007	601,398
May	1,251,083	455,811	326,724	468,548	1,033,597	275,480	289,569	468,548
June	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
TOTAL—1st 5 mos., 1929	$ 7,015,455	$ 2,832,783	$ 1,593,594	$ 2,589,078	$ 5,747,782	$ 1,653,308	$ 1,505,396	$ 2,589,078
*GRAND TOTAL	$173,334,824	$80,543,728	$36,829,589	$55,961,507	$125,711,874	$38,055.911	$31,694,456	$55,961,507

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*Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.

COMPILED FROM RECORDS IN THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

**PERMANENT INJURIES

1930	Loss of Legs		Loss of Arms		Loss of Hands		Loss of Feet		Loss of Eyes	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded
TOTAL—1930	36	$ 101,720	36	$ 101,071	80	$ 198,534	60	$ 125,012	180	$ 323,594
January	5	12,544	5	13,252	10	23,898	9	17,632	31	55,800
February	5	15,742	6	18,817	14	33,998	13	29,387	30	49,267
March	10	27,800	15	43,211	23	58,804	7	12,556	35	66,502
April	10	27,765	4	9,052	18	45,546	17	37,391	39	70,312
May	6	17,869	6	16,739	15	36,288	14	28,046	45	81,713
June	..	......	..	......	..	......	..	......	..	......
TOTAL—1st 5 mos., 1929	43	$ 117,622	32	$ 91,546	92	$ 217,076	70	$ 139,599	211	$ 381,576
*GRAND TOTAL	1,506	$3,434,067	1,079	$2,489,374	3,362	$6,358,599	2,110	$3,618,475	8,311	$11,976,252

**PERMANENT INJURIES—(Concluded)

1930	Loss of Fingers		Loss of Phalanges		Facial Disfigurement		Miscellaneous	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded
TOTAL—1930	646	$ 268,812	469	$ 108,599	72	$ 38,335	40	$ 210,157
January	110	47,188	94	22,661	16	6,264	3	15,707
February	109	46,327	75	16,816	11	4,426	4	17,567
March	119	47,961	95	23,146	17	11,355	5	26,475
April	148	60,611	115	25,821	14	5,687	20	101,822
May	160	66,725	90	20,155	14	10,603	8	48,586
June	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	......
TOTAL—1st 5 mos., 1929	711	$ 298,661	464	$ 111,109	62	$ 32,239	42	$ 204,166
*GRAND TOTAL	10,525	$3,854,077	8,451	$1,694,450	718	$395,422	688	$3,008,873

*Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.
**Multiple losses separated respectively.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

DURING MAY, 1930

CAUSE	Total of All Industries		Constsuction and Contracting						Coal Mining				Quarrying and Mining other than Coal Mining		Manufacturing																	
			Building Construction		Other Construction		Contracting		Anthracite		Bituminous				Total of Manufacturing Industries		Chemicals and Allied Products		Clay, Glass and Stone Products		Clothing		Food and Kindred Products		Leather, Rubber and Composition Goods		Lumber, Wood and Their Products		Paper and Paper Products and Printing and Publishing		Textiles	
*	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF
TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES	127	12,059	4	487	7	619	3	663	33	2,101	34	1,549	4	169	19	4,076	2	190	1	267	..	174	1	436	1	107	1	286	..	168	1	211
Working machinery and processes	2	927	..	6	..	34	..	34	..	33	..	65	..	13	2	657	..	11	..	19	..	78	..	39	..	25	1	63	..	45	..	63
Boilers and pressure apparatus	...	11	..	...	..	4	..	...	..	.....	..	.....	..	...	..	3	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	...
Pumps and prime movers	...	29	..	1	..	3	..	8	..	.....	..	1	..	...	..	8	..	2	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	...
Transmission apparatus	2	10	..	1	..	...	..	...	1	1	..	.....	1	...	..	6	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	1
Elevators and hoists	2	67	..	1	..	1	..	...	1	15	..	5	..	1	1	24	..	2	..	1	..	1	1	3	..	3	..	...	..	1	..	6
Cranes and derricks	4	215	..	4	..	32	1	21	..	7	..	1	..	5	2	132	1	5	..	3	..	...	..	3	1	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Cars and engines	22	682	..	...	..	2	..	10	2	219	12	287	1	16	1	47	..	2	..	13	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	3	..	...	..	1
Motor vehicles	13	553	..	7	1	27	..	38	..	2	..	.....	..	1	3	180	..	6	..	7	..	5	..	36	..	2	..	12	..	7	..	2
Other vehicles	...	72	..	...	..	3	..	10	..	1	..	3	..	...	..	33	..	...	..	2	..	...	..	16	..	...	..	13	..	1	..	...
Hand trucks	...	145	..	5	..	5	..	8	..	3	..	.....	..	...	..	91	..	2	..	7	..	...	..	11	..	8	..	4	..	9	..	4
Water and air craft	1	5	..	...	..	1	1	2	..	.....	..	.....	..	...	..	1	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Handling objects—by hand	2	2,474	..	101	..	119	..	140	..	380	..	236	..	27	2	950	1	41	1	77	..	26	..	108	..	23	..	65	..	34	..	48
Hand tools	2	1,123	..	55	..	52	..	69	1	250	..	168	..	28	..	323	..	18	..	14	..	20	..	34	..	11	..	42	..	8	..	7
Electricity	5	73	..	1	..	3	..	1	2	12	..	26	..	...	2	22	..	2	..	1	..	...	..	2	..	1	..	...	..	1	..	1
Explosive substances	8	176	..	2	1	14	..	9	5	64	1	23	..	2	1	30	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	1
Hot and corrosive substances	4	431	..	28	..	24	..	15	..	15	3	6	..	3	..	239	..	18	..	15	..	6	..	27	..	2	..	1	..	5	..	9
Falling objects	38	1,943	..	45	..	91	..	97	18	627	17	481	1	41	1	412	..	19	..	31	..	2	..	38	..	8	..	28	..	7	..	13
Falls of persons	16	1,829	4	151	5	106	1	118	3	232	..	127	..	20	2	556	..	39	..	40	..	19	..	70	..	13	..	40	..	34	..	39
Stepping upon or striking against objects	...	741	..	60	..	63	..	63	..	126	..	64	..	5	..	208	..	9	..	23	..	10	..	24	..	6	..	6	..	5	..	11
Miscellaneous	6	553	..	19	..	35	..	20	..	114	1	56	1	7	2	154	..	9	..	12	..	5	..	20	..	3	..	5	..	8	1	5

*F. = Fatal.
N. F. = Non-fatal.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DURING MAY, 1930—(Concluded)

CAUSE	Manufacturing—(Concluded)																Transportation and Public Utilities						Other Industries									
	Metals and Metal Products																								Trading							
	Totals		Blast Furnaces and Steel Works		Rolling Mills		Foundries and Machine Shops		Fabrication		Car Repair Shops		Automobile Service Stations		Other		Steam Railroads		Other Transportation		Public Utilities		Hotels and Restaurants		Retail		Wholesale		State and Municipal		Miscellaneous	
	*F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF
TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES	12	2,130	2	84	1	363	1	473	5	854	1	145	2	211	..	107	5	269	1	168	3	123	..	169	3	622	1	132	5	387	5	525
Working machinery and processes	1	293	..	4	..	37	1	95	..	142	..	5	..	10	..	21	..	3	..	1	..	5	..	10	..	17	..	4	..	10	..	35
Boilers and pressure apparatus	...	2	..	...	..	1	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	3	..	...
Pumps and prime movers	...	4	..	...	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	2	..	...	..	2	..	...	..	1	..	2
Transmission apparatus	...	1	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	2
Elevators and hoists	...	6	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	3	..	...	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	...	..	3	..	6	..	1	..	...	..	8
Cranes and derricks	...	121	..	4	..	39	..	34	..	36	..	7	..	1	..	...	..	1	..	...	1	1	..	...	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	6
Cars and engines	1	27	..	5	..	3	..	3	1	3	..	11	..	2	..	...	5	74	..	18	..	1	..	...	..	4	..	1	1	2	..	1
Motor vehicles	3	94	..	2	..	4	..	1	1	11	..	3	2	73	..	9	..	4	..	31	..	17	..	1	2	78	1	16	2	87	4	64
Other vehicles	...	1	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	5	..	...	..	8	..	...	..	5	..	4
Hand trucks	...	41	..	2	..	6	..	8	..	24	..	1	..	...	..	5	..	7	..	5	..	1	..	...	..	5	..	5	..	3	..	7
Water and air craft	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Handling objects—by hand	...	504	..	12	..	91	..	107	..	226	..	30	..	38	..	24	..	52	..	33	..	18	..	37	..	167	..	41	..	53	..	120
Hand tools	...	158	..	8	..	19	..	34	..	54	..	19	..	24	..	11	..	21	..	12	..	15	..	11	1	48	..	6	..	45	..	20
Electricity	2	14	..	...	..	3	..	...	2	8	..	3	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	3	1	2	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	1	..	1
Explosive substances	1	15	1	...	..	...	..	...	..	3	..	1	..	11	..	...	..	3	..	3	..	...	..	4	..	6	..	1	..	12	..	3
Hot and corrosive substances	...	151	..	20	..	23	..	50	..	42	..	8	..	8	..	5	..	5	1	1	..	4	..	34	..	17	..	...	..	14	..	26
Falling objects	1	258	..	13	..	51	..	60	..	115	1	13	..	6	..	8	..	17	..	8	..	10	..	8	..	34	..	10	1	23	..	39
Falls of persons	2	246	1	10	1	60	..	43	..	90	..	26	..	17	..	16	..	55	..	33	1	28	..	46	..	152	..	30	..	69	..	106
Stepping upon or striking against objects	...	109	..	2	..	10	..	22	..	55	..	9	..	11	..	5	..	14	..	6	..	6	..	8	..	50	..	8	..	22	..	38
Miscellaneous	1	85	..	2	..	15	..	14	1	38	..	9	..	7	..	2	..	12	..	11	..	8	..	7	..	25	..	7	1	35	1	43

*F. = Fatal.
N. F. = Non-fatal.

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED

MONTH	1926			1927			1928			1929			1930		
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total
January.....	150	12,815	12,965	170	14,497	14,667	161	11,975	12,136	161	13,644	13,805	180	14,107	14,287
February....	149	11,958	12,107	184	13,101	13,285	145	11,912	12,057	137	12,140	12,277	158	11,914	12,072
	299	*24,773*	*25,072*	*354*	*27,598*	*27,952*	*306*	*23,887*	*29,193*	*298*	*25,784*	*26,082*	*338*	*26,021*	*26,359*
March......	185	15,606	15,791	162	14.332	14,494	145	12,539	12,684	195	13,712	13,907	116	12,089	12,205
	484	*40,379*	*40,863*	*516*	*41,930*	*42,446*	*451*	*36,426*	*36,877*	*493*	*39,496*	*39,989*	*454*	*38,110*	*38,564*
April........	144	14,249	14,393	169	12,693	12,862	139	10,928	11,067	151	12,593	12,744	168	11,309	11,477
	628	*54,628*	*55,256*	*685*	*54,623*	*55,308*	*590*	*47,354*	*47,944*	*644*	*52,089*	*52,733*	*622*	*49,419*	*50,041*
May........	171	14,521	14,692	172	12.869	13,041	360	13,041	13,401	179	13,677	13,856	127	12,059	12,186
	799	*69,149*	*69,948*	*857*	*67,492*	*68,349*	*950*	*60,395*	*61,345*	*823*	*65,766*	*66,589*	*749*	*61,478*	*62,227*
June........	163	15,233	15,396	185	13,441	13,626	190	12,503	12,693	139	13,679	13,818			
	962	*84,382*	*85,344*	*1,042*	*80,933*	*81,975*	*1,140*	*72,898*	*74,038*	*962*	*79,445*	*80,407*			
July........	190	15,586	15,776	176	12,548	12,724	138	12,291	12,429	173	13,302	13,475			
	1,152	*99,968*	*101,120*	*1,218*	*93,481*	*94,699*	*1.278*	*85,189*	*86,467*	*1,135*	*92,747*	*93,882*			
August......	183	16,513	16,696	172	13,660	13,832	175	13,633	13,808	182	16,512	16,694			
	1,335	*116,481*	*117,816*	*1,390*	*107,141*	*108,531*	*1,453*	*98,822*	*100,275*	*1,317*	*109,259*	*110,576*			
September...	231	15,866	16,097	160	13,279	13,439	147	12,747	12,894	181	13,590	13,771			
	1,566	*132,347*	*133,913*	*1,550*	*120,420*	*121,970*	*1,600*	*111,569*	*113,169*	*1,498*	*122,849*	*124,347*			
October.....	166	16,389	16,555	161	13,564	13,725	167	15,091	15,258	181	15,674	15,855			
	1,732	*148,736*	*150,468*	*1,711*	*133,984*	*135,695*	*1,767*	*126,660*	*128,427*	*1,679*	*138,523*	*140,202*			
November...	181	14,849	15,030	192	13,087	13,279	155	12,763	12,918	164	13,910	14,074			
	1,913	*163,585*	*163,498*	*1,903*	*147,071*	*148,974*	*1,922*	*139,423*	*141,345*	*1,843*	*152,433*	*154,276*			
December...	203	14,699	14,902	150	11,619	11,769	143	11,010	11,153	169	12,224	12,393			
TOTAL....	*2,116*	*178,284*	*180,400*	*2,053*	*158,690*	*160,743*	*2,065*	*150,433*	*152,498*	*2,012*	*164,657*	*166,669*			

NOTE: The figures in italics represent the cumulative totals by month under each classification.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

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Bureau of Industrial Relations,
Bureau of Industrial Standards,
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Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Statistics,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Bureau of Women and Children,
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Workmen's Compensation Referee,
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333 Central Trust Building.

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413 Franklin Trust Building.

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713 Hazleton Nation Bank Building.

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Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Workmen's Compensation Board,
Manhattan Building, Fourth and Walnut Streets.
Bureau of Women and Children,
1924 Chestnut Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
804 Commercial Trust Building.

Pittsburgh:................Bureau of Inspection,
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Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,

Bureau of Industrial Relations,
Fulton Building.
State Employment Office,
622 Grant Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
904 Park Building.

Pottsville:. ....Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
1 Ulmer Building.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
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Reading:.. ....State Employment Office,
24 North Sixth Street.

Scranton:.. ....State Employment Office,
Linden Street and Madison Avenue.
Bureau of Inspection,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
418 Union National Bank Building.

Sunbury:..................State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
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Towanda:.................State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
216 Poplar Street.

Upper Darby:..............Bureau of Inspection,
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303 McClatchey Building,
69th and Market Streets.

Wilkes-Barre:..............Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Coal Exchange Building.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
174 Carey Avenue.

Williamsport:..............Bureau of Inspection,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
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343 West Fourth Street.

York:.....................Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
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917 Wayne Avenue.

Note. State Employment Offices are conducted in cooperation with the United States Employment Service.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Published monthly by
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

PETER GLICK, *Secretary*

LINCOLN C. CARSON AND EFFIE REIMENSNYDER, *Editors*

Vol. XVII AUGUST, 1930 No. 8

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INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES—THEIR EFFECT IN THE HOME

By William J. Maguire,
Director, Bureau of Statistics

Many persons are amazed at the large number of deaths from accident in industry in the course of a year. While these industrial fatality totals are staggering, particularly when industry has experienced a series of mine catastrophies during a given year, the effect of these fatal accidents in the homes of the workers who are killed is seldom fully realized. In order to present some idea of the number of persons whose social and economic status is affected by the accidental deaths of workers in industry, an analysis of the dependency in the 1,798 fatal cases compensated during the year 1929 is here presented.

Of the 1,798 cases of accidental death which reached the stage of compensation settlement during the year 1929, all but six were cases involving the deaths of male workers. Of the six women workers who were killed, four were single and had no dependents, one was single and had a dependent father, and one was a widow with no dependents. Of the 1,792 male workers killed, 434, or 24.2 per cent, were single; 1,233, or 68.8 per cent, were married; 76, or 4.3 per cent, were widowed; and 49, or 2.7 per cent, were divorced.

Of the 559 single, widowed, and divorced men who were killed, 284, or 50.8 per cent, had no dependents within the classifications designated in the Workmen's Compensation Act. The 1,233 married men who were killed left dependents as follows:

Class	*Number of Cases*	*Per cent*
Widow only	387	31.3
Widow and one child	215	17.5
Widow and two children	187	15.1
Widow and three children	149	12.1
Widow and four children	116	9.4
Widow and five children	90	7.3
Widow and six children	54	4.4
Widow and seven children	25	2.0
Widow and eight children	10	0.9
Total	1,233	100.0

This is a total of 3,762 persons depending on these 1,233 married men for their livelihood, and whose status in life is seriously affected by the death of their husbands or fathers. Were it not for the relief afforded to these people through the compensation insurance system, the finding of a means of subsistence would be a very grave problem. The readjustment following the death of a family provider is difficult enough even with the financial relief afforded by compensation, but the consolation to a widow of knowing that each of her fatherless children will have some means of support until it reaches the age of sixteen is immeasurable.

One hundred twenty-two children under sixteen years of age were orphaned by the accidental deaths of their widowed fathers. Sixty-four of the 76 widowed men killed left dependent children as follows:

Class	*Number of Cases*	*Per cent*
One child	29	45.3
Two children	21	32.8
Three children	9	14.1
Four children	2	3.1
Five children	2	3.1
Six children	1	1.6

In addition to the widows and children affected by the deaths of workers in industry, 79 men left dependent mothers, 26 men left dependent fathers, and 109 men left both fathers and mothers who were partially or wholly dependent on them for support. There were also three cases in which brothers or sisters under the age of 16 received compensation for the death of their brother who supported them.

In summary, the dependency figures for the 1,798 fatal cases compensated during the year 1929 show that 284 of these workers left no dependents whatever, and that 1,514, or nearly 85 per cent of the total, had 4,213 relatives depending upon their earnings for support. These dependents were as follows:

Widows	1,233
Children (under 16)	2,651
Mothers	188
Fathers	136
Brothers or sisters (under 16)	5

In other words, for every two persons killed in industrial accidents, five persons become dependent upon the compensation system for a means of livelihood.

RECENT DECISIONS OF THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

MRS. JOHN MORGAN *v.* BERT A. WILLIAMS

Partnership—The husband of the claimant, with the defendant and others, formed a partnership and contracted with the Pennsylvania Coal & Coke Corp., to mine coal. The deceased became dissatisfied, left, and obtained employment elsewhere, but subsequently returned, and at the time of the accident which caused his death was working for the partnership on the same terms. Compensation was awarded by the referee on the theory that at the time of the accident he was an employe and not a partner. The Board held there was nothing to show that the partnership had been dissolved and reversed the award.

OPINION BY CHAIRMAN HOUCK—JUNE 20, 1930

Mrs. John Morgan filed a claim petition against the American Mine Owners Casualty Corporation to recover compensation for the death of her son who died on October 31, 1929, as a result of accidental injuries sustained at work. It is stated in the petition that the deceased at the time of the accident was employed by Bert A. Williams. The referee awarded compensation to both parents of Robert Morgan, and against the American Mine Owners Casualty Corporation, insurance carrier for Bert A. Williams. The insurance carrier appealed on the ground that the decedent was not an employe of Bert A. Williams, and that his parents were not dependent upon him for support.

It is established by the testimony produced by the claimant that in 1928, the deceased entered into a partnership agreement with his brother, Henry Morgan, his brother-in-law, Bert A. Williams; and his father, John Morgan. This partnership executed an agreement with the Pennsylvania Coal & Coke Corporation, to operate two of its mines. The members of the partnership worked in the mines and divided the profits equally, the profits amounting to approximately $5.00 per day each. The partnership employed several other men who worked with the partners in the mines. The decedent's father and his brother-in-law, Williams, testified that on September 10, 1929, the decedent became dissatisfied and quit work. He secured employment elsewhere and worked for approximately eight days; and then, according to their testimony, he applied to Williams for a job. He was given work and paid exactly on the same basis as he was before September 10, 1929; namely, $5.00 per day, although other employes in the same classification were paid $4.77 per day. The decedent was injured after resuming his work on October 31, 1929. If the deceased was a partner, the claimant is not entitled to compensation: Speck *v.* Onwake & Speck, 8 Dept. Rep. 482. The claimant contends, however, that the decedent's connection with the partnership ended when he quit his work; and that at the time of the accident he was an employe and not a partner. We are unable to agree with this contention. The mere fact that the decedent quit his work did not dissolve the partnership; in fact, nothing was done to work a dissolution of the partnership. The agreement with the Pennsylvania Coal & Coke Corporation, was not modified in any way; and after the decedent resumed employment, the status of the parties was exactly the same as it was before he quit. The decedent was a partner whether he worked for the partnership or not; and there is nothing shown which indicates that the partnership was dissolved. Hence, at the time of the accident the decedent was a partner, and compensation may not be awarded for his death.

Since the claim falls on the ground already stated it is unnecessary to consider the question of dependency. Suffice it to say that on this point the evidence is not persuasive. The family had an income of $240.00 per month without the earnings of the decedent; and $70.00 of this amount was paid monthly on an automobile and a piano.

From all the evidence in the case we now find as a fact that when the decedent received his fatal injuries on October 31, 1929, he was a partner in a partnership consisting of himself, Henry Morgan, Bert A. Williams, and John Morgan; and the decedent was not an employe of Bert A. Williams.

On the finding of fact just made, the award of the referee is reversed and compensation is disallowed.

MAMIE RAGLEN *v.* JOSEPH A. SIMON

Death from heart condition following injury which produced a hernia.

There was a medical testimony that death was due to a heart condition which had been aggravated by a right inguinal hernia. Under these conditions it is not necessary for the claimant to prove a compensable hernia since compensation is not sought for hernia but for a death caused by heart weakness aggravated by a hernia. Award affirmed.

OPINION BY COMMISSIONER FLEITZ—JUNE 18, 1930

In this appeal by the defendant from an award of compensation by the referee, the only question in dispute is whether the deceased, William Raglen, met with an injury in the course of his employment, which aggravated a weakened heart and resulted in his death. All the other elements in the case are either admitted or proved. Claimant is the widow of the decedent and is seeking compensation for his death. The testimony shows that on June 26, 1929, while in the employ of the defendant, and while assisting to carry a stove up a stairs, decedent let go of his part of the stove and complained that he had hurt himself. No specific injury was mentioned, although decedent held his hand to his side and said, "I got hurt." On the day following the alleged injury he displayed to his working companion a rupture on his right side. Claimant testified that upon his return home on the day in question, decedent "was bleeding at the nose and spitting up blood." He also complained that he had been injured. He went to work the following morning and worked intermittently for several days thereafter. His inability to work continued, and he died on August 4, 1929. The attending physician, Dr. Itscoitz, filed a death certificate in which death was described as cardiac asthma and a valvular heart condition. At the hearing before the referee this physician testified that decedent's death was due to heart condition, which had been aggravated by a right inguinal hernia. Defendant contends that a compensable hernia has not been proved under Section 306, Sub-section (g) of the Act, as amended in 1927, but we do not believe under the circumstances of the case that such proof is necessary. Here compensation is not sought for hernia, but for a death caused by heart weakness, aggravated by a hernia. Under these circumstances we do not believe that the proof need rise higher than the fact that an accidental injury caused the aggravation of the heart trouble. The most difficult question presented here is whether or not the testimony of Dr. Itscoitz, is sufficient under the law to show a causal relation between the injury and the terminal cause of death. This testimony contains a number of contradictory answers. We believe, however, that under the questioning of the referee, the witness there expressed himself as being satisfied that the heart condition suffered by decedent prior to his injury was aggravated or accelerated by the accident, and we believe the testimony taken as a whole is sufficient to support an award of compensation based thereon. We therefore affirm the referee's findings of fact, conclusions of law, and award of compensation. The appeal is dismissed.

MARY AND JOHN TOPPING v. WOODLAWN LAND COMPANY

Course of Employment—The body of the decedent was found at the foot of a flight of stairs in the plumbing shop where he customarily stored his tools when he quit work for the day. Death was caused by a fractured skull. The surrounding circumstances as shown by the testimony support the conclusion that the decedent immediately upon closing the shop discovered he had left his keys inside the building and in attempting to recover them met with the accident which caused his death. Award affirmed.

OPINION BY CHAIRMAN HOUCK—JUNE 24, 1930

The claimants are the widow and adopted son of George C. Topping, who died on February 19, 1929. The decedent was employed by the defendant as a plumber; and his usual hours of employment were from 7:00 A.M. to 5:30 P.M. Oftentimes he worked overtime. The defendant company owns about five hundred houses, and the plumbing work was done in connection with these houses. The defendant maintained a building in which the plumbing shop was located. From time to time the decedent, in the absence of the janitor, tended to the furnace in this building and closed the shop for the night. He was furnished with a key to the shop. The decedent was at work on February 19, 1929, and was last seen at five or ten minutes after five o'clock. He was then dressed in his working clothes, and, apparently, was on his way to the plumbing shop. The following morning about seven o'clock the decedent was found dead in the basement of the plumbing shop, at the foot of a flight of stairs. Death had been caused by a fractured skull. At this time the decedent was dressed in his street clothes and had his overcoat on. His working clothes were found hanging in the locker where it was his custom to leave them; and his watch, knife, keys, and pocketbook were found on a shelf in the locker. At about 5:30 P. M. on February 19, 1929, a passer-by saw a man climbing into a window of the plumbing shop which overhangs the stairway, at the foot of which the decedent's body was found. A few moments after the passer-by saw this man he heard a noise as of something dropping. Under these circumstances the referee found that the decedent died of accidental injuries sustained while in the course of his employment, and awarded compensation.

The referee in his discussion of the case proceeds on the theory that it is a natural inference that the decedent returned to the plumbing shop to attend to some duty, and fractured his skull by falling down the stairs. The defendant argues that it is a more natural inference that when the decedent left the shop he discovered that he had forgotten his keys and other personal belongings; that he crawled in the window and fell down the stairs; and the defendant assumes that if these are the facts the case is not compensable. In our view of the case, even if the facts are as contended for by the defendant, the dependents are entitled to compensation.

It cannot be doubted that the person seen crawling in the window, although not specifically identified, was the decedent; and he was seen doing this at about 5:30 P. M. In other words, within a few minutes at most, after the regular quitting time. Neither can it be doubted that the injury occurred upon the employer's premises, and that it was caused by the condition of the premises. Hence, if the employe's presence on the premises was required by the nature of his employment, then he was in the course of his employment; and, of course, if at the time of the accident the decedent was actually furthering the business or affairs of his employer, he was in the course of his employment. In this case the claimants are entitled to the presumption that the decedent was injured while in the course of his employment; because when the dead body of an employe is found on the premises of his employer, at or near his regular place of service, under circumstances fairly indicating an accidental death which probably occurred during the usual working hours of the deceased, the inference may fairly be drawn in the absence of evidence to the contrary that the employe was injured in the course of his employment: Flucker *v.* Carnegie Steel Company, 263 Pa. 113. The defendant admits that this is the rule, but contends that this case does not fall within it because there are facts appearing, indicating to the contrary; and these facts are the inference which the defendant insists must be drawn that the decedent was returning for his personal belongings. The argument loses sight of the fact that if this is the reason for the decedent's return to the shop, he was also returning for the keys to the shop and was then actually furthering the business of his employer.

Assuming that the decedent was not furthering the interests of his employer at the time of the accident, his dependents are, nevertheless, entitled to compensation if his presence on the premises was required by the nature of his employment; and if we infer that he was returning for the articles which he left in the shop, we must also conclude that his presence on the premises was required by the nature of his employment. Just when the decedent locked the shop does not appear, but since he was seen getting in the window not later than 5:45 P. M., it is reasonable to infer that he had not locked the shop many minutes before he crawled in the window. It might reasonably be inferred that as soon as he locked the door he learned that he had forgotten his keys and then crawled through the window. The relation of master and servant continues from a reasonable time before the actual beginning of work until a reasonable time subsequent thereto. Lyons *v.* Peoples Savings Bank, 251 Pa. 569. An employe is required to be on the premises at his place of work a reasonable length of time before the hour fixed to commence his duties. What is a reasonable time depends on the character of the employment, and the circumstances of each particular case, and is generally a question of fact: Carlin *v.* Cox Brothers & Company, 274 Pa. 38, and, of course, the same rule applies where the employe is on the premises after the hour fixed to terminate his duties for the day. The hours of employment are not confined to the period for which wages are paid, but may extend beyond that time; and the employment does not end until a reasonable opportunity for departure from the working place has been afforded. It is a question of fact up to what point the relation of master and servant may be said to continue after the employe has ceased actual labor: Malky *v.* Kiskiminetas Valley Coal Company, 278 Pa 552. Applying these rules to the present case it clearly appears that the decedent's presence was required on the premises at the time of the accident. It would be a harsh rule to hold that his employment ceased when he locked the door, and that he was not in the course of his employment when he went back into the shop through the window, irrespective of the purpose which took him back. In any view of the case, and whatever inference is drawn as to the decedent's purpose in returning to the shop, we are satisfied that he was still in the course of his employment. He was on the premises a reasonable time after the termination of his actual labor; he was on them by reason of his employment, and under such circumstances he was in the course of his employment when he met with the fatal injuries. In our opinion the referee's award is proper.

The findings of fact, conclusions of law, and award of the referee are affirmed, and the appeal is dismissed.

INDUSTRIAL BOARD

The regular meeting of the Industrial Board was held on Thursday, July 17, 1930.

RULES

1. Amendments to Administrative Section of the Regulations for Boilers;

2. Amendment, revising last sentence in Rule 301 of Regulations for Protection from Fire and Panic—Class 3 Buildings to read as follows:

> "Every building having a capacity of over one thousand persons shall be of fire-resistive construction throughout, and every building having a capacity less than one thousand persons shall be at least of mill or slow burning construction, except that buildings one story in height with a capacity less than two hundred persons may be of frame construction, when not less than four means of egress of regular width are provided."

INTERPRETATIONS

3. Ladder Regulations:

   1. "It is interpreted that where the total cross sectional area of ladder side rails is equivalent to that specified in the Regulations for Ladders, the least dimension used may be 25/32"."

   2. "It is not contemplated that Rule 106, paragraph (d) under 'extension trestle ladders' prohibits the use of round rungs as bearings where strength equivalent to the specifications of this rule is provided."

   3. "It is interpreted that the distance of 18" between bearings as specified in Rule 106, paragraph (d) under 'extension trestle ladders' means a maximum distance of 18" and that lesser distances may be used where preferred, except that a minimum distance of 12" is required. However, the spacing of bearers throughout the length of the ladder shall be uniform."

4. Spray Coating Regulations:

   "It is interpreted that Rule 7, paragraph (b) of the Regulations for Spray Coating does not contemplate application to internal combustion engines in motor vehicles."

The following devices were also considered by the Board and were approved:

Company	*Device*
Bauer Manufacturing Company, Wooster, Ohio.	Wayne Platform Step Ladder.
Geuder, Paeschke & Frey Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.	Cream City Guard for Toggle Presses.
Central Iron and Steel Company,	Extension of approval of fire escape tread to include platforms.

THEY PUT SAFETY FIRST*

OUTSTANDING ACTIVITIES OF PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRY ASSEMBLED BY THE BUREAU OF INSPECTION

The Miller Baking Company, of Mt. Carmel, with 34 employes is one of the honor roll concerns of the 1929 safety year in Pennsylvania having had no lost-time accidents in that period. Up to May 12, 1930, this accident-free period was continuing.

Mr. J. M. McCall, Employment Supervisor for the West Newton Plant of the United States Radiator Corporation, reported under date of May 7, 1930, that the factory at West Newton had operated 207 calendar days without a lost-time accident. The factory employed an average of 200 employes throughout the period of this record. Writing of the record, Mr. McCall states, "We will project it into the future as far as we can."

Berizzi Brothers Company, Incorporated, of Mifflinburg, silk manufacturers, with 95 employes, had three lost-time accidents in 1929, each for a period of three days.

Among the honor roll concerns of the 1929 safety year in Pennsylvania is the General Cigar Company, Incorporated, of Mt. Carmel, which went through the 12 months without a lost-time accident among its 550 employes.

The Nail Department of the American Steel and Wire Company at its Farrell Works believes that it has shattered all safety records. This Department, under date of May 5, 1930, was continuing a record of no lost-time accidents since April 17, 1924, a six-year period. In that time an average force of 170 employes had worked a total of 1,566,910 man-hours.

The Chesebrough Manufacturing Company, of McKees Rocks, went from 1926 to March 28, 1930, without a lost-time accident among 60 employes.

The Truxal Foundry Company, of North Jeannette, with 25 employes, claims a place on the honor roll with a record of no lost-time accidents during 1929.

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*This will be a monthly feature in **Labor and Industry**. Pennsylvania concerns are invited to submit from time to time safety records that they consider worthy of publication. Address: Director, Bureau of Inspection, Department of Labor and Industry, or your Divisional Supervisor of the Bureau.

The Anchor Drawn Steel Company, of Latrobe, with 56 employes went through the years 1928 and 1929 with a record of one accident, that resulting in a loss of two days' time for an employe.

The Peoples Natural Gas Company in a bulletin dated January 24, 1930, offers these records to shoot at: M. R. McKinley and his men in the B. V. and M. District have worked 627,120 hours since March, 1926, without a lost-time accident; J. M. Hilty, Shop Foreman, Altoona City Plant, and his men have worked 485,540 hours since April, 1926, without a lost-time accident; Charley Altman, and his men in the Clarion field have worked 255,970 hours since February, 1928, without a lost-time accident; W. D. Griffith and his men in the Donohoe field have worked 117,616 hours since August, 1928, without a lost-time accident.

The West Penn Pretzel Company, of McKeesport, with 15 employes, is reported to have operated more than three years without a lost-time accident.

The General Cigar Company, of Steelton, employed 550 men and women nine hours per day during 1929 and had only two lost-time accidents in that period. During 1928 this same factory reported one lost-time accident. No lost-time accidents were experienced among 640 employes in the first four months of 1930. The factory has an active safety committee.

Employing 24 men 10 hours per day, the bakery of the American Stores Company, in Harrisburg, completed the first four months of 1930 without a lost-time accident. The bakery has an active safety committee.

The Reading Company at its Rutherford Yards at the end of April, 1930, completed a 90-day period without a lost-time accident. There are 371 employes working eight hours per day on three shifts. The 11 P.M. to 7 A.M. shift of 90 men operated 15 months without a lost-time accident. Mr. C. L. Spangler, Assistant Master Mechanic, is in charge of safety.

The General Mills, Incorporated, of Catasauqua, engaged in manufacture of linen, with an average of 200 male and female employes, reports but one minor accident since December, 1928. This concern is actively interested in safety and is cooperating with the Bureau of Inspection in the state-wide safety campaign.

C. K. Eagle and Company, Incorporated, silk manufacturers, reports for all of its plants for 1929, 7,195,658 man-hours worked with a total of 6,090 hours of lost time. The plants concluded the year auspiciously when, for the month of December, 455,398 man-hours were worked with no lost-time accidents.

Basing its calculations on tonnage produced during 1928 and 1929, the Cambria Steel Company reports an improvement of 22 per cent in accident severity for 1929. The compensation cost of accidents was reduced 19 per cent in the same period. In an elaborate and interesting report on the plant's 1929 safety record, Mr. H. W. Darr, Superintendent of the Safety Department, states, "The inauguration of a Foremen's School, under the auspices of the Central Pennsylvania Safety Council, late in the year, and attended by about 200 of our foremen, we believe has added interest in accident prevention work in our plant."

Here is a significant paragraph from "Safety Slants," a publication of the Accident Prevention Department of the Western Pennsylvania Group of the Associated Gas and Electric System: "It does not sound right, yet it is true that eight per cent of our employes have 33 per cent of our accidents, and 22 per cent of our lost time."

REGULATING FIREWORKS PLANT

The Industrial Board, Department of Labor and Industry, has made several amendments to its code which regulates the manufacture, storage, and transportation of fireworks. The code was recently adopted and became effective June 14, following the fatal fireworks plant explosion at Devon, Pa., and is intended to meet modern requirements in the handling of fireworks that will guard the safety of employes and the public. The amendments were formulated after a survey of sixteen fireworks plants had been made by the Bureau of Industrial Standards and the Bureau of Inspection.

The code's provision for the storage works was extended by amendments to include unfinished as well as finished fireworks. Other amendments added the following to the code:

"No fireworks factory building or fireworks storage building shall contain more than 100 pounds of explosives at any one time, except finished or unfinished fireworks stored in Class A magazine.

"All factory buildings, storage buildings and magazines containing not more than 5,000 pounds of explosives shall be 300 feet distant from other buildings or within substantial dividing walls. For larger quantities the distance shall be proportionately greater.

"No person other than authorized employes, or representatives of authorized State or Federal departments having jurisdiction over such establishments, shall be allowed in any fireworks plants, except upon written permission of the owner, manager, or person in authority.

"No fireworks shall be manufactured except such as shall be approved for transportation by the regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"No fireworks or component parts of fireworks shall be dried in the open or outdoors. Where drying is necessary it shall be done in a dryhouse.

"Application for Certificate of Operation shall be made by the owner, manager, or operator of the fireworks plants to the Secretary of Labor and Industry. The application shall include drawings or blue-prints in quadruplicate of the general arrangement of buildings showing the distances between buildings, the quantities of explosives to be stored in each building as well as the location of the plant with respect to railroads, highways, and other buildings."

DEPARTMENTAL NOTES

Beatrice McConnell gave a series of lectures on the subject, "The Functions of a Citizen in the Modern Industrial Society," and also conducted round table discussions on Pennsylvania labor legislation at the Young Women's Christian Association summer industrial conference of the east central area, which embraces the states of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, and West Virginia.

John S. Spicer, Chief, Accident Investigation Section, Department of Labor and Industry, has been promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, Ordnance Reserve, United States Army. Colonel Spicer was graduated recently in the special course of the Command and General Staff School at Forth Leavenwortn, Kansas.

REVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

Prepared by

The Bureau of Statistics

The Labor Market

State Employment Office Reports—No improvement of employment conditions was indicated in the reports from State Public Employment Offices for June, 1930. Employment opportunities continued scarce, and the lack of available jobs was more pronounced than in April and May. Applicants for employment registered at the Public Employment Offices in thirteen cities numbered 11,670 during the five-week period (May 26 to June 28) covered by the June report. Calls from employers during this period were received for only 3,646 workers, or 31.2 per cent of the number of jobs required to give employment to all who applied for work. The June report shows that 4,499 persons were sent to fill the 3,646 available jobs and that 3,214 were reported as having been employed.

The ratio of applicants per 100 jobs open for June, 1930, was 320 to 100 as compared with a ratio of 245 to 100 for May and a ratio of 267 to 100 for April. Unemployment, according to the Public Employment Office figures, reached its most acute stage during February, 1930, and then improved steadily during March, April, and May. In June, however, unemployment again inclined upward and reverted to approximately the same stage as prevailed in March, 1930. A factor which perhaps offers some explanation of the increased ratio of applicants to jobs recorded at the Public Employment Offices during June is the great number of graduates from colleges and high schools during the month. In times of normal business activity, these recruits in the ranks of business and industry are assimilated without any perceptible increase in the ratio of applicants to jobs recorded at the Public Employment Offices. However, with the existing dullness in business and industry, the ordinary avenues of employment for this new group of workers are closed, and this, undoubtedly, has had its effect in increasing the applications for employment received at the Public Employment Offices. Irrespective of the extent to which this is true, however, reports from all organizations engaged in the compilation of employment data seem substantially in agreement on the point that there was a distinct increase in the ranks of the unemployed during June.

Reports From Manufacturing Firms—The trend of employment indicated by the Public Employment Office reports was confirmed by the reports received from industry during June. Data of employment in manufacturing industries compiled by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia in cooperation with the Department of Labor and Industry show that employment in the manufacturing industries of Pennsylvania declined 2.3 per cent in June as compared with May, and total wage payments were 6.0 per cent less. This statement is based on reports received from 839 firms representing 51 manufacturing industries and covering the employment of nearly 320,000 workers. This decline in employment and wage payments for manufacturing industries in June was greater than normal for this season of the year. In June, 1929, employment in manufacturing industries increased 0.9 per cent over May, and wage payments declined only 1.2 per cent. Employment in manufacturing industries for June, 1930, was 6.1 per cent less than its level for June, 1929, and wage payments were 14.9 per cent less than in June, last year. The index of manufacturing employment based on a 1923–1925 average was 93.5 for June, 1930, as compared with 99.6 for June, 1929. The index of wage payments stood at 90.7 for June, 1930, as compared with 106.6 for June, 1929.

Employment and payroll reductions were general throughout all manufacturing groups except the foods and tobacco, lumber, chemical, and paper and printing industries. The group of metal industries reported a 2.2 per cent reduction in employment and a 7.0 per cent reduction in payrolls between May and June, the largest reductions being shown for the steel works and rolling mills, iron and steel forgings, foundries, and engine and pump industries. The stove and furnace industry showed substantially increased employment and payroll totals for June as compared with May, but this increase was confined to the report of one concern which had been closed down during May and reopened with a normal force of employes in June. Other firms in the stove and furnace industry reported reduced employment and payrolls and operation of only two to four days a week.

The group of transportation equipment industries showed distinctly reduced employment and payrolls for June as compared with May. Employment in automobile plants showed a 5.7 per cent reduction and in plants engaged in the manufacture of automobile bodies and parts employment was 16.0 per cent lower than in May. One large firm in this industry laid off nearly a thousand men during the month. The locomotive and car building industry reported nearly a 10 per cent decrease in employment for June as compared with May. One firm employing 500 men closed down for an indefinite period at the end of May. Reduced operation was reported by nearly all concerns in this industry. Railroad car repair shops reported slightly increased employment for June, but payrolls were eight per cent less than in May.

The textile group showed a 2.2 per cent reduction in employment and a 1.3 per cent reduction in payrolls for June as compared with May, the cotton goods, carpets and rugs, and men's clothing industries showing the largest reductions. Business in the textile industry generally, however, was showing improvement and wage payments increased considerably in the woolens and worsteds, dyeing and finishing, hat, hosiery, and other knit goods industries.

In the foods and tobacco group, the ice cream industry showed a seasonal increase in employment but was operating at a somewhat lower level than at this time last year. Cigar factories reported a 1.2 per cent increase in employment and a 3.0 per cent increase in payrolls over May and factories were running at a 15 per cent higher rate than at this time in 1929.

Manufacturers of building materials showed reduced employment and payrolls for June and were operating at a much lower level than is normal for this season of the year. Brickyards reported decreased employment and payrolls and few plants were operating at more than two-thirds of capacity. Reduced operations also were reported by a majority of cement manufacturers. The summer months ordinarily are the period of repairs in the glass industry, but there was an unusually large number of plant shut-downs in this industry during June, 1930. Three large glass factories were closed during the entire month.

Reports from 564 manufacturing firms which gave information as to time worked showed a 6.0 per cent decrease in hours of operation for June as compared with May. Decreased operation was reported for 42 of the 51 industries covered by the report.

Coal Mining—Reports to the Anthracite Bureau of Information from 143 collieries in the anthracite industry indicated a 3.2 per cent reduction in employment and a 12.0 per cent decrease in payrolls for June as compared with May. Reports from these 143 collieries showed that 4.1 per cent fewer workers were employed in anthracite operations during June, 1930, than in June, 1929, but wage payments in June of the present year were 4.4 per cent higher than in June, 1929.

Reports from 392 mines in the bituminous industry showed a 4.1 per cent decrease in employment and a 4.7 per cent decrease in payrolls for June as compared with May. In the May-June report in 1929, employment and payrolls in the bituminous industry decreased 2.4 per cent and 2.1 per cent respectively.

Construction and Contracting—Construction employment in June advanced 6.2 per cent over May according to reports received from 63 construction and contracting firms. Payrolls in the construction industry advanced 3.3 per cent between May and June. The level of employment in construction work for June, 1930, according to the index based on reports from this relatively small number of concerns, was 1.8 per cent less than at this time in 1929 and payrolls were 10.2 per cent less.

Trade—There was little change in the level of employment for mercantile industries for June; employment showing a slight decline in retail stores and a slight gain in wholesale trade. Employment in both the retail and wholesale industries for June, 1930, was nearly four per cent less than in June, 1929.

Summary—The reports for June contained no indications of improved conditions in industry. The continued decline of industrial employment and payrolls in most industries presents little prospect for any immediate business recovery. The sluggishness which has prevailed in industrial operations during the last several months has resulted in the curtailment of working forces and in the reduction of the schedule of working hours in many industries. Adding to the complexities of the situation, there was evidence of a tendency toward wage reductions in several important groups of industries. The industrial outlook for the next few months is not particularly good, the most favorable prospect being that the period of depletion of stocks and close buying through which business is passing will ultimately create an enlarged demand for products, and it is anticipated that this increase will develop early in the fall.

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES OF STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1930

(FIVE WEEKS, MAY 26 TO JUNE 28, INCLUSIVE)

INDUSTRIES	Persons Applying for Positions			Persons Asked for by Employers			Persons Sent to Positions			Persons Receiving Positions		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
GRAND TOTAL	11,670	7,923	3,747	3,646	2,554	1,092	4,499	3,095	1,404	3,214	2,232	982
Total industrial group (skilled)	3,836	2,839	997	1,251	1,056	195	1,571	1,285	286	1,032	868	164
Building and construction	471	471	.....	165	165	.....	197	197	.....	128	128	.....
Shipbuilding	180	180	.....	95	95	.....	130	130	.....	72	72	.....
Chemicals and allied products	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clay, glass and stone products	5	5	.....	2	2	.....	3	3	.....	1	1	.....
Clothing	27	14	13	11	7	4	14	10	4	8	5	3
Textiles	142	93	49	2	.....	2	4	.....	4	2	.....	2
Food and kindred products	37	30	7	17	15	2	17	15	2	15	14	1
Leather, rubber and composition goods	34	30	4	2	.....	2	4	.....	4	2	.....	2
Lumber, woodwork and furniture	64	64	.....	10	10	.....	18	18	.....	9	9	.....
Paper and printing	26	20	6	8	5	3	18	7	11	8	5	3
Metals and metal products	943	926	17	504	498	6	596	587	9	418	413	5
Mines and quarries	16	16	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	1	1	.....
Transportation and public utilities	290	287	3	84	68	16	101	90	11	61	53	8
Hotel and restaurant	779	239	540	164	60	104	216	76	140	147	55	92
Wholesale and retail trade	307	167	140	82	54	28	101	55	46	64	39	25
Miscellaneous	508	290	218	104	76	28	150	95	55	96	73	23
Total other groups	7,834	5,084	2,750	2,395	1,498	897	2,928	1,810	1,118	2,182	1,364	818
Clerical and professional	1,503	794	709	184	121	63	325	190	135	131	81	50
Agriculture	39	36	3	6	5	1	7	6	1	5	4	1
Semi-skilled	1,518	555	963	610	151	459	818	223	595	531	133	398
Unskilled	3,624	3,309	315	969	930	39	1,131	1,081	50	898	863	35
Casual and day workers*	1,150	390	760	626	291	335	647	310	337	617	283	334
May, 1930	9,684	6,756	2,928	3,955	2,621	1,334	4,478	2,958	1,520	3,363	2,222	1,141
June, 1929	11,191	8,117	3,074	6,638	5,223	1,415	6,942	5,327	1,615	4,859	3,789	1,070
June, 1928	10,916	7,104	3,812	4,806	3,340	1,466	5,256	3,711	1,545	3,598	2,595	1,003
Per cent of applicants placed	27	28	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per cent of openings filled	.....	.....	.....	88	87	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per cent of persons referred placed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	72	70	.....	.....	.....

*The placement of each casual or day worker is recorded for only one (1) placement per week.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	
		No. of Wage Earners Week Ended June 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Total Weekly Payroll Week Ended June 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Week Ended	
			June, 1930	Per cent change compared with			June, 1930	Per cent change compared with		June, 15, 1930	May, 15, 1930
				May, 1930	June, 1929			May, 1930	June, 1929		
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: (51) 42%	839	318,854	93.5	— 2.3	— 6.1	$8,127,334	90.7	— 6.0	—14.9	$25.49	$26.47
Metal products: (12) 57%	243	153,995	90.6	— 2.2	—10.3	4,268,324	89.0	— 7.0	—19.7	27.72	29.14
Blast furnaces	9	1,742	54.5	— 5.7	—15.0	52,261	54.5	— 7.9	—16.2	30.00	30.80
Steel works and rolling mills	48	80,227	82.4	— 2.8	— 9.8	2,267,405	80.6	— 8.8	—22.1	28.26	30.16
Iron and steel forgings	10	1,962	90.6	— 4.1	—12.1	43,360	78.0	—13.1	—26.4	22.10	24.39
Structural iron work	10	5,049	127.4	— 0.4	+ 6.9	141,604	124.6	— 2.4	+ 5.4	28.05	28.59
Steam and hot water heating appliances	16	4,321	102.0	— 1.8	— 1.8	118,456	97.7	— 3.7	—13.4	27.41	28.08
Stoves and furnaces	7	727	84.2	+22.2	+ 2.8	19,430	74.3	+24.2	+ 8.0	26.73	26.21
Foundries	36	7,358	95.7	— 3.2	— 9.4	180,852	83.8	—11.6	—25.4	24.58	26.94
Machinery and parts	44	10,362	99.1	— 1.4	—10.2	274,892	88.4	— 6.3	—25.5	26.53	27.90
Electrical apparatus	21	31,977	114.0	— 0.7	—12.4	926,616	126.8	— 2.8	—13.2	28.98	29.60
Engines and pumps	10	3,410	90.8	— 5.0	— 9.1	91,092	90.5	—10.1	—17.5	26.71	28.26
Hardware and tools	20	5,973	89.3	— 4.3	—17.6	129,352	81.6	— 3.5	—26.3	21.66	21.52
Brass and bronze products	12	887	101.6	— 3.5	—18.6	23,004	98.6	— 3.9	—24.3	25.93	25.98
Transportation equipment: (5) 74%	40	29,406	78.3	— 7.8	— 1.5	828,834	74.1	—11.5	— 8.0	28.19	29.65
Automobiles	5	4,051	80.6	— 5.7	+11.6	127,270	67.9	— 3.8	+10.8	31.42	30.80
Automobile bodies and parts	12	5,514	76.0	—16.0	—26.4	142,690	66.0	—17.8	—30.8	25.88	26.40
Locomotives and cars	13	12,617	47.9	— 9.8	—10.6	361,078	47.8	—14.0	—12.5	28.62	30.02
Railroad repair shops	6	3,158	79.4	+ 1.7	— 0.5	83,467	78.0	— 8.0	— 6.0	26.43	29.26
Shipbuilding	4	4,066	92.3	+ 2.9	+61.6	114,329	147.7	— 5.5	+58.5	28.12	30.61

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	
		No. of Wage Earners Week Ended June 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Total Weekly Payroll Week Ended June 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Week Ended	
			June, 1930	Per cent change compared with			June, 1930	Per cent change compared with		June, 15, 1930	May, 15, 1930
				May, 1930	June, 1929			May, 1930	June, 1929		
Textile products: (11) 27%	163	53,735	97.2	— 2.2	— 6.9	$ 987,475	88.0	— 1.3	—24.7	$18.38	$18.32
Cotton goods	11	2,144	66.7	—10.9	—26.8	42,622	54.7	—13.4	—39.5	19.88	20.47
Woolens and worsteds	13	3,519	56.4	+ 6.0	—14.2	75,924	52.2	+10.4	—20.2	21.58	20.72
Silk goods	47	19,681	109.6	— 2.2	+ 0.9	333,890	106.6	— 3.5	—12.5	16.97	17.26
Textile dyeing and finishing	12	1,758	93.2	— 2.2	—12.7	44,331	96.4	+ 7.6	—16.2	25.22	22.90
Carpets and rugs	10	2,834	65.6	—10.4	—11.1	51,619	46.5	—26.8	—32.1	18.21	22.22
Hats	4	3,508	88.8	— 0.3	—10.3	69,336	71.6	+12.1	—33.5	19.77	17.59
Hosiery	25	13,308	117.8	— 1.8	— 9.9	263,231	112.5	+ 2.1	—34.9	19.78	19.26
Knit goods, other	14	2,962	92.3	+ 1.0	— 4.9	50.690	94.8	+ 5.2	—17.9	17.11	16.41
Men's clothing	9	842	83.7	— 1.8	— 3.0	12,891	78.5	—10.7	—15.9	15.31	16.82
Women's clothing	9	1,181	110.5	— 1.5	— 6.1	16,621	108.7	— 4.2	— 7.7	14.07	14.47
Shirts and furnishings	9	1,998	125.0	— 6.7	— 4.0	26,320	112.4	— 5.0	—17.8	13.17	12.92
Foods and tobacco: (5) 32%	97	23,896	112.3	+ 0.2	+ 7.2	483,730	108.9	— 0.5	+ 3.4	20.24	20.36
Bread and bakery products	26	3,967	109.8	— 3.1	— 1.0	112,368	112.2	— 1.0	— 0.8	28.33	27.72
Confectionery	13	4,018	95.8	— 0.7	— 2.4	79,693	98.1	— 4.2	— 7.0	19.83	20.54
Ice cream	11	1,593	129.6	+ 3.0	— 3.6	49,015	124.9	— 2.6	+ 0.3	30.77	32.50
Meat packing	14	2,131	95.6	— 0.8	— 2.0	61,994	92.3	— 2.7	— 2.9	29.09	29.65
Cigars and tobacco	33	12,187	114.9	+ 1.2	+17.8	180,660	103.1	+ 3.0	+15.7	14.82	14.57
Stone, clay and glass products: (3) 42%	69	13,912	70.6	— 7.0	—16.6	355,968	63.9	—12.3	—23.8	25.59	27.04
Brick, tile and pottery	32	4,622	83.8	— 5.2	— 9.1	103,929	74.1	— 9.6	—19.4	22.49	23.60
Cement	15	5,130	62.7	— 2.5	— 9.9	154,620	60.0	— 9.0	—17.2	30.14	32.13
Glass	22	4,160	69.2	—12.7	—28.6	97,419	63.8	—18.9	—35.0	23.42	25.21

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	
		No. of Wage Earners Week Ended June 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Total Weekly Payroll Week Ended June 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Week Ended	
			June, 1930	Per cent change compared with			June, 1930	Per cent change compared with		June, 15, 1930	May, 15, 1930
				May, 1930	June, 1929			May, 1930	June, 1929		
Lumber products: (3) 27%	52	5,239	79.0	+ 7.0	—20.6	104,124	70.4	+ 0.6	—30.6	19.87	21.23
Lumber and planing mills	16	1,860	80.3	+21.3	—22.5	35,475	70.0	+ 7.0	—26.7	19.07	21.65
Furniture	30	2,411	73.9	— 0.9	—25.5	51,882	66.9	— 3.9	—38.0	21.52	22.21
Wooden boxes	6	968	71.5	+ 4.7	+ 1.4	16,767	66.0	+ 1.2	— 7.4	17.32	17.93
Chemical products: (5) 47%	60	14,254	101.3	+ 0.3	+ 3.4	418,520	108.0	— 1.1	+ 5.1	29.36	29.78
Chemicals and drugs	35	1,350	76.8	— 4.5	—10.7	38,072	78.1	— 3.6	—13.0	28.20	27.98
Coke	3	3,307	112.2	+ 2.1	+19.6	89,239	96.3	— 0.9	+14.9	26.98	27.77
Explosives	3	506	78.6	— 7.0	—12.9	12,201	87.3	— 3.1	—16.3	24.11	23.15
Paints and varnishes	12	1,492	98.9	— 1.2	— 3.2	39,267	104.3	— 4.9	— 9.1	26.32	27.36
Petroleum refining	7	7,599	128.5	+ 1.4	+ 4.7	239,741	144.1	0	+10.8	31.55	31.96
Leather and rubber products; (4) 46%	49	11,070	97.1	— 0.3	— 1.2	255,567	99.7	— 1.1	— 1.8	23.09	23.26
Leather tanning	17	5,817	105.9	+ 1.5	+ 0.7	148,591	104.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.9	25.54	25.89
Shoes	20	3,497	93.5	— 0.1	— 2.5	61,067	96.4	— 2.3	— 5.7	17.46	17.83
Leather products, other	8	870	85.1	—14.5	— 9.5	21,083	89.1	— 2.6	— 4.3	24.23	21.29
Rubber tires and goods	4	886	90.9	+ 2.7	— 1.1	24,826	103.5	— 4.8	— 6.2	28.02	30.23

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	
		No. of Wage Earners Week Ended June 15. 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Total Weekly Payroll Week Ended June 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Week Ended	
			June, 1930	Per cent change compared with			June, 1930	Per cent change compared with		June. 15. 1930	May, 15, 1930
				May, 1930	June, 1929			May, 1930	June, 1929		
Paper and printing: (3) 30%	66	13.347	98.7	+ 0.5	— 2.1	424,792	105.5	— 2.4	— 5.2	31.83	32.76
Paper and wood pulp	12	3,511	85.1	+ 0.6	— 1.7	94,135	84.9	— 5.4	—10.1	26.81	28.46
Paper boxes and bags	9	903	89.8	— 0.2	— 2.9	14,213	96.6	+ 7.9	— 6.0	15.74	14.55
Printing and publishing	45	8.933	103.9	+ 0.5	— 2.0	316,444	112.2	— 2.0	— 3.8	35.42	36.30
Anthracite coal mining[2] 50%	143	93,674	91.5	— 3.2	— 4.1	2,755,015	74.1	—12.0	+ 4.4	29.41	32.32
Bituminous coal mining[3] 35%	392	60,726	.....	— 4.1	......	1,369.645	.....	— 4.7	......	22.55	22.70
Construction and contracting 5%	63	7.791	110.2	+ 6.2	— 1.8	222.539	100.0	+ 3.3	—10.2	28.56	28.49
Street railways 55%	5	14,298	84.5	— 0.9	— 8.0	500.242	91.7	— 1.3	— 5.3	34.99	35.15
Retail trade 25%	71	27,092	94.5	— 0.8	— 3.5	....	.....	......	......	......	.....
Wholesale trade 12%	87	4,374	91.7	+ 0.4	— 3.8	....	.....	......	......	......	.....

[1] Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. Figures used in this table are not actual employment totals, but are representative samples compiled from reports submitted by a selected group of firms in each industry. The percentages placed opposite the group totals indicate the approximate proportion of total employment which these figures represent.

[2] Anthracite figures are from the Anthracite Bureau of Information.

[3] Bituminous figures are from the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	No. of Wage Earners Week Ended June 15, 1930	Total Weekly Wages Week Ended June 15, 1930	Total Weekly Employe Hours Week Ended			Average Hourly Earnings Week Ended	
				June 15, 1930	May 15, 1930	Per cent Change	June 15, 1930	May 15, 1930
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: (47)	564	226,077	$6,111,790	10,160,865	10,814,353	— 6.0	$.602	$.591
Metal products:	188	131,974	3,722,702	5,901,257	6,340,328	— 6.9	.631	.630
Blast furnaces	7	1,686	50,804	85,377	93,421	— 8.6	.595	.590
Steel works and rolling mills	33	68,896	1,992,200	3,131,600	3,399,682	— 7.9	.636	.637
Iron and steel forgings	9	1,692	38,748	68,823	81,095	—15.1	.563	.546
Structural iron work	7	2,461	68,057	116,986	126,883	— 7.8	.582	.563
Steam and hot water heating appliances	13	2,889	78,878	133,053	139,973	— 4.9	.593	.604
Foundries	31	6,888	169,592	278,885	319,903	—12.8	.608	.600
Machinery and parts	36	8,906	233,323	380,178	408,101	— 6.8	.614	.613
Electrical apparatus	19	30.185	883,464	1,346,038	1,397,473	— 3.7	.656	.653
Engines and pumps	10	3,410	91,092	154,514	169,235	— 8.7	.590	.599
Hardware and tools	14	4,241	97,383	171,334	169,078	+ 1.3	.568	.563
Brass and bronze products	9	720	19,161	34,469	35,484	— 2.9	.556	.633
Transportation equipment:	31	19,486	543,556	847,023	961,494	—11.9	.642	.610
Automobiles	5	4,051	127,270	187,717	198,737	— 5.5	.678	.662
Automobile bodies and parts	9	5,132	134,247	219,199	273,248	—19.8	.612	.601
Locomotives and cars	9	4,265	115,793	193,643	234,872	—17.6	.598	.615
Railroad repair shops	4	1,972	51,917	71,817	78,296	— 8.3	.723	.748
Shipbuilding	4	4,066	114,329	174,647	176,341	— 1.0	.655	.521
Textile products:	97	30,212	555,879	1,240,792	1,247,946	— 0.6	.448	.435
Cotton goods	8	977	19,957	45,077	47,387	— 4.9	.443	.458
Woolens and worsteds	8	1,580	34,151	70,053	63,524	+10.3	.488	.477
Silk goods	33	13,288	224,297	551,079	568,054	— 3.0	.407	.402
Textile dyeing and finishing	7	717	15,878	29,689	31,000	— 4.2	.535	.534
Carpets and rugs	6	2,068	38,896	74,298	93,024	—20.1	.524	.537
Hosiery	10	7,049	149,747	273,128	251,205	+ 8.7	.548	.490
Knit goods, other	10	2,214	40,851	92,375	87,286	+ 5.8	.442	.440
Men's clothing	3	176	2,196	7,628	6,516	+17.1	.288	.316
Women's clothing	8	1,181	16,621	55,268	56,421	— 2.0	.301	.316
Shirts and furnishings	4	962	13,285	42,197	43,529	— 3.1	.315	.317

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]—(Concluded)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	No. of Wage Earners Week Ended June 15, 1930	Total Weekly Wages Week Ended June 15, 1930	Total Weekly Employe Hours Week Ended			Average Hourly Earnings Week Ended	
				June 15, 1930	May 15, 1930	Per cent Change	June 15, 1930	May 15, 1930
Foods and tobacco:	55	9,419	$ 216,304	475,436	483,480	— 1.7	$.455	$.480
Bread and bakery products	20	2,089	52,852	107,211	107,406	— 0.2	.493	.494
Confectionery	6	1,986	44,615	99,719	106,464	— 6.3	.447	.508
Ice cream	8	958	30,784	57,140	58,109	— 1.7	.539	.538
Meat packing	9	1,245	35,865	61,618	62,674	— 1.7	.582	.575
Cigars and tobacco	12	3,141	52,188	149,748	148,827	+ 0.6	.349	.340
Stone, clay and glass products:	41	9,197	243,626	440,417	509,519	—13.6	.553	.556
Brick, tile and pottery	20	2,940	68,245	135,918	146,078	— 7.0	.502	.507
Cement	9	3,976	117,389	209,807	233,947	—10.3	.560	.560
Glass	12	2,281	57,992	94,692	129,494	—26.9	.612	.606
Lumber products:	43	3,038	70,410	126,652	127,907	— 1.0	.556	.555
Lumber and planing mills	13	595	15,658	26,766	27,942	— 4.2	.585	.569
Furniture	26	1,964	44,917	78,855	79,267	— 0.5	.570	.568
Wooden boxes	4	479	9,835	21,031	20,698	+ 1.6	.468	.479
Chemical products:	30	9,057	271.868	465,635	469,208	— 0.8	.584	.586
Chemicals and drugs	15	819	23,540	46,260	49,730	— 7.0	.509	.490
Paints and varnishes	9	1,390	36,587	68,823	71,312	— 3.5	.532	.542
Petroleum refining	6	6,848	211,741	350,552	348,166	+ 0.7	.604	.608
Leather and rubber products:	31	5,781	136,057	276,037	281,607	— 2.0	.493	.511
Leather tanning	9	2,377	63,825	118,893	119,013	— 0 1	.537	.531
Shoes	12	1,953	32,090	88,096	91,420	— 3.6	.364	.428
Leather products, other	6	565	15,316	25,644	25,910	— 1.0	.597	.604
Rubber tires and goods	4	886	24,826	43,404	45,264	— 4.1	.572	.576
Paper and printing:	48	7,913	251,388	387,616	392,864	—13.4	.649	.649
Paper and wood pulp	8	2,669	75,036	139,440	145,295	— 4.0	.538	.534
Paper boxes and bags	6	440	6,974	19,554	19,670	— 0.6	.357	.347
Printing and publishing	34	4,804	169,378	228,622	227,899	+ 0.3	.741	.754
Construction and contracting	52	7,128	206,680	332,109	329,882	+ 0.7	.622	.611

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[1] Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA—CITY AREAS[1]

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	
		No. of Wage Earners Week Ended June 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Total Weekly Payroll Week Ended June 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Week Ended	
			June, 1930	Per cent change compared with			June, 1930	Per cent change compared with		June, 15, 1930	May, 15, 1930
				May, 1930	June, 1929			May, 1930	June, 1929		
Allentown—Bethlehem—Easton	79	25,847	85.9	— 2.2	— 4.2	$ 692,573	84.1	— 6.0	—14.0	$26.80	$27.87
Altoona	14	2,470	83.8	— 3.1	— 1.8	54,844	87.8	— 4.1	— 6.8	22.20	22.45
Erie	23	10,002	107.4	— 3.3	— 2.8	290,543	110.2	— 4.1	— 8.4	29.05	29.30
Harrisburg	36	11,447	98.9	— 3.7	— 7.0	276.699	98.8	—10.7	—18.1	24.17	26.09
Hazleton—Pottsville	20	4,756	99.8	— 2.9	— 1.8	90,171	93.1	— 7.2	—14.1	18.96	19.84
Johnstown	15	9,576	91.4	— 7.1	—12.4	298,576	82.8	—18.0	—24.7	31.18	35.31
Lancaster	28	5,031	81.6	— 0.2	— 5.4	109,964	78.9	+ 0.1	— 6.2	21.86	21.88
New Castle	11	5,454	75.7	— 1.7	—14.6	149,145	70.9	— 6.8	—26.1	27.35	28.62
Philadelphia	250	92,300	91.4	— 2.1	—11.3	2,464,883	91.9	— 3.6	—16.8	26.71	27.08
Pittsburgh	89	74,892	81.9	— 1.8	— 5.8	2,087.674	82.2	— 5.8	—13.3	27.88	29.04
Reading—Lebanon	64	25,402	95.7	— 2.2	— 5.2	532,265	82.1	— 8.8	—25.6	20.95	22.47
Scranton	30	5,330	92.9	+ 1.8	+ 2.3	85.029	82.6	— 1.9	— 8.4	15.95	16.55
Sunbury	23	8,324	82.7	— 6.7	— 7.1	163,168	76.5	—11.2	—14.3	19.60	20.56
Wilkes-Barre	26	7,678	103.8	+ 0.7	+16.1	129.676	99.5	+ 0.6	+ 2.9	16.89	16.89
Williamsport	25	5,936	100.3	+ 5.2	— 9.4	141,778	107.9	+ 2.1	—17.1	23.88	26.32
York	50	6,558	96.1	— 0.1	— 5.1	127,751	89.8	— 1.9	— 8.4	19.48	19.86

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[1] Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

ACCIDENTS IN INDUSTRY

Reports of 140 fatal and 11,871 non-fatal accidents to workers in the industries of Pennsylvania were received at the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation during June. As compared with the accident totals for May, this is an increase of 13, or 10.2 per cent, in fatal accidents but a reduction of 188, or 1.6 per cent in non-fatal accidents.

Increased fatalities reported from the construction and contracting, manufacturing, transportation, hotel and restaurant, and state and municipal groups were responsible for the increased fatal accident total for the month. The construction industry reported 17 fatalities in June, an increase of three over May. Manufacturing industries reported 34 deaths from accident in June, or an increase of 15 over the total for May. The transportation industry reported nine deaths in June as compared with six in May. Two employes of hotels and restaurants were killed in June, the first in four months. Seven government employes were killed in June as compared with five in May. Accidents which helped to boost the fatality total for manufacturing industries in June included an explosion at a powder manufacturing plant in which three workers were killed; and another explosion at a fireworks manufacturing plant where two employes were killed. Anthracite coal mines reported 33 fatal accidents in June or the same number as in May. Bituminous mines reported 28 deaths in June, a reduction of six as compared with May. Notwithstanding the large increase of quarry operation during June, no fatalities were reported from that industry during that month. The quarry industry has experienced a very favorable decrease in fatal accidents for the first six months in 1930. Only nine fatalities have been reported from that industry during the first half of 1930 as compared with 21 during the corresponding period in 1929. This is the smallest total of fatalities reported from the quarry industry during any similar period for the last five years.

Accidents in industry for the first half of 1930 have shown a 7.7 per cent decline in comparison to the total for the corresponding period last year. Fatal accidents as well as non-fatal accidents have shown a proportionate reduction. While this decrease in accidents undoubtedly is in some measure the result of lessened employment, the best available estimate places the volume of industrial activity for the first half of 1930 at approximately five per cent below the level for the first six months in 1929, indicating that the 7.7 per cent reduction in industrial accidents for the first half of 1930 is not wholly due to the factors of reduced employment and curtailed plant operation. The campaign for safety in industry evidently is achieving some definite results in the form of accident reductions.

The record of accidents for the first six months of 1930 as compared with the record for the corresponding period in 1929, classified according to main industrial groups, is given in the following table.

ACCIDENTS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

INDUSTRY	Six Months, 1930		Six Months, 1929		Per cent Increase or Decrease in 1930	
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal
General industrial	410	46,380	403	50,094	+ 1.7	−7.4
Coal mining	406	23,134	460	25,115	−11.7	−7.9
Transportation and public utilities	70	3,835	97	4,236	−27.8	−9.5
TOTAL	886	73,349	960	79,445	− 7.7	−7.7

As shown by the figures in the above table, the largest reduction in accidents was effected in the transportation and public utility groups. Fatal accidents in transportation for six months of 1930 were 21.6 per cent less than for the same period in 1929 and non-fatal injuries showed a 9.0 per cent decrease. Fatal accidents in the public utility industry were reduced more than 50 per cent and non-fatal injuries were 10.9 per cent less than in 1929. Of the industries comprising the general industry group, manufacturing and quarrying show gratifying reductions in accidents. Fatal accidents in manufacturing establishments for six months of 1930 were 11.4 per cent less than for the same period in 1929 and non-fatal injuries were reduced 16.9 per cent. Quarries show a 57.2 per cent reduction in the number of workers killed and a 4.6 per cent decrease of non-fatal injuries. Unfortunately, however, the otherwise good experience for the general industrial group was marred by the alarming increase in accidents shown for the construction and contracting, the trading, and the state and municipal groups. The construction industry shows a 29.9 per cent increase in fatal and a 13.3 per cent increase in non-fatal accidents for the first six months of 1930. Trade, including all mercantile lines, shows a 16.1 per cent increase in fatalities and a 3.7 per cent increase of non-fatal accidents. Accidents to state and municipal workers show a 10.0 per cent decrease for the fatal group but a 20.8 per cent increase in non-fatal injuries. Accident hazards in these three industries demand the special attention of safety engineers during the last half of 1930.

COMPENSATION

Agreements for the payment of compensation because of the injury or death of workers were approved in 7,423 cases during June, 1930. These agreements obligated the payment of compensation indemnity by insurance companies and self-insured employers to the amount of $1,382,254. This amount was made up as follows:

147 fatal cases	$480,819
263 permanent disability cases	283,351
7,013 temporary disability cases	615,084

Receipts filed with the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation during June show that payments amounting to $1,208,190 were made to injured workers or their dependents during the month.

Compensation awards for the first six months of 1930 total $8,109,457 as compared with $8,388,472 for the first six months in 1929, a decrease of 3.3 per cent. The number of compensation agreements approved during the first six months of 1930 was 2.7 per cent higher than the number approved during the first half of 1929, indicating that there has been a decrease in the average severity of accidents. This opinion is in a measure borne out by the figures for permanent partial injury cases. The number of permanent injury cases dropped from a total of 1,787 for the first six months in 1929 to 1,639 for the first six months in 1930, an 8.3 per cent reduction. The decreases for the various classes of permanent injury were as follows:

TABLE OF PERMANENT INJURIES

MEMBERS	Six Months, 1930	Six Months, 1929	Per cent Increase or Decrease in 1930
Eyes	228	265	—14.0
Arms	46	38	+21.1
Hands	98	110	—10.9
Fingers	745	850	—12.4
Phalanges	580	568	+ 2.1
Legs	44	53	—17.0
Feet	70	77	— 9.1
Facial disfigurement (cases)	81	82	— 1.2
Miscellaneous permanent total disability (cases)	43	65	—33.9

The figures of the table show very substantial reductions for all classes of disability except arm and phalange losses. Evidently the problem of the effective guarding of machinery is not completely solved. A recent study of the Bureau disclosed that 35 per cent of all arm losses, and nearly 60 per cent of all phalanx losses in industry occurred in connection with the use of mechanical equipment.

In contrast to this reduction in permanent injury cases, there has been a slight increase in the average severity of injuries in temporary disability cases. The average time loss for the 43,027 cases of temporary disability compensated during the first six months of 1930 was 42.9 days as compared with an average of 42.5 days for the cases compensated during the first six months in 1929, or nearly a one per cent increase.

HONOR ROLL OF INDUSTRIAL SAFETY

The seven counties named below have shown reductions in industrial accidents for each of the first six months of 1930.

Elk
Erie
Luzerne
Philadelphia
Venango
Westmoreland
York

The Honor Roll of Industrial Safety for 1930 includes only the names of those counties which show a reduction in accidents for every month of the year. Seven counties have earned this honor for the first six months of the year.

In addition to those counties which may be included on the Honor Roll at the end of the year, there also will be published a list of counties deserving of mention for meritorious safety effort. Eligibility for this list depends on the percentage of accident reduction accomplished during the year. Any county ending the year with an accident reduction of ten per cent or more as compared with 1929 will receive a place on this list.

"PROGRESS IS THE REWARD OF EFFORT"

Forty counties show reductions in industrial accidents for first half of 1930. Largest reduction in total accidents occurred in Philadelphia county where accidents for first half of 1930 number 1,378, or 11.9 per cent, less than total for corresponding period in 1929. The goal for the year 1930 is in sight. Don't forget the slogan, "An accident reduction in every county." Will the 27 counties showing increases for six months come through with accident reductions at the end of the year? Local county pride should be an incentive.—This table gives the record of accidents reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation from industries other than coal mining and transportation and public utilities.

COUNTY[1]	Six Months			Six Months			Per cent Increase or Decrease
	Fatal	Non-fatal[2]	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal[2]	Total	
Adams	3	123	126	..	136	136	— 7.4
Allegheny	69	8,248	8,317	95	9,075	9,170	— 9.3
Armstrong	4	430	434	5	421	426	+ 1.9
Beaver	20	1,078	1,098	19	1,171	1,190	— 7.7
Bedford		149	149		114	114	+30.7
Berks	8	1,596	1,604	5	1,877	1,882	— 1.5
Blair	6	509	515	2	533	535	— 3.7
Bradford	2	186	188	2	230	232	—19.0
Bucks	1	378	379	2	311	313	+21.1
Butler	5	342	347	1	376	377	— 8.0
Cambria	9	467	476	7	431	438	+ 8.7
Cameron	..	22	22	..	34	34	—35.3
Carbon	3	144	147	..	142	142	+ 3.5
Centre	1	255	256	1	195	196	+30.6
Chester	14	632	646	7	700	707	— 8.6
Clarion	1	118	119	1	125	126	— 5.6
Clearfield	3	346	349	2	330	332	+ 5.1
Clinton	2	204	206	2	220	222	— 7.2
Columbia	2	153	155	1	145	146	+ 6.2
Crawford	1	356	357	4	519	523	+31.7
Cumberland	5	357	362	1	346	347	+ 4.3
Dauphin	13	1,123	1,136	14	1,064	1,078	+ 5.4
Delaware	9	1,579	1,588	9	1,201	1,210	+31.2
Elk	2	215	217	..	291	291	—25.4
Erie	10	1,201	1,211	8	1,419	1,427	—15.1
Fayette	1	450	451	3	471	474	— 4.9
Forest	..	45	45		40	40	+12.5
Franklin	2	336	338	2	360	362	— 6.6
Fulton	1	34	35	1	36	37	— 5.4
Greene	1	102	103	1	105	106	— 2.8
Huntingdon		209	209		192	192	+ 8.9
Indiana	1	225	226	4	280	284	—20.4
Jefferson		172	172	2	156	158	+ 8.9
Juniata		40	40		34	34	+17.6
Lackawanna	4	682	686	3	754	757	— 9.4
Lancaster	11	957	968	8	1,017	1,025	— 5.6
Lawrence	6	433	439	5	497	502	—12.5
Lebanon	3	350	353	2	402	404	—12.6
Lehigh	9	750	759	9	847	856	—11.3
Luzerne	13	1,070	1,083	8	1,267	1,275	—15.1
Lycoming	2	577	579	2	599	601	— 3.7
McKean	5	909	914	4	768	772	+18.4
Mercer	6	385	391	4	516	520	—24.8
Mifflin	2	278	280	6	221	227	+23.3
Monroe	2	204	206		156	156	+32.1
Montgomery	7	1,425	1,432	12	1,625	1,637	—12.5
Montour	..	78	78	2	103	105	—25.7
Northampton	15	944	959	13	903	916	+ 4.7
Northumberland	3	461	464	2	449	451	— 2.9
Perry		51	51		46	46	+10.9
Philadelphia	84	10,161	10,245	89	11,534	11,623	—11.9
Pike	1	34	35		28	28	+25.0
Potter	1	91	92	1	86	87	+ 5.7
Schuylkill	6	563	569	7	705	712	—20.1
Snyder	1	35	36	2	43	45	—20.0
Somerset	1	154	155	..	156	156	— 0.6
Sullivan		43	43		30	30	+43.3
Susquehanna	1	78	79	..	83	83	— 4.8
Tioga	1	176	177	1	148	149	+18.8
Union	..	46	46	..	50	50	— 8.0
Venango	2	306	308	3	393	396	—22.2
Warren	6	362	368		533	533	+10.5
Washington	3	680	683	5	694	699	— 2.3
Wayne	1	113	114	..	140	140	—18.6
Westmoreland	5	1,103	1,108	8	1,423	1,431	—22.6
Wyoming	2	41	43		34	34	+26.5
York	3	818	821	4	938	942	—12.8
Out of State[3]	5	198	203	2	26	28	......
TOTALS	410	46,380	46,790	403	50,094	50,497	— 7.3

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[1] Counties showing an increase in the total number of accidents are printed in red.

[2] Accidents resulting in disability lasting two or more days.

[3] By amendment to Compensation Law, effective April 29, 1929, accidents to employes of Pennsylvania concerns temporarily engaged in work in another State are compensable under the Pennsylvania Law.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

ACCIDENT REPORTS RECEIVED

1930	Total			General Industrial		Coal Mining		Transportation and Public Utilities	
	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal
TOTAL—1930	74,235	886	73,349	410	46,380	406	23,134	70	3,835
January	14,287	180	14,107	84	8,678	79	4,591	17	838
February	12,070	156	11,914	63	7,214	82	4,111	11	589
March	12,204	115	12,089	55	7,460	55	3,932	5	697
April	11,477	168	11,309	89	7,548	62	3,217	17	544
May	12,186	127	12,059	51	7,849	67	3,650	9	560
June	12,011	140	11,871	68	7,631	61	3,633	11	607
TOTAL—1st 6 mos., 1929	80,405	960	79,445	403	50,094	460	25,115	97	4,236
*GRAND TOTAL	2,571,204	33,809	2,537,395	14,460	1,606,800	14,230	713,598	5,106	216,997

*Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.

AGREEMENTS APPROVED BY THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

1930	Total	Fatal	Permanent Disability	Temporary Disability
TOTAL—1930	45,552	886	1,639	43,027
January	8,001	162	249	7,590
February	7,156	114	233	6,809
March	7,998	198	280	7,520
April	8,318	139	324	7,855
May	6,656	126	290	6,240
June	7,423	147	263	7,013
TOTAL—1st 6 mos., 1929	44,353	966	1,787	41,600
*GRAND TOTAL	1,058,270	28,267	32,495	997,408

COMPENSATION AWARDED AND PAID

1930	AWARDED				PAID			
	Total Compensation Awarded	Fatal Compensation Awarded	Permanent Disability Compensation Awarded	Temporary Disability Compensation Awarded	Total Compensation Paid	Fatal Compensation Paid	Permanent Disability Compensation Paid	Temporary Disability Compensation Paid
TOTAL—1930.......	$ 8,109,457	$ 3,038,419	$ 1,762,185	$ 3,308,853	$ 7,230,732	$ 2,021,492	$ 1,900,387	$ 3,308,853
January............	1,315,604	549,748	214,946	550,910	1,222,186	358,901	312,375	550,910
February...........	1,143,369	393,785	232,347	517,237	1,110,517	300,269	293,011	517,237
March..............	1,570,629	697,143	317,810	555,676	1,325,081	427,807	341,598	555,676
April................	1,446,518	461,113	384,007	601,398	1,331,161	354,756	375,007	601,398
May................	1,251,083	455,811	326,724	468,548	1,033,597	275,480	289,569	468,548
June................	1,382,254	480,819	286,351	615,084	1,208,190	304,279	288,827	615,084
TOTAL—1st 6 mos., 1929.....	$ 8,388,472	$ 3,296,452	$ 1,977,866	$ 3,114,154	$ 6,964,413	$ 1,950,446	$ 1,899,813	$ 3,114,154
*GRAND TOTAL	$174,717,078	$81,024,547	$37,115,940	$56,576,591	$126,920,064	$38,360,190	$31,983,283	$56,576,591

*Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.

COMPILED FROM RECORDS IN THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

**PERMANENT INJURIES

1930	Loss of Legs		Loss of Arms		Loss of Hands		Loss of Feet		Loss of Eyes	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded
TOTAL—1930	44	$ 123,446	46	$ 130,306	98	$ 245,391	70	$ 146,612	228	$ 410,415
January	5	12,544	5	13,252	10	23,898	9	17,632	31	55,800
February	5	15,742	6	18,817	14	33,998	13	29,387	30	49,267
March	10	27,800	15	43,211	23	58,804	7	12,556	35	66,502
April	10	27,765	4	9,052	18	45,546	17	37,391	39	70,312
May	6	17,869	6	16,739	15	36,288	14	28,046	45	81,713
June	8	21,726	10	29,235	18	46,857	10	21,600	48	86,821
TOTAL—1st 6 mos., 1929	53	$ 143,787	38	$ 108,371	110	$ 255,371	77	$ 153,250	265	$ 474,762
*GRAND TOTAL	1,514	$3,455,793	1,089	$2,518,609	3,380	$6,405,456	2,120	$3,640,075	8,359	$12,063,073

**PERMANENT INJURIES—(Concluded)

1930	Loss of Fingers		Loss of Phalanges		Facial Disfigurement		Miscellaneous	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded
TOTAL—1930	745	$ 306,986	580	$ 134,506	81	$ 42,735	43	$ 221,788
January	110	47,188	94	22,661	16	6,264	3	15,707
February	109	46,327	75	16,816	11	4,426	4	17,567
March	119	47,961	95	23,146	17	11,355	5	26,475
April	148	60,611	115	25,821	14	5,687	20	101,822
May	160	66,725	90	20,155	14	10,603	8	48,586
June	99	38,174	111	25,907	9	4,400	3	11,631
TOTAL—1st 6 mos., 1929	850	$ 355,046	568	$ 134,720	82	$ 39,709	65	$ 312,850
*GRAND TOTAL	10,624	$3,892,251	8,562	$1,720,357	727	$ 399,822	691	$3,020,504

*Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.
**Multiple losses separated respectively.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DURING JUNE, 1930

CAUSE	Total of All Industries		Construction and Contracting						Coal Mining				Quarrying and Mining other than Coal Mining		Manufacturing																	
			Building Construction		Other Construction		Contracting		Anthracite		Bituminous				Total of Manufacturing Industries		Chemicals and Allied Products		Clay, Glass and Stone Products		Clothing		Food and Kindred Products		Leather, Rubber and Composition Goods		Lumber, Wood and Their Products		Paper and Paper Products and Printing and Publishing		Textiles	
*	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF
TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES	140	11,871	7	493	6	656	4	730	33	2,208	28	1,425	..	197	34	3,729	8	178	3	228	..	135	1	460	1	100	3	300	..	144	..	167
Working machinery and processes	6	843	..	9	..	29	..	21	..	24	3	63	..	15	3	596	1	13	..	20	..	67	..	38	..	26	..	66	..	38	..	41
Boilers and pressure apparatus	...	12	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	4	..	.....	..	...	..	3	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Pumps and prime movers	...	42	..	2	..	6	..	13	..	1	..	3	..	2	..	8	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	2	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Transmission apparatus	...	12	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	8	..	1	..	2	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	1
Elevators and hoists	3	60	2	3	..	3	..	3	..	12	..	7	..	4	1	12	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	1
Cranes and derricks	4	195	..	5	..	22	..	31	..	3	..	4	..	9	4	101	1	...	..	1	..	2	..	4	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	1
Cars and engines	17	715	..	...	..	3	..	5	4	239	4	311	..	10	1	37	..	1	..	3	..	...	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	...
Motor vehicles	17	578	1	9	5	47	..	55	..	2	1	3	..	4	..	174	..	8	..	3	..	4	..	38	..	1	..	7	..	8	..	2
Other vehicles	...	81	..	...	..	2	..	10	..	2	..	1	..	...	..	27	..	...	..	3	..	...	..	13	..	...	..	10	..	...	..	...
Hand trucks	...	152	..	4	..	6	..	10	..	2	..	.....	..	2	..	97	..	4	..	15	..	1	..	12	..	5	..	6	..	5	..	6
Water and air craft	1	3	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	.....	..	.....	..	...	..	2	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Handling objects—by hand	7	2,592	..	112	..	146	..	170	4	442	1	200	..	40	1	929	..	49	..	73	..	18	..	121	..	29	..	69	..	23	..	31
Hand tools	5	1,038	..	35	..	51	..	68	1	210	..	154	..	29	3	308	..	11	..	18	..	11	..	35	..	3	2	60	..	7	..	9
Electricity	5	74	..	2	..	3	1	1	..	21	..	19	..	...	4	17	..	...	1	1	..	...	..	2	1	1	..	...	..	2	..	...
Explosive substances	10	132	..	...	..	5	..	17	4	55	1	9	..	4	5	22	5	5	..	...	..	...	..	3	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	1
Hot and corrosive substances	6	427	..	27	..	28	..	25	..	15	1	8	..	4	4	222	..	17	..	13	..	3	..	21	..	8	..	1	..	1	..	6
Falling objects	41	1,874	..	49	1	81	1	102	20	680	16	442	..	43	2	326	..	13	..	20	..	1	..	32	..	4	1	24	..	16	..	14
Falls of persons	11	1,710	4	151	..	124	1	121	..	222	..	91	..	20	3	472	1	35	1	29	..	18	..	82	..	13	..	31	..	27	..	37
Stepping upon or striking against objects	2	757	..	65	..	64	..	45	..	146	1	55	..	4	1	228	..	9	..	19	..	7	..	32	..	6	..	13	..	12	..	11
Miscellaneous	5	574	..	20	..	36	1	32	..	126	..	54	..	6	2	140	..	10	1	7	..	1	1	23	..	2	..	10	..	3	..	6

*F. = Fatal.
N. F. = Non-fatal.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DURING JUNE, 1930—(Concluded)

CAUSE	Manufacturing—(Concluded)																Transportation and Public Utilities						Other Industries									
	Metals and Metal Products																								Trading							
	Totals		Blast Furnaces and Steel Works		Rolling Mills		Foundries and Machine Shops		Fabrication		Car Repair Shops		Automobile Service Stations		Other		Steam Railroads		Other Transportation		Public Utilities		Hotels and Restaurants		Retail		Wholesale		State and Municipal		Miscellaneous	
*	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF
TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES	18	1,937	2	62	3	281	5	406	6	792	1	181	1	215	..	80	6	300	3	148	2	159	2	167	3	599	..	102	7	402	5	556
Working machinery and processes	2	266	..	1	..	30	..	74	2	139	..	12	..	10	..	21	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	10	..	26	..	3	..	10	..	32
Boilers and pressure apparatus	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2
Pumps and prime movers	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Transmission apparatus	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elevators and hoists	1	5	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	3
Cranes and derricks	3	92	..	5	..	29	3	25	..	26	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	7
Cars and engines	1	29	..	2	1	3	..	3	..	6	..	14	..	1	..	..	6	96	1	9	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	1
Motor vehicles	..	103	..	1	..	2	..	4	..	9	..	4	..	83	..	..	..	3	1	38	2	13	..	3	1	68	..	9	4	88	2	62
Other vehicles	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	8	..	11
Hand trucks	..	42	..	5	..	8	..	9	..	18	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	8	..	2	..	..	..	7
Water and air craft	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Handling objects—by hand	1	493	..	8	..	88	1	123	..	202	..	38	..	34	..	23	..	61	..	38	..	28	..	45	1	148	..	45	..	56	..	132
Hand tools	1	148	..	3	..	10	..	29	1	51	..	27	..	28	..	6	..	27	..	3	..	13	..	19	..	55	..	2	1	31	..	33
Electricity	2	11	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	8	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Explosive substances	..	12	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	7	..	4
Hot and corrosive substances	4	141	2	20	1	20	1	34	..	52	..	8	..	7	..	11	..	9	..	3	..	14	..	19	..	15	..	2	1	20	..	16
Falling objects	1	198	..	6	..	39	..	34	..	89	1	22	..	8	..	4	..	12	..	10	..	15	..	4	..	37	..	9	1	26	..	38
Falls of persons	1	192	..	8	..	32	..	25	..	83	..	27	1	17	..	8	..	45	..	25	..	32	1	41	1	144	..	18	..	86	1	118
Stepping upon or striking against objects	1	116	..	1	1	10	..	19	..	62	..	10	..	14	..	3	..	17	..	4	..	5	..	14	..	53	..	6	..	22	..	29
Miscellaneous	..	75	..	2	..	5	..	23	..	29	..	10	..	6	..	3	..	13	..	10	..	5	1	5	..	28	..	1	..	39	1	59

*F. = Fatal.
N. F. = Non-fatal.

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED

MONTH	1926			1927			1928			1929			1930		
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total
January	150	12,815	12,965	170	14,497	14,667	161	11,975	12,136	161	13,644	13,805	180	14,107	14,287
February	149	11,958	12,107	184	13,101	13,285	145	11,912	12,057	137	12,140	12,277	156	11,914	12,070
	299	*24,773*	*25,072*	*354*	*27,598*	*27,952*	*306*	*23,887*	*29,193*	*298*	*25,784*	*26,082*	*336*	*26,021*	*26,357*
March	185	15,606	15,791	162	14,332	14,494	145	12,539	12,684	195	13,712	13,907	115	12,089	12,204
	484	*40,379*	*40,863*	*516*	*41,930*	*42,446*	*451*	*36,426*	*36,877*	*493*	*39,496*	*39,989*	*451*	*38,110*	*38,561*
April	144	14,249	14,393	169	12,693	12,862	139	10,928	11,067	151	12,593	12,744	168	11,309	11,477
	628	*54,628*	*55,256*	*685*	*54,623*	*55,308*	*590*	*47,354*	*47,944*	*644*	*52,089*	*52,733*	*619*	*49,419*	*50,038*
May	171	14,521	14,692	172	12,869	13,041	360	13,041	13,401	179	13,677	13,856	127	12,059	12,186
	799	*69,149*	*69,948*	*857*	*67,492*	*68,349*	*950*	*60,395*	*61,345*	*823*	*65,766*	*66,589*	*746*	*61,478*	*62,224*
June	163	15,233	15,396	185	13,441	13,626	190	12,503	12,693	137	13,679	13,816	140	11,871	12,011
	962	*84,382*	*85,344*	*1,042*	*80,933*	*81,975*	*1,140*	*72,898*	*74,038*	*960*	*79,445*	*80,405*	*886*	*73,349*	*74,235*
July	190	15,586	15,776	176	12,548	12,724	138	12,291	12,429	172	13,302	13,474			
	1,152	*99,968*	*101,120*	*1,218*	*93,481*	*94,699*	*1,278*	*85,189*	*86,467*	*1,132*	*92,747*	*93,879*			
August	183	16,513	16,696	172	13,660	13,832	175	13,633	13,808	181	16,512	16,693			
	1,335	*116,481*	*117,816*	*1,390*	*107,141*	*108,531*	*1,453*	*98,822*	*100,275*	*1,313*	*109,259*	*110,572*			
September	231	15,866	16,097	160	13,279	13,439	147	12,747	12,894	179	13,590	13,769			
	1,566	*132,347*	*133,913*	*1,550*	*120,420*	*121,970*	*1,600*	*111,569*	*113,169*	*1,492*	*122,849*	*124,341*			
October	166	16,389	16,555	161	13,564	13,725	167	15,091	15,258	181	15,674	15,855			
	1,732	*148,736*	*150,468*	*1,711*	*133,984*	*135,695*	*1,767*	*126,660*	*128,427*	*1,673*	*138,523*	*140,196*			
November	181	14,849	15,030	192	13,087	13,279	155	12,763	12,918	162	13,910	14,072			
	1,913	*163,585*	*163,498*	*1,903*	*147,071*	*148,974*	*1,922*	*139,423*	*141,345*	*1,835*	*152,433*	*154,268*			
December	203	14,699	14,902	150	11,619	11,769	143	11,010	11,153	165	12,224	12,389			
TOTAL	*2,116*	*178,284*	*180,400*	*2,053*	*158,690*	*160,743*	*2,065*	*150,433*	*152,498*	*2,000*	*164,657*	*166,657*			

NOTE: The figures in italics represent the cumulative totals by month under each classification.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

DIRECTORY OF OFFICES

Harrisburg: . . . . Office of the Secretary,
Industrial Board,
Workmen's Compensation Board,
Bureau of Employment,
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Bureau of Industrial Relations,
Bureau of Industrial Standards,
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Statistics,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Bureau of Women and Children,
South Office Building.

BRANCH OFFICES

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State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
6 Gernerd Building, 838 Hamilton St.

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Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Commerce Building.
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333 Central Trust Building.

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Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Deposit National Bank Building.

Erie: . . . . State Employment Office,
126 East Eleventh Street.

Franklin: . . . . State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
413 Franklin Trust Building.

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306 Coulter Building.
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
608 First National Bank Building.

Harrisburg: . . . . Bureau of Bedding and Upholstery,
400 North Third Street.
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Second and Chestnut Streets.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Fourth and Blackberry Streets.

Hazleton: . . . . Bureau of Inspection,
712 Hazleton National Bank Building.

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214 Vesper Street.

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Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
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Manhattan Building, Fourth and Walnut Streets
Bureau of Women and Children,
1924 Chestnut Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
804 Commercial Trust Building.

Pittsburgh: . . . . Bureau of Inspection,
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Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,

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State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
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Pottsville: Bureau of Rehabilitation,
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1 Ulmer Building.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
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Reading: State Employment Office,
24 North Sixth Street.

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Linden Street and Madison Avenue.
Bureau of Inspection,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
418 Union National Bank Building.

Sunbury: State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
9 Witmer Building.

Towanda: State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
216 Poplar Street.

Upper Darby: Bureau of Inspection,
6908 Market Street.
Bureau of Bedding and Upholstery,
303 McClatchey Building,
69th and Market Streets.

Wilkes-Barre: Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Coal Exchange Building.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
174 Carey Avenue.

Williamsport: Bureau of Inspection.
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Heyman Building.
Cooperative State Employment Office
Y. M. C. A. Building,
343 West Fourth Street.

York: Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Central National Bank Building.
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917 Wayne Avenue.

Note. State Employment Offices are conducted in cooperation with the United States Employment Service.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Published monthly by

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

PETER GLICK, *Secretary*

LINCOLN C. CARSON AND EFFIE REIMENSNYDER, *Editors*

Vol. XVII **SEPTEMBER, 1930** **No. 9**

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SARA M. SOFFEL, JUDGE

The Department of Labor and Industry was honored when Governor Fisher appointed Sara M. Soffel, Director of the Bureau of Women and Children, to the bench of the County Court of Allegheny County. Miss Soffel is the first woman to be appointed a judge in the state of Pennsylvania. She was graduated from the old Central High School, Pittsburgh, from Wellesley College, and from the Law School of the University of Pittsburgh. Following her graduation from Wellesley College, she taught in the Central High School and in the Schenley High School, Pittsburgh, and then took up the study of law. She was admitted to the Allegheny County Bar in 1916, and has been actively engaged in the practice of law since 1917, serving as Assistant Solicitor of the Department of Law of the City of Pittsburgh during the years 1922 to 1926. She is a member of the Allegheny County Bar Association, Pennsylvania Bar Association, and the American Bar Association.

Commenting on Miss Soffel's appointment, the *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* says:

> "The appointment of Miss Sara M. Soffel to the County Court Bench to replace Judge Sylvester J. Snee, named recently to the Common Pleas Bench, gives particular satisfaction. Not only is Miss Soffel an attorney of proved ability, having in addition to private practice served a term as Assistant City Solicitor, but in view of the fact that a considerable part of the county court work involves family relations, the desirability of including a woman on its bench has long been recognized. Here Miss Soffel is especially qualified, having been active in welfare work."

Miss Soffel gives her viewpoint of judicial duties as follows:

> "It seems to me that a wrong note is stressed in placing the emphasis on the idea of what a woman can do as a judge.
>
> "The administration of justice is the dispassionate and even-handed application of the well-known principles of law to the every-day problems of human relations with a mind open to the needs of our changing social and economic civilization and a new moral order. A judge is made as much by the duties he is called upon to perform while on the bench as by the qualifications which he brings to the position, and the highest hope that anyone can bring to the discharge of his responsibilities as a judge is that he may have the capacity to grow with the demands of the office.
>
> "To me has recently come the honor of appointment by Governor Fisher to the Bench of the County Court of Allegheny County. That I may fill this high office with the same distinction and true to the best standards set by men who have served in this court is my desire, whether it be in the civil, criminal, juvenile, or domestic relations side of the court."

RECENT DECISIONS OF THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

Jacob Huber v. G. W. Loomis

Medical and hospital services. Claim for medical and hospital treatment must be proved like any other element of the case and when such proof does not appear an award therefor cannot be sustained.

Opinion by Chairman Houck—August 21, 1930

While in the course of his employment on January 6, 1930, the claimant, who was a truck driver, was unloading flour. He accidentally fell from the truck and several bags of flour fell on his shoulder and back. He continued to work with difficulty until January 27, 1930. He then became totally disabled. The referee found that disability resulted from the accident and continued until May 12, 1930. The referee awarded compensation accordingly and the defendant has appealed. The ground of the appeal is that the award is not supported by the proof.

The claimant called a physician and a chiropractor as witnesses. The physician testified that the claimant had traumatic neuritis; and the chiropractor testified that his head and neck were injured. Both of them said that disability resulted from the accident and continued until May 12, 1930. This testimony, all of which is competent, supports the referee's finding of fact.

The referee, in addition to compensation, awarded the claimant medical, surgical and hospital expenses incurred during the first thirty days of disability. The amount is not specified. In order that such expenses may be awarded to a claimant, they must be proved like every other element in the case. This proof should be offered at the hearing so that defendant may have the opportunity of questioning it; then there should be a specific award covering the expenses incurred within the limitations of the Compensation Act. In this case the expenses incurred within the first thirty days after disability began was not shown. Consequently, there is no basis in the proof for the award of medical, surgical and hospital expenses. This portion of the award is stricken out, leaving the total amount of the award to the claimant $210.00 and costs.

With the foregoing modification, the findings of fact, conclusions of law, and award of the referee are affirmed.

James W. Kline v. Pennsylvania Railroad Company

Assault—An injury in the course of employment resulting from an unprovoked assault by a fellow employe is compensable.

Opinion by Chairman Houck—August 21, 1930

The claimant was in the employ of the defendant company. On May 7 1929, he was digging a ditch. It was pay day and the claimant received his pay check. Shortly before quitting time another of the defendant's employes, who had been working about thirty feet away from the claimant, tamping ties, walked up to the claimant and asked him for his pay check. The claimant naturally demurred; whereupon, the other man struck him over the head with a scoop shovel, fracturing his skull. The injury resulted in total disability which still continues. Prior to this occurrence the claimant had never spoken to his assailant and had no personal acquaintance with him. As far as the evidence goes, there was no personal animosity between the two men. Under these facts the referee found that the claimant was injured while in the course of his employment and awarded compensation. The defendant has appealed.

The defendant contends that the case is not compensable, because the injury was caused by an act of a third person intended to injure the employe because of reasons personal to him, and not directed against him as an employe or because of his employment. The burden of proof to show that the case is within the exception rests upon the defendant. The defendant offered no testimony, but argues that the claimant's testimony shows that the assault had no connection with the employment; and that it was made because of personal reasons. If this were the fact, of course compensation could not be allowed: Cawley *v.* American Railway Express Company, 276 Pa. 160; McDevitt *v.* Checker Cab Company, 288 Pa. 394. However, the claimant's testimony does not bring the case within the exception. It might well be argued that the assault arose out of the employment; that the assailant was attempting to obtain the claimant's pay which he had just received. But whether this view be taken of the case or not, there is absolutely no evidence to show that the attack was made because of reasons personal either to the employe or to his assailant. Consequently, the case is controlled, we think, by O'Rourke *v.* O'Rourke, 278 Pa. 52. There, the employe was accosted by a stranger who demanded money to purchase liquor. When the request was refused an unprovoked attack was made. It was held that this was an unexpected happening occurring in the course of employment, and that compensation was to be allowed. There was nothing in that case, nor is there in the present one, to show any personal animosity between the men. As the record stands, we think it shows simply that the claimant was accidentally injured while in the course of his employment; and that there is nothing in the evidence to bring the case within the exception referred to above. In our opinion the award of the referee is proper.

The findings of fact, conclusions of law, and award of the referee are affirmed and the appeal is dismissed.

FRANK SCHREINER *v.* SAMARITAN HOSPITAL

Hernia—The hernia was first noticed while claimant was at work but no particular act of lifting or strain was shown which might have produced the condition. Disallowance was therefore affirmed.

OPINION BY COMMISSIONER MORRISON—AUGUST 21, 1930

The claimant, Frank Schreiner, was an engineer employed by Samaritan hospital, Philadelphia. His fireman failed to report for duty November 19, 1929, at his regular hour, eight o'clock in the morning, consequently, claimant had to do his work. At nine o'clock claimant cleaned the fire and at nine thirty completed the work. Claimant testifies, "I thought 'I will take it easy now.' I sat down and couldn't cross the legs. That's the first I took notice I had pain there," referring to his right inguinal region. At the noon hour he reported to his superior and at four o'clock went to the surgical dispensary. He first felt the pain, he said, after he was through with his work but could not say it "was from breaking clinkers or pulling out or what it was." The claimant was a frank witness and could assign no particular act of lifting or strain that had caused his condition, although he had no pain when he began to work that morning, nor had he had pain prior to that time in the region where the hernia appeared.

Dr. Astley, who treated claimant, said the whole appearance of the hernia gave the impression of recent origin and it was his professional opinion that the exertion was the cause of the condition found, though he could not positively state that the condition did develop from this work.

Claimant on appeal quoted the case of Vogel *v.* Pittsburgh Stopper Company, where an employe at his regular work sustained a hernia. His usual work obliged him to lift a weight of approximately fifteen pounds above his head as far as he could reach. While in the act of doing this he experienced a sharp pain across the stomach, while in the instant case there was no pain nor any symptoms of hernia while in the act of doing anything. It was after claimant had finished his work and was preparing to "take it easy" and when trying to cross his legs preparatory to taking it easy, he discovered his inability to cross his legs. If while doing the morning's arduous work, lifting and shovelling and pulling, he experienced no discomfort, nor any manifestations of hernia, and was unaware of a hernia, the same condition may have been unnoticed during other and less strenuous hours. It seems to have been the position of his legs while at rest that called his attention to the hernial condition rather than the lifting or straining while at work, so that the evidence contains no unforseen, fortuitous event required by the Compensation Act, which excludes hernia as a natural ailment unless conclusively proved otherwise.

The appeal is dismissed. The referee's findings of fact, conclusions of law, and disallowance are affirmed.

ANNA HATALSKY *v.* FORD COLLIERIES COMPANY

Practice and Procedure—Deposition of witnesses residing in a foreign country—Amendment of rules.

In the following opinion the Board prescribes a method of obtaining and certifying testimony of witnesses residing in Russia. This amendment to the rules was made to meet the unusual situation arising from the fact that the United States has no diplomatic representative in that country.

OPINION BY COMMISSIONER FLEITZ—JANUARY 28, 1930

A petition has been filed by the claimant herein who seeks to have the Board make an amendment to its rule concerning the issuance of letters rogatory. The controlling facts set forth by the petition are as follows:

Michael Hatalski died on April 1, 1920, as the result of personal injuries received on June 24, 1919, in the course of his employment with the defendant company. On June 21, 1920, a claim petition for compensation was filed on behalf of the widow and child of the decedent, to which petition answer was made by the defendant denying liability for the reason that the dependency of the claimants had not been proved. It therefore became necessary to take the testimony of the claimants and their witnesses in Russia, since it was shown that they were residents of that country. No answer has been filed by the defendant to the petition now before us, and the matter is to be decided upon the averments therein, and the record facts.

To meet this situation under usual conditions, Section 422 of the Act of 1919, P. L. 642, which is an amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1915, provides as follows:

> "If any party or witness resides outside of the Commonwealth, or through illness or other cause, is unable to testify before the Board or referee, his or her testimony, or deposition, may be taken within or without this Commonwealth in such manner, and in such form as the Board may, by special order or general rule, prescribe."

Upon the provision of this Section of the Act, it would appear that the Board is given authority to prescribe how the testimony of witnesses outside of the Commonwealth shall be taken, and in *Frangia* v. *Jones & Laughlin Steel Company*, 9 *Dept. Rep.* 679, the following rule was adopted as the requirement in securing evidence by depositions in foreign countries under letters rogatory.

> "The answers and signatures of the parties shall be certified to by the judge before whom the matter has been heard. All seals and signatures of officials before whom the matter is heard shall be authenticated by the consul of the country in which the court is situated, according to the practice there followed in authenticating matters of a similar kind, and when so authenticated, all papers shall be presented to a United States consul in that country, and he or his legally qualified aid shall certify or authenticate all that has been done as like matters are certified or authenticated by him."

Depositions have been taken in many cases under the foregoing rule with apparent satisfaction to all parties concerned, but recently several cases, including the present one, have arisen under such circumstances as precluded their disposition under the said rule. The claimants are residents of Russia, and the government of the United States at the present time maintains no foreign consular officers acting for this government in that country. Inquiry at our own State Department elicits the information that the execution of depositions by residents of Russia and their subsequent authentication for use in the United States may be secured by two possible courses, provided the Statutes on Rules of Court in the jurisdiction in which they are to be used permit.

> (1) The person in Russia may execute the document in question before a consular officer in Russia of a nation with which this country has diplomatic relations, if the consular officer is prepared to perform this service, or he may execute the document before a notary public in Russia, whose signature and seal then should be authenticated by a consular officer in Russia of a nation with which this country has diplomatic relations. In either case, the seal of the consular officer should be certified by his Foreign Office. The seal of the latter, in turn, may be certified either by the American diplomatic representative stationed in the city in which such Foreign Office is located or by the diplomatic representative of the United States of the country in question, and a final certification of the last seal made by the Department of State in Washington.
>
> (2) The person in Russia may, if practicable, appear before the nearest American consular officer outside of Russia for the purpose of executing the document. If this procedure be followed, only the signature and seal of the consular officer is necessary. The American consular offices most conveniently accessible to persons residing in Russia, dependent in each case upon the place of residence, are located in Helsingfors, Finland, Tallinn; Estonis; Riga, Latvia; Warsaw, Poland; Constantinople, Turkey; and Harbin, China.

It would appear that in the present case, and in similar cases, claimants can best proceed under the provisions of Rule 1, as set forth by the State Department. This procedure has been approved in a number of cases referred to the Russian Red Cross in America. The Veterans' Bureau in such cases has accepted proofs of relationship consisting of affidavits made before the consuls of other nations in Russia, or made directly before Russian officials, their authority being certified to by such consuls. In this way justice has been done to claimants residing in Russia.

Recently, too, the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia has authorized payment by an administrator to the representative of the Russian Red Cross in America, on a power of attorney, acknowledged before the French consul in Russia, and on affidavits establishing the identity of the beneficiaries, executed before the German consul in the vicinity. (See case of Harry Salminoff, deceased, No. 628, April Term, 1922, Orphans' Court, Philadelphia County, in which, after a hearing before the court *en banc*, an order was made on October 26, 1928, directing payments by the administrator of the widow's share on the evidence taken as herebefore mentioned). It would seem therefore that the ruling requested by the claimant is in harmony with Section 422 of the Act of 1919, amending the Compensation Act of 1915, the ruling of the Board made under the said Act in the Frangia case, supra, and the court decision heretofore mentioned. If the claim of the dependents of the decedent is just, it should be paid the same as to any other alien dependents. The fact that our government does not maintain consular officers in Russia does not mean that intercourse is interdicted between the people of the two countries. Our courts recognize the rights of Russian citizens in our own country, and we believe it is entirely consonant with the principles of international law that the claimant in the present case be permitted to prove her claim and recover compensation if possible, before the compensation authorities and the courts of this country.

ORDER

Since diplomatic relationship does not exist at the present time between the United States and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, known generally as the Soviet Union of Russia, and that by reason of such fact it is impossible to obtain certification by a United Stated consul of the proper execution by courts and other officials of letters rogatory in the said Union, it is ordered and decreed by the Board, that until such time as diplomatic relations are established between the United States and the said Soviet Union of Russia, that the testimony of a witness or witnesses residing in said Union in matters arising under the Workmen's Compensation Act of June 2, 1915, and its amendments, may be taken and documentary evidence may be presented in the manner and form as provided for by the Department of State of the United States Government, and set forth in this opinion; that said certification and authentication by a consular officer of a nation with which the United States has diplomatic relations, shall have the same force and effect as the certification and authentication of a United States consul would have had, had there been such consul for the party to apply to and duly acting in the premises.

It is further ordered and decreed that in the present case the referee shall, upon petition duly presented, issue letters rogatory in conformity with the practice laid down in Frangia *v.* Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, 9 Dept. Rep. 678, and supplemented by the directions contained in this order and opinion.

DEPARTMENTAL NOTES

Special mid-summer activities of the Bureau of Inspection in the month of July included a survey of the vegetable canning industry conducted by Mrs. Elsie V. Middleton, Chief of the Section of Women and Children, in cooperation with the supervising inspectors and Mrs. A. B. Fleming, of the Industrial Board. The investigations revealed flagrant violations of the Woman's and Child Labor Laws in a number of canneries, and also housing and sanitary conditions in labor camps requiring immediate correction. Eight prosecutions of canners for violation of labor laws were brought by the Bureau in July as it was considered that the canners had violated their pledges to the Department made several years ago when a survey of the canning industry disclosed a general disregard of labor laws and regulations.

During the month of July, Thomas J. Quigley, Chief of the Section of Mines and Quarries, made a special inspection of explosives plants. Most of the plants which were visited were found to be conforming to safety requirements.

David Williams, Director of the Bureau of Industrial Relations, Department of Labor and Industry, represented the Department at the Silver Bay Conference on Industrial Relations at Silver Bay on Lake George, New York, August 27 to 31.

Peter Bollenbacher, Treasurer of the Central Labor Union of Pittsburgh, has been appointed a State Mediator in the Bureau of Industrial Relations of the Department of Labor and Industry by Peter Glick, Secretary of the Department.

THEY PUT SAFETY FIRST*

Outstanding Activities of Pennsylvania Industry Assembled by the Bureau of Inspection

The Crandell-Bennett-Porter Company, furniture manufacturers of Montoursville, Lycoming County, with 15 employes, had no lost-time accidents in the first seven months of 1930.

To add interest to a safety contest between two teams known as the Odds and Evens in the P. H. Glatfelter Company paper mills, at Spring Grove, a special bonus of 50 points was offered the team that should go through the month of July, 1930, without an accident. Twenty points is the fixed allotment for a perfect score by either team in each week. Accepted suggestions for increasing safety in the plant are rewarded with an added 20 points granted the team whose representative has made the suggestion.

A perfect safety record for 1930 up to the end of July is reported by C. K. and N. H. Aronsohn, Incorporated, conducting a silk mill with 73 employes, at Montoursville, Lycoming County.

Ceremonies at the Lone Star plant of the International Cement Corporation, in Nazareth, and at the Hercules cement plant, at Stockertown, in July marked the unveiling of safety trophies presented by the Portland Cement Association for maintenance of no-lost-time accident records for a year at their plants.

The Ball Lumber Company, of Minersville, engaged in general construction, with an average of 15 employes, claims the exceptional record of no lost-time accidents in the past 15 years.

Workers of the Lorain Steel Company, at Johnstown, finished the first six months of 1930 with a record of but seven lost-time accidents, exactly half as many as for the same period in 1929. Continuing at the present rate the Lorain plant should show a notable reduction for this entire year. The total of lost-time accidents in 1929 was 21.

The R. J. Hoffman Knitting Mill, of Schuylkill Haven, with an average of 150 male and female employes, reports one lost-time accident in the last 24 months.

No lost-time accidents in two years is the record of Hower and Stender operating a planing mill and woodworking establishment with 75 employes, in Scranton.

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*This will be a regular feature in **Labor and Industry.** Pennsylvania concerns are invited to submit from time to time safety records that they consider worthy of publication. Address: Director, Bureau of Inspection, Department of Labor and Industry, or your Divisional Supervisor of the Bureau.

The Middletown plant of the Metropolitan-Edison Company, employing 76 men nine hours per day, went through the month of June, 1930, without a lost-time accident. The April record of this plant shows one day's loss of time due to accident.

The Consolidated Cigar Company with an average of 160 employes in its Coplay factory has had no lost-time accident in 18 months.

The Lycoming Manufacturing Company during 1929, employing an average of 1,000 workers on a production basis, reported 11 lost-time accidents for that period. This concern would like to hear from other foundries in the state that can show better safety records. The lost-time accidents in this report include any injury that prevents an employe from reporting for duty on the next shift.

A decrease of 30 per cent in lost-time accidents, 83 per cent in no-lost-time accidents, and 43 per cent in number of days lost through accidents is recorded by the Treadwell Engineering Company, of Easton, for the first six months of 1930 in comparison with the same period of 1929. This concern with 350 male employes had, in the first six months of 1929, 30 lost-time accidents for a total of 542 days lost, and 284 accidents representing no loss of time. In the same period of 1930 there were 21 lost-time accidents occasioning a loss of 311 working days, and 47 accidents entailing no loss of time.

During the month of July, 1930, the Bethlehem Steel Organization in the Lebanon Division employed 3,300 men for a period of 573,861 man-hours, with only one compensable accident, this causing 16 days loss of time.

The Individual Dixie Cup Company, of Easton, had no lost-time accidents in the first six months of 1930, as compared with three lost-time accidents in the same period of 1929. This plant which employs an average of 568 male and female workers has an active safety committee.

The Bucyrus-Erie Company, of Erie, is displaying a damaged safety shoe on its bulletin board with this arresting explanation: "He's safe! No lost time here! Charley Blowers might have lost a toe when a 75-pound casting landed on his left foot. He had only worn his Safety Shoes three hours. Are your toes safe?"

Here are a few records of various sections of the Lebanon plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company as of July 14, 1930: The Scrap Department employing 25 men had gone 527 days without a lost-time accident; the Warehouse Department with 225 employes had gone 261 days; the Bethlehem Mines Concentrating plant with 325 employes had piled up 215 days free of accidents; the Mill Department with 200 men employed showed a record of only two lost-time accidents for the last 18 months.

The Wahneta Silk Company, of Catasauqua, with 450 employes, had one lost-time accident in the last 18 months. This establishment has a safety committee constantly on the job.

The Collins and Aikman Corporation, plush manufacturers, have made a reduction in time lost through accidents in their plant "B," 51st Street and Columbia Avenue, Philadelphia, in the first six months of 1930. From 1,500 to 1,800 employes working in three shifts had during this period a total of 22 accidents for a loss of 179 days' time. February made the biggest contribution to this total with nine accidents for a loss of 80 days. During the same six months of 1929 this plant operating with 800 employes had eight lost-time accidents for a total of 198 days' loss of time.

The general office of the Bethlehem Steel Company has sent a letter to all of its divisions calling attention to the fact that 50 per cent of all accidents occurring to employes of the company and its subsidiaries in the last 12 months were caused by carelessness in handling material.

The Pioneer Suspender Company, of Philadelphia, with 450 employes, has had an enviable record of accident prevention since installation of a Medical Department under the direction of Dr. Lorne E. Hastings on August 1, 1929. From that date until July 1, 1930, the concern showed a single lost-time case.

Quoting from the annual report of activities of the Lebanon Chamber of Commerce as published in the "Lebanon Chamber of Commerce News" of Tuesday, July 15, 1930: "At the request of and in cooperation with the State Department of Labor and Industry, your organization promoted a public safety-first meeting during the year. It was attended by more than 1,600, a capacity audience, 500 more having been turned away."

The John R. Powell squibb plant, of Plymouth, points with pardonable pride to a record of seven years without an accident among its 48 employes.

REVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

Prepared by
The Bureau of Statistics

The Labor Market

State Employment Office Reports—Reports from State Public Employment Offices for July, 1930, indicated an increasing scarcity of employment. In fact, the ratio of applicants to available jobs for July was more unfavorable than at any time during the eight years for which records of public employment activities are available. Applicants for employment registered at the State Public Employment Offices in thirteen cities numbered 8,455 during the four-week period (June 30 to July 26) covered by the July report. Calls from employers for workers during this period numbered only 2,203, or 26.1 per cent of the number of jobs required to provide employment for all who applied for work. The July records also show that 2,711 persons were sent to the 2,203 available jobs and that 1,961 were reported as having been employed.

The ratio of applicants to available jobs for July, 1930, was 384 to 100 as compared with a ratio of 320 to 100 for June and as compared with a ratio of 178 to 100 for July, 1929. The increase in the ratio of applicants for employment to available jobs in July was more or less expected because of the usual inactivity in many industrial lines at this period of the year. Industry throughout the first half of 1930 has been operating on materially reduced schedules and has had difficulty in keeping normal forces fully employed.

The unavailability of jobs was prevalent throughout nearly all industries. Clerical and professional occupations showed a ratio of ten applicants to every job open. There was some slight demand for help on farms and in the canning and preserving industry, and calls for this class of help were readily filled. Openings in the construction industry, particularly in road construction, were fairly numerous, but applicants for this class of work outnumbered openings more than three to one. Employment in manufacturing lines was notably dull, particularly in the clothing, textile, and leather and rubber industries. The most active market for labor in manufacturing was in the metal industries, but even there applicants for work outnumbered openings more than five to two. The large demand for stone in road building operations helped employment in the quarry industry considerably, and there was work in this industry for nearly all who applied. Reduced car loadings and freight shipments resulted in decreased employment in the transportation industry during July, and calls for transportation workers were considerably below normal. Employment in the hotel and restaurant industry, although fairly active, did not reach its customary level for July. Reduced vacation travel and a drop in tourist trade has resulted in the closing of some summer hotels and the operation of others with reduced personnel. Undoubtedly, the spread and increasing use of tourist lodgings at private residences has affected summer hotel trade materially. Employment openings in the mercantile industry were few, and even the usual temporary openings during vacation months seemed to have been lacking.

The comparative availability of employment as indicated by the State Public Employment Office figures during the last five years is shown in the following table of ratios of applicants to available jobs:

APPLICANTS FOR EMPLOYMENT AT STATE PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES PER 100 JOBS AVAILABLE

MONTH	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
January	195	253	325	248	325
February	162	245	296	238	351
March	152	211	275	233	321
April	134	182	213	180	267
May	131	180	199	179	245
June	143	206	227	169	320
July	139	221	206	178	384
August	146	231	201	173	...
September	123	247	185	187	...
October	113	204	189	167	...
November	143	209	204	221	...
December	185	249	215	266	...
Average	145	218	222	198	307*

*Seven months average.

Reports from Manufacturing Firms—Confirming the trend of employment indicated by the Public Employment Office figures, factory employment in Pennsylvania dropped nearly five per cent in July as compared with June, and wage payments for the mid-July payroll period were nearly ten per cent less than for the corresponding period in June. According to indexes compiled by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia in cooperation with the Department of Labor and Industry, employment in manufacturing for July was 4.8 per cent less than in June, and weekly payrolls were reduced 9.4 per cent. These indexes are based on reports from 840 plants employing more than 300,000 workers and having a weekly payroll of nearly $7,500,000. The employment index of 88.9 for July was the lowest reached during any month of the eight years for which records of employment in the manufacturing industries are available, and is 0.6 per cent less than the previous low mark reached in July, 1924. The wage payment index of 81.9 for July, 1930, also was the lowest reached during any month since July, 1924, when a payroll index of 80.5 was recorded. In comparison to July, 1929, the index of manufacturing employment for July, 1930, was 11.5 per cent lower and the index of payrolls was 20.4 per cent less. Since February, which was the high month of manufacturing activity thus far in 1930, employment has decreased 9.3 per cent and weekly payrolls have been reduced 19.2 per cent. Normally, there is a slight recession in manufacturing activity during July, but the decline in July, 1930, was greater and more extensive than usual.

The decrease in manufacturing employment between June and July was prevalent throughout all groups of manufacturing industries except the leather and rubber products group where, due to increased employment in the leather tanning industry, a small gain in employment was recorded. The largest reduction in working forces was shown for the textile, lumber, and chemical groups. The largest payroll reductions occurred in the textile; clay, glass and stone; transportation equipment; and metal products groups.

In the metal industries, employment for July was 3.5 per cent less than in June, and payrolls dropped 8.3 per cent. Industries showing the largest decreases were iron and steel forgings, stoves and furnaces, hardware and tools, and brass and bronze products. In these industries, reductions in forces were being made in all plants, but largely employment reductions and shut-downs were confined to relatively few plants. A variety of methods of reducing operations were followed. Some plants adopted the procedure of complete temporary closing down of operations. Others, and their number seemed a majority, cut the number of working hours per week. Still others, fortunately a small minority, resorted to general reduction in wages. There were three instances of wage cuts noted among the reports from the four industries which also showed largest employment reductions for the month. The decreases in rates ranged from five and ten per cent.

The group of transportation equipment industries showed a 3.5 per cent decrease in employment and a 10.8 per cent decline in payrolls for July as compared with June, automobile plants and locomotive and car shops showing the largest reductions. Electric railway car shops, however, showed slightly increased operations.

In the textile industry where the largest reductions in employment and payrolls occurred during the month, employment was 11.5 per cent less than in June, and payrolls were reduced 18.9 per cent, largest reductions being shown for the silk, hosiery, and women's clothing industries. In the silk industry, decreased employment was reported by the smaller and larger mills alike. Ten plants in the industry were closed for a week or more during July. Dull business, vacations, and closings for inventory were reported as being responsible for the decreases. Nearly all plants were operating on short time schedules. In the hosiery industry, reduced employment and payroll totals were reported by nearly all concerns, some showing reductions of as many as 100 to 500 employes. Several plants were closed during the month for vacations and inventories. There were two instances of a ten per cent reduction in wages reported from firms in this industry. In the women's clothing industry, a 37.7 per cent employment reduction and a 32.0 per cent reduction in payrolls were reported. Three of the nine plants in the women's clothing industry were closed during the payroll period for which the report was made, and four of the other six reported greatly reduced working time.

In the clay, glass, and stone industry, a 3.5 per cent reduction in employment and a 14.1 per cent reduction in payrolls was reported, brick yards and glass factories reporting the largest reductions. In the brick industry, reduced payrolls and decreased production were generally reported, and a large number of brick plants were working only three days a week. Similar conditions existed in the glass industry. Three large factories employing upwards of 1,200 men have been closed for nearly three months, and a number of other plants are working only part time. The cement industry, however, showed a three per cent gain in employment in July following a rather dull month in June.

The chemical industry showed a 6.4 per cent decrease in employment and a 7.8 per cent decrease in payrolls for July as compared with June, largest reductions occurring in the drug, coke, and petroleum refining industries. Explosives manufacture showed some increase in employment and payrolls.

Reports from 568 manufacturing plants in July which gave information as to the number of hours worked show a 9.2 per cent decrease in working time for July as compared with June. In these 568 plants alone, working hours for the week ended nearest July 15, were nearly one million less than for the corresponding week in June. The loss in the buying power of wage earners represented by a decrease of this character seldom is fully realized. The average rate of hourly earnings for workers in these plants is shown to be 60 cents an hour, and the reduction of working time of one million hours a week in July means a $600,000 reduction in purchasing power per week of the workers in these 568 plants during July as compared with June.

The July reductions in manufacturing activity were not confined to a few localities, but were general throughout all sections of the State. Reduced employment and payroll totals are shown for each of the sixteen city areas for which the data are tabulated, the only exception being a slight gain in employment recorded for the Altoona area; all other districts showed materially reduced employment and payroll totals for July as compared with June. The largest employment decreases were reported from the Johnstown, Scranton, Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, and Wilkes-Barre areas with employment decreases for July of 16.3 per cent, 11.7 per cent, 9.4 per cent, and 9.3 per cent, respectively. Largest reductions in factory payrolls were reported from Johnstown, Sunbury, Erie, and Scranton where decreases ranged from 22.5 per cent in Johnstown to 15.3 per cent in Scranton.

Coal Mining—Work in the anthracite coal mines improved slightly in July, although wage payments for the month fell somewhat below the total for June. This decrease in anthracite payrolls for July probably was due to the observance of the Independence Day holiday. Reports to the Anthracite Bureau of Information covering 143 collieries employing nearly 95,000 workers showed an 0.9 per cent increase in employment but a 3.4 per cent reduction in payrolls for July as compared with June. The situation in the anthracite industry for July, 1930, while not as good as in 1927 and 1928, is vastly improved from that existing at this time in 1929. The volume of employment in anthracite mining for July, 1930, was 7.8 per cent greater than in July, 1929, and payrolls have increased 26 per cent.

A 1.7 per cent reduction in employment and a 9.2 per cent decrease in payrolls for July as compared with June was shown in reports from 380 mines in the bituminous industry. These reductions for the bituminous coal mining industry were greater than the reductions at this period in 1929. The records for last year show that between June and July employment in bituminous mines decreased 0.8 per cent and payrolls declined 6.1 per cent.

Construction and Contracting—Employment in the construction and contracting industry advanced 5.4 per cent in July over June according to reports received from 64 companies. Wage payments for the same period increased 4.7 per cent. Records for the construction industry based on returns from this relatively small group of concerns show that employment for July, 1930, was 7.4 per cent less than for July, 1929, while wage payments were nearly 13 per cent less.

Trade—Employment in retail stores in July dropped 7.2 per cent as compared with June according to reports received from 71 stores. Employment in wholesale trade for July was only 0.4 per cent less than in June. Comparison with records for last year shows that employment in retail stores for July was 3.2 per cent lower than its level for the same month in 1929, while employment in wholesale trade decreased 5.0 per cent.

Summary—The reports for July show that employment in Pennsylvania during July was at the lowest point reached thus far in the present depression and was at the lowest stage reached during the last six years. The protracted period of dullness in manufacturing lines has resulted in much curtailment of working forces, and notwithstanding the prevalence of optimistic statements of improved business prospects, the reports of employment for July reflect little cause for such optimism. Employment conditions, admittedly bad, are growing gradually worse, and a sharp increase in industrial activity in nearly all lines must occur before the existing acute stage of unemployment will be relieved to any appreciable extent.

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES OF STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1930

(FOUR WEEKS, JUNE 30 TO JULY 26, INCLUSIVE)

INDUSTRIES	Persons Applying for Positions			Persons Asked for by Employers			Persons Sent to Positions			Persons Receiving Positions		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
GRAND TOTAL	8,455	5,926	2,529	2,203	1,531	672	2,711	1,859	852	1,961	1,354	607
Total industrial group (skilled)	2,591	1,887	704	663	537	126	857	677	180	536	424	112
Building and construction	371	371	...	102	102	...	146	146	...	88	88	...
Shipbuilding	102	102	...	52	52	...	72	72	...	37	37	...
Chemicals and allied products	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	..	1	1	...
Clay, glass and stone products	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clothing	20	10	10	3	2	1	5	4	1	3	2	1
Textiles	85	49	36	1	1	...	3	3	...	1	1	...
Food and kindred products	19	10	9	1	...	1	3	...	3	1	...	1
Leather, rubber and composition goods	44	41	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Lumber, woodwork and furniture	56	56	...	6	6	...	11	11	...	6	6	...
Paper and printing	12	11	1	5	2	3	7	2	5	5	2	3
Metals and metal products	540	536	4	196	196	...	231	231	...	151	151	...
Mines and quarries	14	14	...	12	12	...	5	5	...	5	5	...
Transportation and public utilities	203	198	5	46	43	3	58	54	4	30	27	3
Hotel and restaurant	651	203	448	166	71	95	221	87	134	149	65	84
Wholesale and retail trade	202	132	70	45	36	9	60	44	16	33	27	6
Miscellaneous	271	153	118	27	13	14	34	17	17	26	12	14
Total other groups	5,864	4,039	1,825	1.540	994	546	1,854	1,182	672	1,425	930	495
Clerical and professional	1,106	619	487	122	67	55	219	114	105	107	58	49
Agriculture	25	23	2	11	7	4	9	7	2	9	7	2
Semi-skilled	1,176	488	688	356	99	257	452	134	318	304	87	217
Unskilled	2,846	2,643	203	631	582	49	749	684	65	585	539	46
Casual and day workers*	711	266	445	420	239	181	425	243	182	420	239	181
June, 1930	11,670	7,923	3,747	3,646	2,554	1,092	4,499	3,095	1,404	3,214	2,232	982
July, 1929	8,847	6,536	2,211	4,973	3,921	1,052	5,188	4,041	1,147	3,598	2,826	772
July, 1928	8,243	5,646	2,597	4,010	3,095	915	4,443	3,367	1,076	3,067	2,393	676
Per cent of applicants placed	23	23	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Per cent of openings filled	..	..	..	89	88	90	..	..	..	..	..	..
Per cent of persons referred placed	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	73	71	..	..	..

*The placement of each casual or day worker is recorded for only one (1) placement per week.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	
		No. of Wage Earners Week Ended July 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Total Weekly Payroll Week Ended July 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Week Ended	
			July, 1930	Per cent change compared with			July, 1930	Per cent change compared with		July 15, 1930	June 15, 1930
				June, 1930	July, 1929			June, 1930	July, 1929		
INDUSTRIES: (51) 42%	840	303,022	88.9	— 4.8	—11 5	$7,329,261	81.9	— 9.4	—20.4	$24.19	$25.49
Metal products: (12) 57%	244	148,375	87.4	— 3.5	—15.7	3,915,285	81.5	— 8 3	—23.9	26.39	27.72
Blast furnaces	9	1,792	56.0	+ 2.8	—13.6	51,797	54.0	— 0.9	—17.7	28.90	30.00
Steel works and rolling mills	48	76,299	78.3	— 5.0	—14.3	2,042,470	72.6	— 9.9	—24.6	26.79	28.26
Iron and steel forgings	10	1,692	78.0	—13.9	—26.9	37,709	67.7	—13.2	—36.3	22.29	22.10
Structural iron work	10	5,036	127.1	— 0.2	+ 9.1	132,126	116.3	— 6.7	+11.4	26.24	28.05
Steam and hot water heating appliances	16	4,276	100.9	+ 0.1	— 3.3	111,557	91.9	— 3.8	—18.1	26.09	27.41
Stoves and furnaces	8	677	75.3	—10.6	+14.6	16,888	61.4	—17.4	+ 7.2	24.95	26.73
Foundries	36	7,145	93.0	— 2.8	—10.7	169,969	78.8	— 6.0	—27.0	23.79	24.58
Machinery and parts	44	10,050	96.0	— 3.1	—14.9	259,940	83.6	— 5.4	—30.0	25.86	26.53
Electrical apparatus	21	31,661	112.9	— 1.0	—23.7	871,839	119.2	— 6.0	—22.5	27.54	28.98
Engines and pumps	10	3,249	86.5	— 4.7	—13.7	85,776	85.2	— 5.9	—22.9	26.40	26.71
Hardware and tools	20	5,714	85.4	— 4.4	—15.2	115,804	73.0	—10.5	—26.4	20.27	21.66
Brass and bronze products	12	784	89.7	—11.7	—12.1	19,410	83.3	—15.5	—18.6	24.76	25.93
Transportation equipment: (5) 74%	40	28,128	74.9	— 3.5	— 5.4	716,805	64.1	—10.8	—20.9	25.48	28.19
Automobiles	5	3,680	73.3	— 2.4	+ 1.1	87,547	46.7	—14.5	—19.9	23.79	31.42
Automobile bodies and parts	12	5,310	73.3	— 3.6	—24.1	127,999	59.3	—10.2	—35.8	24.11	25.88
Locomotives and cars	13	11,968	45.4	— 5.2	—16.1	309,830	41.0	—14.2	—23.4	25.89	28.62
Railroad repair shops	6	3,163	79.6	+ 0.3	— 0.5	79,564	74.4	— 4.6	—13.0	25.15	26.43
Shipbuilding	4	4,007	90.9	— 1.5	+56.2	111,865	144.5	— 2.2	+56.0	27.92	28.12
Textile products: (11) 27%	163	47,549	86.0	—11.5	—16.7	802,536	71.4	—18.9	—32.9	16.88	18.38
Cotton goods	11	1,997	62.2	— 6.7	—27.3	36,974	47.4	—13.3	—39.7	18.51	19.88
Woolens and worsteds	13	3,484	55.9	— 0.9	—19.9	75,550	51.9	— 0.6	—22.3	21.68	21.58
Silk goods	47	16,133	90.0	—17.9	—15.0	250,273	79.8	—25.1	—24.8	15.51	16.97
Textile dyeing and finishing	12	1,679	89.0	— 4.5	—15.2	37,727	82.1	—14.4	—23.9	22.47	25.22
Carpets and rugs	10	2,656	61.5	— 6.3	— 9.0	47,935	43.2	— 7.1	—20.1	18.05	18.21
Hats	4	3,499	88.6	— 0.2	— 9.3	70,563	72.9	+ 1.8	—28.7	20.17	19.77
Hosiery	25	11,748	104.0	—11.6	—19.8	191,101	81.6	—27.6	—47.7	16.27	19.78
Knit goods, other	14	2,811	87.6	— 5.1	—11.8	46,396	86.8	— 8.4	—26.4	16.51	17.11
Men's clothing	9	807	80.3	— 4.1	— 9.0	10,777	65.7	—16.3	—33.0	13.35	15.31
Women's clothing	9	736	68.8	—37.7	—42.7	9,639	63.1	—42.0	—44.3	13.10	14.07
Shirts and furnishings	9	1,999	125.0	0	— 6.0	25,601	109.2	— 2.8	—17.8	12.81	13.17

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	
		No. of Wage Earners Week Ended July 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Total Weekly Payroll Week Ended July 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Week Ended	
			July, 1930	Per cent change compared with			July, 1930	Per cent change compared with		July 15, 1930	June 15, 1930
				June, 1930	July, 1929			June, 1930	July, 1929		
Foods and tobacco: (5) 32%	97	23,380	110.0	−2.0	+5.4	464,212	104.6	−3.9	+1.9	19.86	20.24
Bread and bakery products	26	4,025	111.4	+1.5	+0.4	111,701	111.5	−0.6	+1.1	27.70	28.33
Confectionery	13	3,948	94.5	−1.4	−1.7	67,426	83.3	−15.1	−12.2	17.08	19.83
Ice cream	11	1,597	130.0	+0.3	−4.3	48,984	124.8	−0.1	−5.5	30.67	30.77
Meat packing	14	2,119	95.0	−0.6	−0.8	60,315	89.9	−2.7	−5.9	28.46	29.09
Cigars and tobacco	33	11,691	110.3	−4.0	+12.6	175,786	100.3	−2.7	+15.3	15.04	14.82
Stone, clay and glass products: (3) 42%	69	13,422	68.1	−3.5	−17.9	305,977	55.0	−14.1	−28.6	22.80	25.59
Brick, tile and pottery	32	4,521	82.0	−2.1	−13.7	82,125	58.5	−21.1	−33.0	18.17	22.49
Cement	15	5,289	64.6	+3.0	−6.8	152,448	59.3	−1.2	−14.4	28.82	30.14
Glass	22	3,612	60.1	−13.2	−32.8	71,404	46.8	−26.6	−43.7	19.77	23.42
Lumber products: (3) 27%	52	4,887	74.1	−6.6	−25.5	102,191	69.0	−2.0	−29.0	20.91	19.87
Lumber and planing mills	16	1,715	73.9	−8.0	−30.7	35,489	70.1	+0.1	−30.6	20.69	19.07
Furniture	30	2,219	68.1	−7.8	−29.9	49,787	64.3	−3.9	−33.0	22.44	21.52
Wooden boxes	6	953	72.5	−1.5	+2.1	16,915	66.5	+0.8	−7.3	17.75	17.32
Chemical products: (5) 47%	60	13,086	94.5	−6.4	−6.4	374,710	98.7	−7.8	−6.0	28.63	29.36
Chemicals and drugs	35	1,264	71.9	−6.4	−16.5	246,698	96.2	−9.9	−19.5	27.14	28.20
Coke	3	2,948	100.0	−10.9	+6.6	34,304	70.4	−11.2	+6.9	26.88	26.98
Explosives	3	516	80.2	+2.0	−10.9	79,238	85.5	+7.8	+4.7	25.50	24.11
Paints and varnishes	12	1,469	97.3	−1.6	−3.9	13,159	94.1	−8.5	−13.2	24.47	26.32
Petroleum refining	7	6,889	119.6	−6.1	−8.6	35,946	95.4	−6.8	−6.0	30.78	31.55
Leather and rubber products: (4) 46%	49	11,077	97.2	+0.1	−1.5	212,063	132.1	−3.5	−3.8	22.27	23.09
Leather tanning	17	5,964	108.6	+2.5	+2.8	154,028	108.7	+3.6	+7.4	25.83	25.54
Shoes	20	3,426	91.6	−2.0	−4.8	50,724	80.2	−16.8	−23.0	14.81	17.46
Leather products, other	8	822	80.4	−5.5	−13.4	19,037	80.5	−9.7	−10.4	23.16	24.23
Rubber tires and goods	4	865	88.7	−2.4	−3.8	22,909	95.5	−7.7	−12.0	26.48	28.02
Paper and printing: (3) 30%	66	13,118	97.0	−1.7	−3.0	400,847	99.5	−5.6	−3.7	30.56	31.83
Paper and wood pulp	12	3,433	83.1	−2.4	−3.6	82,785	74.6	−12.1	−15.3	24.11	26.81

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	
		No. of Wage Earners Week Ended July 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Total Weekly Payroll Week Ended July 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Week Ended	
			July, 1930	Per cent change compared with			July, 1930	Per cent change compared with		July 15, 1930	June 15, 1930
				June, 1930	July, 1929			June, 1930	July, 1929		
Paper boxes and bags	9	864	85.9	− 4.3	− 7.6	13,960	94.7	− 2.0	− 3.1	16.16	15.74
Printing and publishing	45	8,821	102.6	− 1.3	− 2.3	304,102	108.0	− 3.7	0	34.47	35.42
Anthracite coal mining[2] 50%	143	94,521	92.3	+ 0.9	+ 7.8	2,658,544	71.6	− 3.4	+26.1	28.13	29.41
Bituminous coal mining[3] 35%	380	58,873	.....	− 1.7	......	1,235,713	.....	− 9.2	......	20.99	22.74
Construction and contracting 5%	64	7,963	116.1	+ 5.4	− 7.4	222,499	104.7	+ 4.7	−12.8	27.94	28.56
Street railways 55%	5	14,280	84.4	− 0.1	− 7.2	470,893	86.4	− 5.8	− 4.8	32.98	34.99
Retail trade 25%	71	25,131	87.7	− 7.2	− 3.2	....	.....	......	......	......	......
Wholesale trade 12%	87	4,347	91.1	− 0.4	− 5.0	....	.....	......	.....	......	......

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[1] Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. Figures used in this table are not actual employment totals, but are representative samples compiled from reports submitted by a selected group of firms in each industry. The percentages placed opposite the group totals indicate the approximate proportion of total employment which these figures represent.

[2] Anthracite figures are from the Anthracite Bureau of Information.

[3] Bituminous figures are from the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	No, of Wage Earners Week Ended July 15, 1930	Total Weekly Wages Week Ended July 15, 1930	Total Weekly Employe Hours Week Ended			Average Hourly Earnings Week Ended	
				July 15, 1930	June 15, 1930	Per Cent Change	July 15, 1930	June 15, 1930
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: (47)	568	217,137	$5,456,614	9,196,444	10,133,694	— 9.2	$.593	$.602
Metal products:	188	127,386	3,403,855	5,413,453	5,896,841	— 8.2	.629	.631
Blast furnaces	7	1,721	50,052	84,940	85,377	— 0.5	.589	.595
Steel works and rolling mills	33	65,717	1,781,173	2,814,213	3,131,600	—10.1	.633	.636
Iron and steel forgings	9	1,604	36,109	64,786	68,823	— 5.9	557	.563
Structural iron work	7	2,421	61,738	104,898	116,986	—10.3	.589	.582
Steam and hot water heating appliances	13	2,841	72,518	124,318	128,647	— 3.4	.583	.593
Foundries	31	6,675	157,960	258,631	278,885	— 7.3	.611	.608
Machinery and parts	36	8,654	221,076	364,097	380,178	— 4.2	.607	.614
Electrical apparatus	19	29,760	833,871	1,276,940	1,346,038	— 5.1	.653	.656
Engines and pumps	10	3,249	85,776	142,586	154,514	— 7.7	.602	.590
Hardware and tools	14	4,028	86,145	149,477	171,334	—12.8	.576	.568
Brass and bronze products	9	716	17,446	28,567	34,469	—17.1	611	.556
Transportation equipment:	31	19,212	487,403	761,300	807,136	— 5.7	.640	.642
Automobiles	5	3,680	87,547	127,332	147,830	—13.9	.688	.678
Automobile bodies and parts	9	4,928	120,436	197,528	219,199	— 9.9	.610	.612
Locomotives and cars	9	4,624	118,287	195,981	193,643	+ 1.2	.604	.598
Railroad repair shops	4	1,973	49,268	68,692	71,817	— 4.4	.717	.723
Shipbuilding	4	4,007	111,865	171,767	174,647	— 1.6	.651	.655
Textile products:	97	26,150	441,204	979,584	1,240,696	—21.0	.450	.448
Cotton goods	8	884	16,717	37,589	45,077	—16.6	.445	.443
Woolens and worsteds	8	1,638	34,453	72,121	70,053	+ 3.0	.478	.488
Silk goods	33	10,999	168,592	404,830	551,079	—26.5	.416	.407
Textile dyeing and finishing	7	669	13,728	26,376	29,689	—11.2	.520	.535
Carpets and rugs	6	1,958	36,062	67,683	74,298	— 8.9	.533	.524
Hosiery	10	6,043	109,062	200,264	273,128	—26.7	.545	.548
Knit goods, other	10	2,120	38,479	89,804	92,375	— 2.8	.428	.442
Men's clothing	3	162	1,831	7,138	7,628	— 6.4	.257	.288
Women s clothing	8	736	9,639	33,765	55,172	—38.8	.285	.301
Shirts and furnishings	4	941	12,641	40,014	42,197	— 5.2	.316	.315
Foods and tobacco:	56	9,888	211,196	446,137	475,436	— 6.2	.473	.455
Bread and bakery products	20	2,100	53,077	109,051	107,211	+ 1.7	.487	.493
Confectionery	6	1,905	33,917	79,237	99,719	—20.5	.428	.447

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]—(Concluded)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	No. of Wage Earners Week Ended July 15, 1930	Total Weekly Wages Week Ended July 15, 1930	Total Weekly Employe Hours Week Ended			Average Hourly Earnings Week Ended	
				July 15, 1930	June 15, 1930	Per Cent Change	July 15, 1930	June 15, 1930
Ice cream	8	953	30,212	56,440	57,140	— 1.2	.535	.539
Meat packing	9	1,218	34,978	62,540	61,618	+ 1.5	.559	.582
Cigars and tobacco	13	3,712	59,012	138,869	149,748	— 7.3	.425	.349
Stone, clay and glass products:	43	9,447	231,396	427,958	455,475	— 6.0	.541	.553
Brick, tile and pottery	21	2,905	58,415	119,769	135,992	—11.9	.488	.502
Cement	10	4,393	123,042	224,909	224,791	+ 0.1	.547	.560
Glass	12	2,149	49,939	83,280	94,692	—12.1	.600	.612
Lumber products:	44	2,964	68,044	121,088	128,812	— 6.0	.562	.556
Lumber and planing mills	13	589	14,348	24,029	26,766	+10.2	.597	.585
Furniture	27	1,915	44,224	77,147	81,015	— 4.8	.573	.570
Wooden boxes	4	460	9,472	19,912	21,031	— 5.3	.476	.468
Chemical products:	30	8,646	253,105	430,492	465,635	— 7.5	.588	.584
Chemicals and drugs	15	795	21,929	44,578	46,260	— 3.6	.492	.509
Paints and varnishes	9	1,372	33,298	60,647	68,823	—11.9	.549	.532
Petroleum refining	6	6,479	197,878	325,267	350,552	— 7.2	.608	.604
Leather and rubber products:	31	5,741	128,460	261,629	276,037	— 5.2	.491	.493
Leather tanning	9	2,382	65,246	121,218	118,893	+ 2.0	.538	.537
Shoes	12	1,935	26,110	75,490	88,096	—14.3	.346	.364
Leather products, other	6	559	14,195	24,302	25,644	— 5.2	.584	.597
Rubber tires and goods	4	865	22,909	40,619	43,404	— 6.4	.564	.572
Paper and printing:	48	7,703	231,951	354,803	387,616	— 8.5	.654	.649
Paper and wood pulp	8	2,593	63,669	119,557	139,440	—14.3	.533	.538
Paper boxes and bags	6	396	6,702	17,323	19,554	—11.4	.387	.357
Printing and publishing	34	4,714	161,580	217,923	228,622	— 4.7	.741	.741
Construction and contracting	52	6,955	193,868	322,346	333,973	— 3.5	.601	.611

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[1] Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA—CITY AREAS[1]

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS Week Ended	
		No. of Wage Earners Week Ended July 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923-1925 = 100			Total Weekly Payroll Week Ended July 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923-1925 = 100				
			July, 1930	Per cent change compared with			July, 1930	Per cent change compared with			
				June, 1930	July, 1929			June, 1930	July, 1929	July 15, 1930	June 15, 1930
Allentown—Bethlehem—Easton	79	23,391	77.8	— 9.4	—11.8	$ 621,112	75.5	—10.2	—16.9	$26.55	$26.80
Altoona	14	2,493	84.5	+ 0.8	— 3.0	51,441	82.4	— 6.2	— 8.1	20.63	22.20
Erie	23	9,595	103.0	— 4.1	— 9.8	240,530	91.1	—17.3	—24.5	25.07	29.05
Harrisburg	36	10,890	94.2	— 4.8	—11.4	242,865	86.7	—12.2	—23.7	22.30	24.17
Hazleton—Pottsville	20	4,542	95.4	— 4.4	— 6.7	85,429	88.1	— 5.4	—16.4	18.81	18.96
Johnstown	15	8,009	76.5	—16.3	—26.2	231,598	64.3	—22.5	—38.1	28.92	31.18
Lancaster	28	4,879	79.2	— 2.9	— 3.3	100,639	72.2	— 8.5	— 4.4	20.63	21.86
New Castle	11	5,317	73.8	— 2.5	—17.9	137,848	65.6	— 7.5	—29.9	25.93	27.35
Philadelphia	250	87,766	87.0	— 4.8	—17.8	2,295,015	85.8	— 6.4	—20.4	26.15	26.71
Pittsburgh	89	73,627	80.5	— 1.7	— 8.0	1,916,502	75.5	— 8.2	—15.5	26.03	27.88
Reading—Lebanon	65	24,269	91.3	— 4.6	— 8.7	470,216	72.3	—11.9	—31.1	19.38	20.95
Scranton	30	4,708	82.0	—11.7	—11.0	72,003	70.0	—15.3	—23.0	15.29	15.95
Sunbury	23	7,595	75.5	— 8.7	—11.7	128,208	60.1	—21.4	—20.4	16.88	19.60
Wilkes-Barre	26	6,967	94.1	— 9.3	+ 3.0	117,322	90.0	— 9.5	— 2.6	16.84	16.89
Williamsport	25	5,302	89.6	— 5.5	—20.3	110,361	83.9	— 3.5	—39.3	20.81	23.88
York	50	6,455	94.7	— 1.5	— 5.3	125,315	88.1	— 1.9	— 8.7	19.41	19.48

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[1] **Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.**

ACCIDENTS IN INDUSTRY

Reports of 176 fatal and 12,066 non-fatal accidents in industry were received at the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation during July, 1930. Fatal accidents were 26.6 per cent higher than the total for June, 1930, and non-fatal accidents increased 1.6 per cent.

The large increase in fatal accidents for July is attributable to the increased number of fatalities reported from the construction, coal mining, quarrying, and mercantile industries. The construction industry reported 30 deaths from accidents in July, or an increase of 13 over the number reported in June. The coal mining industries each reported 10 more fatalities in July than in June. Forty-three fatalities were reported from the anthracite industry in July as compared with 33 in June, and bituminous mines reported 38 accidental deaths in July as compared with 28 in June. The excellent record of the quarry industry for the first half of the year was marred somewhat in July by the increase in fatalities reported from that industry. For the first six months of 1930, the quarry industry had had only nine fatalities in comparison to 20 for the corresponding period in 1929. In July, 1930, however, this industry reported six fatal accidents which ran up the fatality total for the first seven months of 1930, to 15. Even with this increase for July, however, the quarry industry has had six less fatal accidents for the first seven months of 1930 than for the corresponding period in 1929. The mercantile industry reported nine fatalities during July, or six more than in June, the increase occurring entirely in the retail industry' wholesale establishments having reported no fatalities in either June or July. Manufacturing industries reported 24 fatalities in July as compared with 33 in June. The July fatality totals for other industry groups were transportation 10, or one more than in June; public utilities two, or the same number as in June; hotels and restaurants, no fatalities in July as compared with two in June; state and municipal employment, nine in July as compared with seven in June; and miscellaneous industries five in July, or the same number as in June.

The 30 fatal accidents reported from the construction industry in July is not an abnormally high number for this period of the year, but is sufficiently large to receive close attention. The construction industry reported 142 fatal accidents during the first seven months of 1930 as compared with 116 fatalities during the corresponding period in 1929, a 23 per cent increase. The increase in fatalities for the construction industry in 1930 has been more in evidence in construction lines other than in building construction. Fatal accidents in the building construction industry to August 1, as might be expected because of the decline in building construction work, were 25 per cent less than for the first seven months in 1929. Fatal accidents in other classes of construction and contracting work, however, showed decided increases, particularly in railway electric line construction, street and highway construction, bridge construction, clearing and grading operations, and other general construction work. In railway electric line construction, in which there has been considerable activity during the forepart of 1930, the necessary progress of work without interruption of regular transportation service creates a highly dangerous situation, and the management of companies engaged in this class of construction should take every precaution to see that sufficient and adequate warning of approaching trains is given to workers who are obliged to work on main line tracks. Men in this class of work are confronted with dual hazards, namely, those incident to the construction work and those incident to the operation of the carrier service; and the safety of such workers requires a doubled measure of protection.

In street and highway construction work, passing traffic and the injudicious backing of work-trucks seem to contribute most of the fatalities. Here again, there is a dual hazard. Too many motorists disregard the usual warning signs, and the posting of watchmen at either end of a half-width road construction or repair operation, is a highly desirable practice to follow wherever practicable.

In bridge construction work, falls are the predominating cause of fatalities. Every possible means of protection, such as railings, toe boards, platforms, nets, scaffolds, etc., which can be used to minimize the danger of falling in connection with bridge construction operations should be provided. This form of work, it is true, offers many unusual types of hazards, but a close study of the causes of accidents in bridge construction work should disclose some methods of reducing the number of fatalities due to falls of persons.

The 43 fatalities reported from the anthracite coal mining industry in July is the second highest total of fatalities reported from that industry thus far this year. February, with a total of 50, was the highest. The 38 deaths reported from the bituminous coal industry was the highest total for any month since August, 1929. There were no mining accidents reported during July involving the death of a number of workers such as sometimes explain an increase in coal mining fatalities.

Accidents in industry for the first seven months of 1930 have shown a definitely declining tendency. The records show that 1,059 fatal and 85,415 non-fatal accidents have been reported from the industries of Pennsylvania during the first seven months of 1930 as compared with 1,132 fatal and 92,747 non-fatal accidents reported during the corresponding period last year, or decreases in 1930 of 6.5 per cent in fatal accidents and 7.9 per cent in non-fatal injuries. Whether these accident decreases are entirely the result of lessened industrial activity during the present year cannot be definitely determined because of the lack of adequate exposure records. However, the accident experience for certain selected establishments in the various industries for which records of man-hour operations are available seems to indicate that some progress in industrial accident reduction is being accomplished. The accident totals for the first seven months of 1930 in comparison to those for the first seven months in 1929 classified according to main divisions of industry are as follows:

ACCIDENTS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

INDUSTRY	Seven Months, 1930		Seven Months, 1929		Per Cent Increase or Decrease in 1930	
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal
General industrial	490	54,214	491	59,196	— 0.2	— 8.4
Coal mining	487	26,804	525	28,613	— 7.2	— 6.3
Transportation and public utilities	82	4,397	116	4,938	—29.3	—11.0
TOTAL	1,059	85,415	1,132	92,747	— 6.5	— 7.9

In the absence of records of man-hour exposure in industry, there are available some fairly reliable data of payroll exposure for several industries which might serve to indicate the extent of the progress of accident reduction in those industries. Records of wage payments in the manufacturing industries of Pennsylvania for the first seven months of 1930 show that the volume of wage payments during that period were 7.8 per cent less than for the corresponding period in 1929. Accidents in manufacturing industries for the first seven months in 1930 were 18.6 per cent less than for the corresponding period in 1929, indicating that in this industry at least the reduction in accidents was far in excess of the decrease which might naturally be expected to result from the 7.8 per cent decrease in payroll exposure. On the other hand, in the anthracite coal mining industry wage payments for the first seven months of 1930 were 5.9 per cent less than for the corresponding period in 1929, while accidents in the anthracite industry for the first seven months of 1930 were only 2.3 per cent less than for the corresponding period in 1929. The figures for these two industries, it seems, are sufficiently indicative to show the difference in the progress of accident reduction in the two industries. Manufacturing industries experienced a much larger reduction in accidents than in the reduction of payroll exposure, while the anthracite coal mining industry, with a 5.9 per cent reduction in payroll, experienced only a 2.3 per cent reduction in accidents. A reasonable inference from a comparison of accident records with what meager records of exposure are available is that accidents in general industry, with the possible exception of the construction industry, are tending downward. Accidents in the coal industry are showing no appreciable reduction and seem to be tending slightly upward. Accidents in the transportation and public utility industries have been tending definitely downward for the last three years.

Exact measurement of accident trends in the various industries is dependent upon the facilities for comparing accident experience with records of man-hour exposure. Such man-hour records absolutely are not available on any scale approaching a State-wide basis and there seems to be little prospect of their becoming available anytime in the near future. Indications of current accident trends in industry therefore, of necessity, must be judged by the comparison of the bare accident data reported, supplemented with such information of employment and wage payments in industry as may be currently available.

COMPENSATION

Agreements for the payment of compensation because of injuries received in industrial accidents were approved in 6,363 cases during July, obligating the payment of compensation benefits to injured workers, or to the dependents of those killed, to the extent of $1,375,951. This amount was apportioned over the various classes of disability as follows:

152 fatal cases	$482,374
329 permanent disability cases	434,917
5,882 temporary disability cases	458,660

Receipts for compensation payments by insurance carriers or self-insured employers to injured workers or their dependents filed with the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation during July show that payments for the month amounted to $1,053,297.

Compensation awards for the first seven months of 1930 total $9,485,408 as compared with $9,648,370 for the first seven months in 1929, a decrease this year of $162,962, or 1.7 per cent. The number of compensation cases in which agreements were approved or awards made during the first seven months of 1930 total 51,915 as compared with 51,381 during the corresponding period in 1929, a one per cent increase this year. The increase was in cases of temporary disability. Fatal compensable accident cases for the first seven months of 1930 were 5.2 per cent less than for the same period in 1929. Permanent disability cases were reduced 5.7 per cent, while the number of temporary disability cases showed a 1.5 per cent increase.

The 329 cases of permanent disability compensated during July included awards for the loss, or for the loss of use, of 52 eyes, 8 arms, 25 hands, 131 fingers, 94 phalanges, 14 legs, and 19 feet. Awards also were made in 13 cases for facial disfigurement, in 6 cases of miscellaneous permanent total disability, and in 18 cases of miscellaneous permanent partial disability. Two cases of double eye loss and two cases of double leg loss were included among the July awards.

All classes of permanent injury except arm losses and phalanx losses show increased totals in July as compared with June, the largest increases occurring in the hand, foot, and finger loss classifications. Hand losses compensated during July numbered 25 as compared with 18 during June, foot losses during July totaled 19 as compared with 10 in June, and finger losses in July numbered 131 as compared with 99 in June.

Attention is directed to the new classification which has been set up in the permanent injury table, namely, that for miscellaneous permanent partial disability cases. The Pennsylvania Workmen's Compensation Law does not provide for compensation payments in a percentage of permanent partial disability, injuries of less severity than full permanent partial disability being compensated as temporary total disability or temporary partial disability cases. A recent examination of the records of temporary total and temporary partial disability cases, wherein the period of payments have run close to the maximum limit of 500 weeks in the former class and close to the maximum limit of 300 weeks in the latter class of cases, has disclosed that compensation payments in such cases often are equivalent to or in excess of payments which ordinarily would be made in cases of permanent total or permanent partial disability, and, accordingly, would be more accurately classified as permanent injuries rather than as cases involving only temporary disability. In order to provide a more proper classification for this class of compensable accident cases, it has been decided to classify hereafter all cases hitherto considered as temporary total or temporary partial disability cases as permanent total or permanent partial disabilities, provided compensation payments in such temporary total or temporary partial disability cases amount to 75 per cent, or more, of the equivalent award for permanent total or permanent partial disability. This change in classification necessitated the addition to the permanent disability table of a column for miscellaneous permanent partial disability cases, and this new classification includes those cases which because of multiple injuries cannot be included properly in any of the other classifications for permanent partial injury such as eyes, arms, legs, etc., and which at the same time are not cases of injury of a severity sufficient to warrant classification as miscellaneous permanent total disability cases. It should be further noted that this change in classification dates from July 23, 1930, and that data for prior periods are not included in the table. The omission of data for this new classification for back periods will confuse the comparison of permanent injury data somewhat, but the lack of comparability of the data for permanent injury cases because of this change is relatively unimportant, and it does not seem feasible to supply the data for the miscellaneous permanent partial disability classification for back periods since to do so would necessitate reference to innumerable original case records and involve a complete revision of the permanent and temporary disability classification totals for the last ten years. Such adjustment of the compensation case records is not warranted at this time.

The average time loss for the 5,882 cases of temporary disability compensated during July was 44.8 days as compared with an average of 47.3 days for the cases compensated in June, and as compared with an average of 43.1 days for all temporary disabilities compensated during the first seven months of 1930. The average severity of injuries involving temporary total disability during the first seven months of 1930 shows slight change in comparison with the records for 1929. The average time loss for all temporary disabilities compensated during the first seven months of 1929 was 42.7 days as compared with an average of 43.1 days during the first seven months this year, less than a one per cent increase.

FORTY OF SIXTY-SEVEN COUNTIES SHOW ACCIDENT REDUCTIONS FOR JULY THE NATIONAL SAFETY CONGRESS MEETS IN PITTSBURGH, SEPTEMBER 29 TO OCTOBER 3, 1930. LET'S SHOW THE CONGRESS AN AUGUST RECORD OF "AN ACCIDENT REDUCTION IN EVERY COUNTY."

This table gives the record of accidents reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation from industries other than coal mining and transportation and public utilities.

COUNTY[1]	July, 1930			July, 1929			Per Cent Increase or Decrease
	Fatal	Non-fatal[2]	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal[2]	Total	
Adams	..	21	21	..	27	27	— 22.2
Allegheny	17	1,450	1,467	21	1,667	1,688	— 13.1
Armstrong	..	95	95	..	82	82	+ 15 9
Beaver	1	148	149	2	232	234	— 36.3
Bedford	1	36	37	..	27	27	+ 37.0
Berks	3	233	236	1	343	344	— 31.4
Blair	1	75	76	1	104	105	— 27.6
Bradford	..	32	32	..	28	28	+ 14.3
Bucks	..	77	77	1	66	67	+ 14.9
Butler	1	63	64	..	72	72	— 11.1
Cambria	3	96	99	..	78	78	+ 26.9
Cameron	..	11	11	..	5	5	+120.0
Carbon	..	28	28	..	26	26	+ 7.7
Centre	..	46	46	..	32	32	+ 43.7
Chester	1	124	125	..	135	135	— 7.4
Clarion	..	22	22	..	23	23	— 4.3
Clearfield	1	62	63	1	62	63	0.0
Clinton	1	46	47	1	32	33	+ 42.4
Columbia	..	22	22	1	22	23	— 4.3
Crawford	..	55	55	..	128	128	— 57.1
Cumberland	..	58	58	..	56	56	+ 3.6
Dauphin	2	163	165	1	186	187	— 11.8
Delaware	3	284	287	1	211	212	+ 35.4
Elk	..	40	40	..	47	47	— 14.9
Erie	..	175	175	4	272	276	— 36.6
Fayette	1	118	119	2	82	84	+ 41.7
Forest	..	6	6	..	7	7	— 14.3
Franklin	..	53	53	..	75	75	— 29.3
Fulton	..	10	10	..	2	2	+400.0
Greene	1	14	15	..	20	20	— 25.0
Huntingdon	2	27	29	..	43	43	— 32.6
Indiana	..	63	63	1	51	52	+ 21.2
Jefferson	..	39	39	..	33	33	+ 18.2
Juniata	..	5	5	..	9	9	— 44.4
Lackawanna	1	136	137	3	111	114	+ 20.2
Lancaster	2	159	161	1	194	195	— 17.4
Lawrence	..	58	58	..	96	96	— 39.6
Lebanon	1	61	62	..	79	79	— 21.5
Lehigh	2	122	124	2	162	164	— 24.4
Luzerne	3	170	173	4	203	207	— 16.4
Lycoming	1	102	103	1	94	95	+ 8.4
McKean	1	145	146	1	170	171	— 14.6
Mercer	..	47	47	1	99	100	— 53.0
Mifflin	..	30	30	..	28	28	+ 7.1
Monroe	..	44	44	..	23	23	+ 91.3
Montgomery	3	215	218	4	271	275	— 20.7
Montour	..	14	14	..	17	17	— 17.6
Northampton	2	139	141	1	195	196	— 28.1
Northumberland	..	74	74	..	81	81	— 8.6
Perry	..	10	10	1	17	18	— 44.4
Philadelphia	16	1,589	1,605	18	1,917	1,935	— 17.1
Pike	..	7	7	..	4	4	+ 75.0
Potter	..	24	24	1	15	16	+ 50.0
Schuylkill	3	103	106	2	117	119	— 10.9
Snyder	..	11	11	..	9	9	+ 22.2
Somerset	..	34	34	1	36	37	— 8.1
Sullivan	..	9	9	..	8	8	+ 12.5
Susquehanna	..	8	8	..	11	11	— 27.3
Tioga	..	29	29	..	36	36	— 19.4
Union	..	12	12	..	11	11	+ 9.1
Venango	1	58	59	..	72	72	— 18.1
Warren	1	70	71	1	76	77	— 7.8
Washington	2	108	110	4	148	152	— 27.6
Wayne	..	23	23	1	22	23	0.0
Westmoreland	2	214	216	3	288	291	— 25.8
Wyoming	..	14	14	..	6	6	+133.3
York	..	161	161	..	173	173	— 6.9
Out of State	3	37	40	..	28	28	+ 42.9
TOTALS	83	7,834	7,917	88	9,102	9,190	— 13.85

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[1] Counties showing an increase in the total number of accidents are printed in red.
[2] Accidents resulting in disability lasting two or more days.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

ACCIDENT REPORTS RECEIVED

1930	Total			General Industrial		Coal Mining		Transportation and Public Utilities	
	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal
TOTAL—1930.........	86,474	1,059	85,415	490	54,214	487	26,804	82	4,397
January..............	14,287	180	14,107	84	8,678	79	4,591	17	838
February.............	12,069	155	11,914	62	7,214	82	4,111	11	589
March...............	12,204	115	12,089	55	7,460	55	3,932	5	697
April.................	11,477	168	11,309	89	7,548	62	3,217	17	544
May.................	12,185	126	12,059	50	7,849	67	3,650	9	560
June.................	12,010	139	11,871	67	7,631	61	3,633	11	607
July..................	12,242	176	12,066	83	7,834	81	3,670	12	562
TOTAL—1st 7 mos., 1929.............	93,879	1,132	92,747	491	59,196	525	28,613	116	4,938
GRAND TOTAL[1]...	2,583,440	33,979	2,549,461	14,540	1,614,634	14,321	717,268	5,118	217,559

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[1] Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.

AGREEMENTS APPROVED BY THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

1930	Total	Fatal	Permanent Disability	Temporary Disability
TOTAL—1930	51,915	1,038	1,968	48,909
January	8,001	162	249	7,590
February	7,156	114	233	6,809
March	7,998	198	280	7,520
April	8,318	139	324	7,855
May	6,656	126	290	6,240
June	7,423	147	263	7,013
July	6,363	152	329	5,882
TOTAL—1st 7 mos., 1929	51,381	1,095	2,087	48,199
GRAND TOTAL[1]	1,064,633	28,419	32,824	1,003,390

COMPENSATION AWARDED AND PAID

1930	AWARDED				PAID			
	Total Compensation Awarded	Fatal Compensation Awarded	Permanent Disability Compensation Awarded	Temporary Disability Compensation Awarded	Total Compensation Paid	Fatal Compensation Paid	Permanent Disability Compensation Paid	Temporary Disability Compensation Paid
TOTAL—1930	$ 9,485,408	$ 3,520,793	$ 2,197,102	$ 3,767,513	$ 8,284,029	$ 2,367,144	$ 2,149,372	$ 3,767,513
January	1,315,604	549,748	214,946	550,910	1,222,186	358,901	312,375	550,910
February	1,143,369	393,785	232,347	517,237	1,110,517	300,269	293,011	517,237
March	1,570,629	697,143	317,810	555,676	1,325,081	427,807	341,598	555,676
April	1,446,518	461,113	384,007	601,398	1,331,161	354,756	375,007	601,398
May	1,251,083	455,811	326,724	468,548	1,033,597	275,480	289,569	468,548
June	1,382,254	480,819	286,351	615,084	1,208,190	304,279	288,827	615,084
July	1,375,951	482,374	434,917	458,660	1,053,297	315,652	248,985	458,660
TOTAL—1st 7 mos., 1929	$ 9,648,370	$ 3,678,628	$ 2,314,409	$ 3,655,333	$ 8,176,825	$ 2,340,755	$ 2.180,737	$ 3,655,333
GRAND TOTAL[1]	$176,093,029	$81,506,921	$37,550,857	$57,035,251	$127,973,361	$38,705,842	$32,232,268	$57,035,251

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[1] Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.

COMPILED FROM RECORDS IN THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

PERMANENT INJURIES[2]

1930	Loss of Legs		Loss of Arms		Loss of Hands		Loss of Feet		Loss of Eyes	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded
TOTAL—1930	58	$ 166,112	54	$ 155,400	123	$ 304,098	89	$ 186,039	280	$ 509,166
January	5	12,544	5	13,252	10	23,898	9	17,632	31	55,800
February	5	15,742	6	18,817	14	33,998	13	29,387	30	49,267
March	10	27,800	15	43,211	23	58,804	7	12,556	35	66,502
April	10	27,765	4	9,052	18	45.546	17	37,391	39	70,312
May	6	17,869	6	16.739	15	36,288	14	28,046	45	81,713
June	8	21,726	10	29,235	18	46,857	10	21,600	48	86,821
July	14	42,666	8	25,094	25	58,707	19	39,427	52	98,751
TOTAL—1st 7 mos., 1929	58	$ 157,719	42	$ 120,058	127	$ 293,964	96	$ 193,202	311	$ 555,156
GRAND TOTAL[1]	1,528	$3,498,459	1,097	$2,543,703	3,405	$6,464,163	2,139	$3.679,502	8,411	$12,161.824

PERMANENT INJURIES[2]—(Concluded)

1930	Loss of Fingers		Loss of Phalanges		Facial Disfigurement		Miscellaneous			
							Per. Total Dis.		Per. Par. Dis.[3]	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded
TOTAL—1930	876	$ 362,219	674	$ 155,745	94	$ 50,376	49	$ 255,094	18	$52,853
January	110	47,188	94	22,661	16	6,264	3	15,707	..	......
February	109	46,327	75	16,816	11	4.426	4	17,567	..	......
March	119	47,961	95	23,146	17	11,355	5	26,475	..	......
April	148	60,611	115	25,821	14	5,687	20	101,822	..	......
May	160	66,725	90	20,155	14	10,603	8	48,586	..	......
June	99	38,174	111	25,907	9	4,400	3	11,631	..	......
July	131	55,233	94	21,239	13	7,641	6	33,306	18	52,853
TOTAL—1st 7 mos., 1929	988	$ 413,804	673	$ 159,637	92	$ 45,118	78	$ 375,751	..	$......
GRAND TOTAL[1]	10,755	$3,947,484	8,656	$1,741,596	740	$407,463	697	$3,053,810	18	$52,853

[1] Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.
[2] Multiple losses separated respectively.
[3] New classification established July 23, 1930. For explanation see text.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DURING JULY, 1930

CAUSE	Total of All Industries		Construction and Contracting						Coal Mining				Quarrying and Mining other than Coal Mining		Manufacturing																	
			Building Construction		Other Construction		Contracting		Anthracite		Bituminous				Total of Manufacturing Industries		Chemicals and Allied Products		Clay, Glass and Stone Products		Clothing		Food and Kindred Products		Leather, Rubber and Composition Goods		Lumber, Wood and Their Products		Paper and Paper Products and Printing and Publishing		Textiles	
*	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF
TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES	176	12.066	11	559	12	764	7	702	43	2,176	38	1,494	6	185	24	3,620	4	168	3	228	..	154	2	452	..	116	..	302	2	157	..	161
Working machinery and processes	8	862	..	8	..	38	1	28	1	38	2	64	..	11	4	574	..	2	..	13	..	72	..	42	..	24	..	66	1	38	..	42
Boilers and pressure apparatus	1	11	..	...	1	2	..	3	..	3	..	.....	..	...	..	2	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Pumps and prime movers	2	31	..	...	..	6	..	12	1	2	..	5	..	...	1	4	1	...	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	1	..	...	..	...
Transmission apparatus	1	8	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	2	..	.....	..	...	1	6	..	...	1	1	..	...	..	2	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Elevators and hoists	2	53	..	4	..	1	..	2	..	18	..	4	..	...	..	17	..	2	..	...	..	...	..	6	..	1	..	...	..	1	..	1
Cranes and derricks	6	181	2	1	1	32	..	31	..	7	..	.....	..	7	2	88	..	...	..	2	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	1	..	...
Cars and engines	23	704	..	...	1	1	..	5	5	257	8	288	1	18	1	43	..	1	..	8	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	2	..	1	..	...
Motor vehicles	14	569	..	7	4	65	..	56	..	2	..	1	..	3	..	143	..	6	..	5	..	1	..	38	..	2	..	7	..	4	..	3
Other vehicles	...	75	..	...	..	4	..	9	..	1	..	1	..	...	..	18	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	11	..	1	..	6	..	...	..	...
Hand trucks	...	139	..	5	..	6	..	10	..	.....	..	.....	..	3	..	81	..	...	..	14	..	2	..	9	..	5	..	5	..	5	..	7
Water and air craft	2	2	..	...	..	...	2	1	..	.....	..	.....	..	...	..	.....	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Handling objects—by hand	1	2,640	..	141	..	168	1	159	..	424	..	238	..	47	..	887	..	52	..	70	..	22	..	141	..	26	..	51	..	34	..	36
Hand tools	...	1,178	..	45	..	77	..	81	..	236	..	176	..	26	..	327	..	15	..	12	..	13	..	30	..	11	..	63	..	11	..	11
Electricity	8	93	..	...	1	8	..	1	2	13	2	22	..	...	1	33	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	3	..	2
Explosive substances	14	167	..	2	..	4	1	12	7	59	3	12	2	2	1	31	..	7	..	...	..	4	1	3	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	...
Hot and corrosive substances	1	439	..	23	..	54	..	17	..	13	..	6	..	2	1	223	1	21	..	15	..	6	..	15	..	8	..	3	..	4	..	7
Falling objects	55	1,847	1	55	2	70	..	93	24	633	20	475	1	31	3	341	..	13	1	24	..	4	..	35	..	5	..	34	..	14	..	5
Falls of persons	24	1,704	7	175	2	125	1	90	2	228	1	111	2	26	4	443	2	33	..	33	..	14	..	70	..	20	..	35	1	28	..	23
Stepping upon or striking against objects	2	731	..	76	..	67	..	66	1	121	1	39	..	4	..	200	..	4	..	17	..	13	..	23	..	7	..	13	..	12	..	19
Miscellaneous	12	632	1	17	..	36	1	26	..	119	1	52	..	5	5	159	..	10	1	12	..	2	1	25	..	3	..	15	..	1	..	5

*F. = Fatal.
N. F. = Non-fatal.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DURING JULY, 1930—(Concluded)

CAUSE	Manufacturing—(Concluded)																Transportation and Public Utilities						Other Industries									
	Metals and Metal Products																								Trading							
	Totals		Blast Furnaces and Steel Works		Rolling Mills		Foundries and Machine Shops		Fabrication		Car Repair Shops		Automobile Service Stations		Other		Steam Railroads		Other Transportation		Public Utilities		Hotels and Restaurants		Retail		Wholesale		State and Municipal		Miscellaneous	
*	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF
TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES	13	1,811	..	73	4	307	4	365	3	758	..	117	2	191	..	71	8	279	2	146	2	137	..	180	9	608	..	133	9	430	5	653
Working machinery and processes	3	249	..	...	..	38	2	63	1	127	..	10	..	11	..	26	..	1	..	2	..	...	..	17	..	29	..	2	..	9	..	41
Boilers and pressure apparatus	...	1	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	...
Pumps and prime movers	...	1	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	...
Transmission apparatus	...	3	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	2	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Elevators and hoists	...	5	..	...	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	...	..	2	..	1	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	1	2	2	..	1	..	...	..	2
Cranes and derricks	2	84	..	3	1	21	1	19	..	34	..	4	..	3	..	...	..	3	..	...	..	...	..	...	1	2	..	...	..	3	..	7
Cars and engines	1	29	..	3	1	6	..	1	..	6	..	13	..	...	..	1	6	78	1	11	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	2
Motor vehicles	...	75	..	1	..	...	..	2	..	16	..	2	..	54	..	2	..	2	..	42	..	14	..	2	5	76	..	17	4	74	1	65
Other vehicles	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	7	..	...	..	4	..	2	..	9	..	20
Hand trucks	...	31	..	...	..	3	..	3	..	22	..	3	..	...	..	3	..	9	..	4	..	...	..	...	..	8	..	7	..	1	..	5
Water and air craft	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Handling objects—by hand	...	438	..	16	..	91	..	99	..	175	..	23	..	34	..	17	..	51	..	31	..	30	..	44	..	154	..	46	..	71	..	149
Hand tools	...	159	..	8	..	21	..	24	..	54	..	20	..	32	..	2	..	27	..	5	..	14	..	24	..	54	..	6	..	49	..	31
Electricity	1	23	..	2	1	5	..	4	..	10	..	1	..	1	..	...	1	1	..	5	1	8	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	2
Explosive substances	...	15	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	6	..	2	..	6	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	...	..	2	..	5	..	1	..	23	..	11
Hot and corrosive substances	...	141	..	21	..	21	..	46	..	39	..	2	..	12	..	3	..	6	..	...	..	4	..	27	..	20	..	5	..	13	..	26
Falling objects	2	206	..	10	..	46	1	48	1	93	..	4	..	5	..	1	..	15	..	13	..	16	..	3	1	42	..	7	2	25	1	28
Falls of persons	1	178	..	5	..	27	..	20	1	87	..	21	..	18	..	9	1	44	..	15	1	27	..	40	..	120	..	27	1	89	2	144
Stepping upon or striking against objects	...	88	..	1	..	12	..	18	..	44	..	6	..	7	..	4	..	17	..	6	..	4	..	10	..	66	..	10	..	13	..	32
Miscellaneous	3	85	..	3	1	13	..	15	..	42	..	6	2	6	..	1	..	24	1	8	..	12	..	10	..	25	..	2	2	49	1	88

*F. = Fatal.
N. F. = Non-fatal.

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED

MONTH	1926			1927			1928			1929			1930		
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total
January.....	150	12,815	12,965	170	14,497	14,667	161	11,975	12,136	161	13,644	13,805	180	14,107	14,287
February....	149	11,958	12,107	184	13,101	13,285	145	11,912	12,057	137	12,140	12,277	155	11,914	12,069
	299	*24,773*	*25,072*	*354*	*27,598*	*27,952*	*306*	*23,887*	*29,193*	*298*	*25,784*	*26,082*	*335*	*26,021*	*26,356*
March......	185	15,606	15,791	162	14,332	14,494	145	12,539	12,684	195	13,712	13,907	115	12,089	12,204
	484	*40,379*	*40,863*	*516*	*41,930*	*42,446*	*451*	*36,426*	*36,877*	*493*	*39,496*	*39,989*	*450*	*38,110*	*38,560*
April........	144	14,249	14,393	169	12,693	12,862	139	10,928	11,067	151	12,593	12,744	168	11,309	11,477
	628	*54,628*	*55,256*	*685*	*54,623*	*55,308*	*590*	*47,354*	*47,944*	*644*	*52,089*	*52,733*	*618*	*49,419*	*50,037*
May........	171	14,521	14,692	172	12,869	13,041	360	13,041	13,401	179	13,677	13,856	126	12,059	12,185
	799	*69,149*	*69,948*	*857*	*67,492*	*68,349*	*950*	*60,395*	*60,345*	*823*	*65,766*	*66,589*	*744*	*61,478*	*62,222*
June........	163	15,233	15,396	185	13,441	13,626	190	12,503	12,693	137	13,679	13,816	139	11,871	12,010
	962	*84,382*	*85,344*	*1,042*	*80,933*	*81,975*	*1,140*	*72,898*	*74,038*	*960*	*79,445*	*80,405*	*883*	*73,349*	*74,232*
July........	190	15,586	15,776	176	12,548	12,724	138	12,291	12,429	172	13,302	13,474	176	12,066	12,242
	1,152	*99,968*	*101,120*	*1,218*	*93,481*	*94,699*	*1,278*	*85,189*	*86,467*	*1,132*	*92,747*	*93,879*	*1,059*	*85,415*	*86,474*
August......	183	16,513	16,696	172	13,660	13,832	175	13,633	13,808	181	16,512	16,693			
	1,335	*116,481*	*117,816*	*1,390*	*107,141*	*108,531*	*1,453*	*98,822*	*100,275*	*1,313*	*109,259*	*110,572*			
September...	231	15,866	16,097	160	13,279	13,439	147	12,747	12,894	179	13,590	13,769			
	1,566	*132,347*	*135,913*	*1,550*	*120,420*	*121,970*	*1,600*	*111,569*	*113,169*	*1,492*	*122,849*	*124,341*			
October.....	166	16,389	16,555	161	13,564	13,725	167	15,091	15,258	181	15,674	15,855			
	1,732	*148,736*	*150,468*	*1,711*	*133,984*	*135,695*	*1,767*	*126,660*	*128,427*	*1,673*	*138,523*	*140,196*			
November...	181	14,849	15,030	192	13,087	13,279	155	12,763	12,918	162	13,910	14,072			
	1,913	*163,585*	*163,498*	*1,903*	*147,071*	*148,974*	*1,922*	*139,423*	*141,345*	*1,835*	*152,433*	*154,268*			
December...	203	14,699	14,902	150	11,619	11,769	143	11,010	11,153	165	12,224	12,389			
TOTAL....	*2,116*	*178,284*	*180,400*	*2,053*	*158,690*	*160,743*	*2,065*	*150,433*	*152,498*	*2,000*	*164,657*	*166,657*			

NOTE: The figures in italics represent the cumulative totals by month under each classification.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

DIRECTORY OF OFFICES

Harrisburg:..................Office of the Secretary,
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Workmen's Compensation Board,
Bureau of Employment,
Executive Bureau,
Bureau of Industrial Relations,
Bureau of Industrial Standards,
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Statistics,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Bureau of Women and Children,
South Office Building.

BRANCH OFFICES

Allentown:..................Lehigh Valley State Employment Office,
529 Hamilton Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
6 Gernerd Building, 838 Hamilton St.

Altoona:....................Cooperative State Employment Office,
Central Trust Building.
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Commerce Building.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
333 Central Trust Building.

DuBois:....................Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Deposit National Bank Building.

Erie:......................State Employment Office,
126 East Eleventh Street.

Franklin:...................State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
413 Franklin Trust Building.

Gaines:....................State Workmen's Insurance Fund.

Greensburg:................State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
306 Coulter Building.
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
608 First National Bank Building.

Harrisburg:................Bureau of Bedding and Upholstery,
400 North Third Street.
State Employment Office,
Second and Chestnut Streets.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Fourth and Blackberry Streets.

Hazleton:..................Bureau of Inspection,
712 Hazleton National Bank Building.

Johnstown:.................Bureau of Inspection,
427 Swank Building.
State Employment Office,
219 Market Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
1005 U. S. National Bank Building.

Kane:......................Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Kane Trust and Savings Building.
Bureau of Inspection,
Fraley and Field Streets.

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Y. M. C. A. Building.
Bureau of Inspection,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Woolworth Building.

Lock Haven:................State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
214 Vesper Street.

New Castle:................Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building,
West Washington Street.

Oil City:..................Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building.

Philadelphia:..............State Employment Office (Main Office),
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Steele Building, Fifteenth and Cherry Streets.
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Workmen's Compensation Board,
Manhattan Building, Fourth and Walnut Streets.
Bureau of Women and Children,
1924 Chestnut Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
804 Commercial Trust Building.

Pittsburgh:................Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee.

Bureau of Industrial Relations,
Fulton Building.
State Employment Office,
622 Grant Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
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Workmen's Compensation Referee,
1 Ulmer Building.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
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24 North Sixth Street.

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Bureau of Inspection,
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State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
418 Union National Bank Building.

Sunbury:...................State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
9 Witmer Building.

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216 Poplar Street.

Upper Darby:...............Bureau of Inspection,
6908 Market Street.
Bureau of Bedding and Upholstery,
303 McClatchey Building,
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Wilkes-Barre:...............Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
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State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
174 Carey Avenue.

Williamsport:...............Bureau of Inspection.
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Heyman Building.
Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building,
343 West Fourth Street.

York:......................Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
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State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
917 Wayne Avenue.

Note. State Employment Offices are conducted in cooperation with the United States Employment Service.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Published monthly by
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
PETER GLICK, *Secretary*
LINCOLN C. CARSON AND EFFIE REIMENSNYDER, *Editors*

Vol. XVII **OCTOBER, 1930** **No. 10**

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SMALL PLANT SAFETY COMMITTEE PROBLEMS AS APPLIED TO WOODWORKING SHOPS*

In the Bureau of Inspection of the Department of Labor and Industry we believe that unless the number of employes is sufficiently large to really reflect safety or lack of it, there does not exist enough incentive to keep safety interest alive.

Those of us who study industrial accident costs on a state-wide basis know that the most insidious influence for total economic cost of industrial accidents is the accumulation for those concerns that are so small that individually their contribution of accidents appears inconsiderable. It is the old story of the small shop with lost-time accidents so far apart that one is forgotten before the next occurs, yet with a record that would be fairly appalling if applied in the same ratio to a larger plant.

A safety committee must get its chief impulse from pride of accomplishment, and the smaller the shop the more difficult it is to supply such incentive conspicuously, unless, of course, your shop is a department of a larger plant in which case interdepartmental safety competition is possible.

I believe that more plant safety committees fail because of an honest belief that there is not sufficient need for their existence than from any other cause. This is true even when all of their activities are conducted on company time. And it is significant that most of these failures occur in the smaller shops, bearing out the theory that a safety committee thrives best where there is the most for it to do.

The Pennsylvania Rating and Inspection Bureau allows for shop safety committees a 10 per cent credit upon compensation insurance premiums to all concerns that come under schedule rating. Premiums of $200 and upwards carry schedule rating and the minimum number of employes represented by a $200 premium is about 30. So it may be said that from an insurance company point of view the practical value of an individual shop safety committee begins at a minimum of about 30 employes. This may not be an altogether fair assumption, but it comes pretty close to our idea in the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry. Although we recognize that there are plenty of cases in which smaller shops could accomplish considerable under the safety committee plan, and we have knowledge of some larger plants in which highly creditable safety records are achieved with no safety organization at all, we feel that a minimum of from 30 to 50 employes is about the right average. Our special department bulletin on safety organization outlines plans of organization for plants employing from 50 upwards.

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*Address by Harry D. Immel, Director, Bureau of Inspection, Department of Labor and Industry, at Nineteenth Annual Congress of the National Safety Council, Pittsburgh, Pa., October, 1930.

An intensive educational safety campaign undertaken by the Bureau of Inspection of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry last year had as one of its chief objectives the encouragement of plant safety committee organizations. Hundreds of committees were organized under the inspiration of the campaign. We were extremely careful, however, to urge the organization of safety committees only in those works where we thought they would succeed.

Assignment of supervisory responsibility for safety was our prescription for the smaller concerns. It is my strongest conviction that with or without a safety committee no concern can obtain anything like a maximum degree of freedom from accidents unless there is a definite application of supervisory responsibility.

Let us assume that we have to deal with a small woodworking shop but of sufficient size to warrant operation of a safety committee, and let us further assume that there exists that happy situation in which management is solidly and unequivocally back of the safety program; and safety discipline, and supervisory responsibility for safety are fully developed.

The work left for the safety committee to do in this shop is largely that of education, and stimulation of interest although there is, of course, its obligation to further develop safety regulations as the need appears, and to recommend such physical improvements as may be required.

The problem of first importance for this or any other safety committee is to create and maintain among the workers that safety interest which is so important a supplement to safety discipline. How can the spirit of competition and pride of achievement be fostered? These are the inspirations of our best industrial safety records. Herein is an opportunity for exercise of considerable ingenuity.

My advice to a small shop safety committee would be to look about and see what others are doing and how they are doing it. This is good advice for any plant safety committee, but it is particularly applicable to the committee in the small shop which has only a limited fund of its own experience for guidance. But in borrowing ideas always be sure that they are suitable for your conditions.

In the records of other plants of comparable size in your own line you will find plenty of incentive for your own improvement.

Plant safety competitions on a community scale are often quite successful. The difficulties of fairly balancing inequalities have kept us in Pennsylvania from undertaking a state-wide industrial safety contest, but we are preparing to grant recognition next year to those concerns which can show accident rates per 100 employes below the state average for industry as a whole. For example, our records in the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry show that lost-time accidents were sustained by workers in Pennsylvania industry in 1929 at a rate of 6.2 per hundred employes. Under our plan to encourage improvement, plants which at the end of 1930 show records better than the state average for this year, whatever it may be, will receive either a certificate or a letter of commendation containing a challenge to improve this record in 1931. While this is not an altogether fair basis of comparison, we feel that it does promote that spirit of competition which is so important in bringing out the best in every American citizen, whether in work or in play.

In industry generally today we find the machine forced somewhat into the background of consideration as a hazard. Our better analysis of industrial accidents explains this. Machinery is not responsible for nearly as many personal injuries in industry as once popularly was supposed. But there is no discounting the fact that woodworking machinery continues to command the most profound respect of every student of industrial accidents. Its sharp, high-speed points of operation produce the type of injury that is the nightmare of every safety man—the dismemberment, the permanent disability—the type of injury that plays havoc with the safety record.

At first glance it may appear logical to assume that if the machine rates high as an accident producer in the woodworking industry then the exposure reduces with reducing sizes of shops. But does it? Something else enters here. In the larger woodworking plants machines are most apt to be set up and adjusted and retained for one operation continuously. In the smaller shops fewer machines are available and changes of work are more frequent. Hence there is likely to be more frequent adjustment of machinery and removal of guards, and a higher exposure to machine hazards.

A tilting table saw, for example, can be used for cross-cutting and ripping when in the normal position. By tilting the table it can be used for mitering, rabbeting and other operations. For cross-cutting and ripping an approved hood and splitter can be used. Operations in the tilted positions usually are performed without any guard at all. There is every chance that if this machine is used for all of these classes of work it will never be found with a guard in position. It is difficult to convince the small shop owner that making one machine do the work of several is of doubtful economy.

Again in the small shop there is most likelihood that machine operation will not be closely restricted. Here is a potent source of accidents in woodworking establishments. The small shop safety committee should bend its energies to restriction of machine operation to competent machine operators. The other day I was in one of the larger woodworking plants in Philadelphia where signs were posted warning bench workers that dismissal would be the penalty for their operation of machines. Recent serious injury to a cabinet maker by a circular saw, which he was using incorrectly, was the costly experience which brought the enforcement of this rule.

Given fully trained workers, the dependable sustained speed of modern cutting tools with individual drive, cutting edges kept in perfect condition, safeguards provided where the character of the work will permit, the woodworking machine loses most of its terrors as an accident producer. This item of well-kept tools is as important as anything for accident prevention on woodworking machinery. It is in the small shop that, for some reason, probably because there is not enough saw filing and tool grinding to keep anyone steadily at this work, tools are most likely to be neglected until they become dull enough to cause accidents.

I always have felt that the job of the safety committee in obtaining sanction for guards on woodworking machinery from the management should be particularly easy. In states like Pennsylvania, where high penalties are exacted for unguarded woodworking machinery in compensation insurance rates, the woodworking machine guard pays dividends from the day it is installed. One of our inspectors recently issued an order on a small woodworking establishment to guard three circular saws. These guards were installed at a cost of $90.00. After complying with the order the owner of the shop found that by his action he had been relieved of payment of compensation insurance penalties of $80.00 per year on this equipment. A $25.00 insurance penalty made it mighty easy for our state inspection service to obtain the elimination of squarehead jointers a few years ago.

A much bigger problem is to get machine operators to use the guards after they are installed. The Pennsylvania factory act imposes upon the individual worker a legal obligation to keep in place the machine guard that his employer must provide. With a few such lessons as our recent prosecution of a worker who was injured after he, himself, had removed a saw guard, it should be less difficult for shop safety committees to obtain respect for this most elementary and important requirement.

Let the small plant safety committee never forget that the two things of most importance for reduction of personal injuries from machinery or from any other source are the two things easiest to obtain, yet almost invariably most neglected. These things are cleanliness and light. In the small woodworking shop there seems to be a particular tendency to accumulate all sorts of odds and ends under the impression that use will be found for them sometime. The result is a shop in such condition that there is something to trip over or bump into on every hand. Adequate lighting may require some effort to obtain, but it always is cheap at any price.

Let your safety committee remember that there is just one line of least resistance along which workers may be guided to that constant use of mechanical safeguards and that constant doing of all things in the right way which spells accident reduction. Education is the force that breaks down the worker's resistance to safety, that overcomes his apathy, that supplies his surest incentive to safe practices.

Teaching safety and the reasons for safe working constitutes the most important job of the safety committee in the big shop or the little shop. Without education, the best supervision, the most perfect discipline will fall short of producing the maximum of safety. That possibly is why the shop too small for a safety committee is at a disadvantage, unless there is someone first to tell the worker why, then to show him how, and only after that, to see that he does things in the right way at all times.

Take a leaf from the book of the Bureau of Inspection of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry which with more safety laws and regulations and more power to enforce them than any plant safety committee will ever have, nevertheless has turned to education as the most important of all influences for elimination of industrial accidents.

Today the Pennsylvania Plan, as our two-year-old educational policy of factory inspection in this State is known, is attracting attention throughout the nation and is being widely copied.

In conclusion, I wish I might address one thing to members of safety committees and to individual workers rather than to employers. It is this—whoever looks far enough and clearly enough for the causes of failure of plant safety committees will discover them right within the committee itself. In its wrong conception of its job, lies a potent source of the type of failure so frequently and so unfairly charged to lack of interest and support from management. I am not at all exonerating management from the blame it often deserves for its frequent resort to "paper safety committees" to obtain insurance credits, a subterfuge which invariably cheats no one so much as the employer, himself, who resorts to it. But if you, members of the plant safety committee, and you, workers for whom the committee operates, devote all your attention to arbitrary demands for physical improvements, and do nothing to correct your own careless habits, which are far more productive of accidents than any mechanical conditions, don't be surprised if the boss fails to take your suggestions as seriously as you would like him to take them. Don't consider it strange if he appears less and less frequently at your meetings, and you are deprived of the pleasure of noting his discomfiture under your criticisms. And finally, another safety committee has gone onto the rocks. Because management wasn't interested?

We don't hear enough about this most important of the problems of the safety committee, the development of its own right attitude toward its work. We ought to hear more. The shop safety committee can be the best of all mediums for promotion of better relations between men and management, at the same time it is performing its function of safety advancement. Its failure to measure up to its responsibilities and possibilities where so much service could be rendered is nothing short of tragic.

INDOOR GOLF SAFETY PROBLEM

Construction of indoor miniature golf courses for public entertainment in Pennsylvania must conform to requirements for protection of patrons from fire and panic. A rush of owners or lessees of available buildings to prepare to cater to the prospective demand for continuation of miniature golf in the winter months has been brought to the attention of the Industrial Board, Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, which has adopted some new rules to meet public safety requirements.

Harry D. Immel, Director of the Bureau of Inspection, Department of Labor and Industry, announces certain modifications of safety requirements for public assembly in accordance with the rules adopted by the Industrial Board, the enforcement of which has been authorized to meet prevailing conditions presented by this most recent amusement craze. Principal is the acceptance of garage buildings as locations for miniature golf courses under some conditions.

The Industrial Board ruled that the Bureau of Inspection may accept miniature golf courses for public entertainment in buildings already approved for other public gatherings with only such minor changes as may be suggested by the new occupancy. For existing buildings, not previously approved for public gatherings, the modified regulations require separation of that portion of the building devoted to miniature golf by metal lath and plaster barriers against fire in addition to the standard egress requirements. This constitutes a modification, as the requirements before revision called for a four-inch concrete slab over the story beneath a place of public assembly.

With respect to garages for which public gatherings had been entirely banned except where such occupancy had been approved before passage of the 1929 Fire and Panic Act, the Board grants a modification applicable to fireproof garage buildings only. Under this modification public gatherings including assemblies for indoor golf may be sanctioned in a fireproof garage building if that portion of the building in which inflammable oil is used or stored is entirely separated from the public entertainment portion, and its egresses by floors of four-inch concrete and partitions of eight-inch masonry. Furthermore, the garage portion must have exterior doors of metal and windows of metal sash and wire glass.

The Bureau of Inspection calls attention to the fact that emergency lighting is a standard requirement for all places of public assembly including miniature golf, and that plans in triplicate must be submitted to its Buildings Section in Harrisburg for approval before occupancy is legal.

THEY PUT SAFETY FIRST*

OUTSTANDING ACTIVITIES OF PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRY ASSEMBLED BY THE BUREAU OF INSPECTION

The Auto-Car Company, at Ardmore, which cooperates actively with the Bureau of Inspection in safety work, reports for the first four months of 1930 that 710 employes working a total of 613,620 hours lost 925 hours as the result of 24 accidents. In the same period of 1929, 796 employes working 659,385 hours experienced a total of 27 accidents resulting in 952 hours loss of time.

At midnight of August 6, 1930, employes of the Dickerson Run roundhouse of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad Company rounded out the 1,158th consecutive day without a single lost-time accident. Company officials expressed the belief that this is the best roundhouse safety record ever recorded anywhere. The roundhouse workers were determined to continue the record indefinitely.

The United States Radiator Corporation, at West Newton, with 165 employes engaged in the manufacture of cast iron radiators, had, on September 12, 1930, gone 332 days without a lost-time accident, and the record continuing unbroken.

Minotte Brothers, of Pittsburgh, erected 600 tons of steel sash in the new Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company building, at Ford City, under the leadership of R. E. Huston, Superintendent, with 43 men employed, and did not have even a first-aid case.

The Harbison Dairies, of Philadelphia, are having conducted through their compensation insurance carrier a study of a safety problem which is a perplexing one to all dairy concerns, namely the high accident exposure resulting from delivery of their product. Effort will be made to determine what drivers are experiencing accidents which appear to be due to their own carelessness, and persistent offenders will be dismissed. The situation is reported to be so bad that insurance companies are considering refusal to cover this class of risks.

The McBride Lumber Company, of Rankin, operating a planing mill with 19 employes, reports one lost-time accident in 1930 up to September 12th.

The Travers Engineering Company, of Beaver Falls, engaged in the manufacture of amusement park equipment, with 20 employes, reports no lost-time accidents for 1930 up to mid-September.

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*This will be a regular feature in **Labor and Industry**. Pennsylvania concerns are invited to submit from time to time safety records that they consider worthy of publication. Address: Director, Bureau of Inspection, Department of Labor and Industry, or your Divisional Supervisor of the Bureau.

Curtis-Martin Newspapers, Independence Square, Philadelphia, several months ago completed a run of 161 days without a lost-time accident, and after a break followed this up with a 69-day run.

Thirty-seven pairs of safety shoes were awarded at the end of August to winners of the first month in a special safety contest at the Steelton Plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company. As a feature of the September campaign, a new safety slogan was posted throughout the plant. It was arranged to remove these slogans after 10 days and to fix as one of the requirements for winning a September prize the stipulation that every winner must be able to repeat the slogan.

The Sunbury Overall Company, of Sunbury, with an average of 60 employes, reported on September 5, 1930, no lost-time accidents since April, 1926.

The Lorain Steel Company, at Johnstown, finished the month of August, 1930, with a total of 11 lost-time accidents for the first eight months of the year, as compared with 14 for the same period of 1929. In August, 1929, however, only one lost-time accident was reported as against two in 1930.

The Philadelphia Coke Company at the end of the first seven months of 1930 occupied second place in severity and third place in frequency with respect to lost-time accidents in comparison with six other companies including the Chicago By-Products Coke Company, the Connecticut Coke Company, Hamilton Coke Company, Minnesota By-Products Coke Company, Rainey-Wood Coke Company, and Seaboard By-Products Coke Company. The Philadelphia Coke Company's record was .08 per cent in severity and 11 per cent in frequency. The Hamilton Coke Company, with 125 employes and only one lost-time accident thus far in the year, led the contestants in both frequency and severity.

Officials of the Kistler Leather Company, at Lock Haven, recently tendered a banquet to William S. Wagner in recognition of his completion of 50 years of faithful service which included employment in every department of the tannery. He is now in charge of the finishing loft. Mr. Wagner is a veteran safety man as well. In his 50 years of service he experienced a single accident resulting in the loss of two days' time due to injury of a finger while he was engaged in rolling leather. His interest in safety has extended to pointing out to others how to perform their tasks safely.

With an average of 150 employes, the Modern Laundry Company, of Philadelphia, worked from January 1, to June 30, 1930, with a record of no lost-time accidents and only two minor injuries.

The Lyon Knitting Mill, Incorporated, of Herndon, with 40 employes, reports no lost-time accidents in a period of four years.

The Read and Lovatt Manufacturing Company, of Palmerton, engaged in silk throwing, with an average of 75 male and female employes, reports under date of July 14, 1930, only one lost-time accident since 1916. This concern has an active safety committee and cooperates closely with the Bureau of Inspection.

The Security Bank Note Company, of Philadelphia, operated with an average of 115 employes from January 1, to June 30, 1930, with no lost-time accidents. Seven minor accidents, none of which caused the loss of a single day, were experienced.

INDUSTRIAL BOARD

The following regulations were approved by the Industrial Board at a meeting held August 20, 1930:

REGULATIONS

1. Amendment to Regulations for Boilers.

Paragraph P-328 amended to read:

> "A water-tube boiler shall have the firing doors, furnace inspection doors and clinker doors of the inward opening type, unless such doors are provided with substantial and effective latching or fastening devices of approved type or otherwise so constructed as to prevent them, when closed, from being blown open by pressure on the furnace side. These latches or fastenings shall be of the automatic positive locking type having a latch or bolt in a fixed bracket on the *door*, door frame or furnace front. The latch or bolt shall be dependent upon gravity or be counterweighted. Friction contacts, latches or bolts actuated by springs are not acceptable. The material and construction of the device shall be durable and substantial. The foregoing requirement for latches or fastenings shall not apply to coal openings of downdraft or similar furnaces."

2. Amendment to Regulations for Head and Eye Protection.

Paragraph 1 of Rule 147, AI amended to read:

(1) Protection from relatively large flying particles.

Examples: Chipping, caulking *and sledging in quarries.*

Styles: Goggles of Types 2, and 3, and masks; *and for sledging in quarries, goggles of type 1, provided the lenses are of extra thickness and at least two inches in diameter.*

The following devices were approved by the Board:

Company	*Device*
Whitacre-Greer Fireproofing Co., Waynesburg, Ohio	Hollow Clay Building Tile for elevator shaftways in sizes 8″ x 8″ x 12″ and 5″ x 8″ x 12″.
W. S. Jewell, Corry, Pa.	Automatic circuit breaker for Simplex and Powers motion picture projectors.
The Brewer-Titchener Corp., Cortland, N. Y.	Device for fastening "BTC Hostess" Folding Chairs.

Imperial Brass Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.	Window cleaning equipment consisting of Style number H-401 window bolt, Style number H-410 terminal fitting and Style H-409 safety belt with shoulder strap.
Otis Elevator Company, New York City.	Type "LA" door lock and Type "L" door contact for freight elevators of double button control.

The following regulations were approved by the Industrial Board at a meeting held September 17, 1930.

ELEVATOR REGULATIONS

1. Amendment to Rule 245 (a) (EI), the new paragraph to read as follows:

> "The operation of elevators having only one hoisting cable shall be prohibited *unless the diameter and material of the equipment is adequate to safely carry the maximum load with a factor of safety as designated in Rule 245 (c) and provided further that the elevator car is equipped with approved car safeties.*"

2. In Rule 248, Paragraph G (AI), eliminate the word "metal" and insert the word "substantial" immediately before the word "solid" in the first sentence.

3. Amend Rules 222 (a) (AI) and 231 (c) (AI) by insertion of the following clause immediately before the last paragraph of each rule—"on all elevators installed subsequent to December 15, 1924."

BOILER REGULATIONS

1. Amendment to Paragraph P-328, the amended rule to read as follows:

> "A water-tube boiler shall have the firing doors, furnace inspection doors and clinker doors of the inward opening type, unless such doors are provided with substantial and effective latching or fastening devices or otherwise so constructed as to prevent them, when closed from being blown open by pressure on the furnace side. These latches or fastenings shall be of *approved* automatic positive locking type having a latch or bolt in a fixed bracket on the door, door frame or furnace front. The latch or bolt shall be dependent upon gravity or be counterweighted *and the contact area of the latching surface of the latch or fastening shall be at least one square inch.* Friction contacts, latches or bolts actuated by springs are not acceptable. The material and construction of the device shall be durable and substantial. The foregoing requirement for

latches or fastenings shall not apply to coal openings of downdraft or similar furnaces."

The following devices were approved by the Board:

Company	*Device*
Moller Safety Bracket Company, Youngstown, Ohio	Moller Safety Bracket.
Weir Kilby Corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio	Type ACE and DCE Emergency.
Elevator Supplies Company, Hoboken, N. J.	Type "ES" electric door closer with type "J" Electro Mechanical Interlock.
Connellsville Iron Works, Connellsville, Pa.	Tubular fire escape for school buildings.
Syntron Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Electric Safety Saw.

RECENT DECISIONS OF THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

Cora Bock v. D. B. Frampton & Company

Injury occurring outside the State of Pennsylvania. Construction of amendment of 1929 which extends the scope of the law to cover injuries to Pennsylvania employes whose duties require them to go beyond the territorial limits of the Commonwealth not over ninety days.

Opinion by Chairman Houck—September 24, 1930

The claimant is the mother of Robert L. Bock, who was accidentally killed while in the course of his employment at Homesville, Ohio, on July 29, 1929. It is conceded that the claimant was partially dependent on her son at the time of his death, and the question involved in the case is whether she is entitled to compensation under the amendment to Section 1 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, approved April 29, 1929, P. L. 853. The original Act applied only to accidents occurring within this Commonwealth. The Section as amended provides that the Act shall not apply to any accident occurring outside of the Commonwealth "except accidents occurring to Pennsylvania employes whose duties require them to go temporarily beyond the territorial limits of the Commonwealth, not over ninety days, when such employes are performing services for employers whose place of business is within the Commonwealth."

The first question to be determined is whether the decedent was a Pennsylvania employe. The defendant contends that the contract of hiring is controlling on this point, and that it was consummated in Ohio, and that therefore the decedent was not a Pennsylvania employe. The claimant argues that the contract of hiring was consummated in Pennsylvania. If we accept the theory argued by the parties we would conclude that the contract was consummated in Pennsylvania. However, we do not think that the place where the contract was consummated nor the place of residence of the employe is controlling. In our opinion a Pennsylvania employe within the meaning of the Act is an employe who is working for a Pennsylvania employer. In the present case the decedent was a resident of Ohio. The employer is a Pennsylvania company and its only office is in Pittsburgh, Pa. It is engaged in the business of buying and selling timber and it had buyers in a number of states including Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana. The decedent offered to work for the defendant and his offer was accepted by the defendant at its Pittsburgh office. The decedent was not present at the office in person, but the contract of hiring was consummated when the offer was accepted at Pittsburgh. Entirely apart from this consideration, however, the claimant was employed by a Pennsylvania company and was, as we view it, a Pennsylvania employe. Under any other construction of the

Act a large number of employers who are employed in Pennsylvania industries, but who reside outside of the Commonwealth, would be excluded from compensation. We hold therefore that a Pennsylvania employe is one who is employed by a Pennsylvania employer. Under this holding the decedent was a Pennsylvania employe.

Even though the employe is a Pennsylvania employe he or his dependents are not entitled to compensation if the accident occurs outside of the Commonwealth, unless the duties of the employe require him to go temporarily beyond the territorial limits of the Commonwealth, not over ninety days. We have carefully considered all the evidence in this case, and we are satisfied that it supports the referee's finding of fact that the decedent's duties required him to go temporarily beyond the territorial limits of the Commonwealth not over ninety days. As noted above the contract of employment was made on June 12, 1929, and the fatal accident happened on July 29, 1929. Consequently, the employe was working for the defendant for a period of less than ninety days. He had no fixed territory; it happened that throughout his employment he was working in Ohio. He might at any time have been assigned to Pennsylvania territory, and as a matter of fact his predecessor was actually assigned to Pennsylvania territory within two weeks after he began to work for the defendant company. In other words, all the evidence supports the conclusion that the decedent was outside of the Commonwealth temporarily, and that his temporary absence would not exceed ninety days. This being the case the other requirement of the amendment is met.

Finally it must appear that at the time of the accident the employe was performing services for an employer whose place of business is within this Commonwealth. This fact is not disputed in the present case. When the decedent was injured he was performing work for the defendant company whose place of business is within Pennsylvania.

Since the case falls within the amendment to Section 1 of the Compensation Act the referee's award must be affirmed. In reaching our conclusion we have not been unmindful of the fact that considerable difficulty might be imposed both upon the employe and the employer, were we to hold that the employe was not a Pennsylvania employe. If the Ohio Compensation Act is similar to the Pennsylvania Act the employe's dependents would be entitled to compensation under the Ohio Act. The dependents might experience considerable difficulty in enforcing their remedy because the employer has no place of business in Ohio. On the other hand, the employer might be subjected to liability under the terms of an Act of which he has no knowledge. He might be liable under an Act under which he is not protected by compensation insurance. Consequently, the amendment should be liberally construed so that both employe and employer may be protected, and so that both parties may know by what Compensation Act they are controlled. While we have considered these various elements, nevertheless we rest our decision upon the ground that the referee's findings of fact which bring the case within the amendment to Section 1 of the Compensation Act, are supported by competent proof.

The findings of fact, conclusions of law, and award of the referee are affirmed and the appeal is dismissed.

JOSEPHINE BOROVSKI *v.* PHILADELPHIA & READING COAL & IRON COMPANY

Death from pneumonia following injury and exposure. Evidence justifies award.

OPINION BY COMMISSIONER MORRISON—SEPTEMBER 13, 1930

In this case claim is made for compensation for the death of John Borovski, September 3, 1926, as the result of an accident he sustained August 27, 1926. The death certificate, signed by Dr. Austra, deputy coroner, gives cause of death as "acute pleurisy and acute lobar pneumonia, secondary to contusions of the chest." A copy of certificate was offered in evidence.

Mrs. Sally Viezales testified Borovski had been one of her boarders off and on for a number of years and that the day he was hurt he came to her house to get the clothes, she helped him dress and noticed that his left shoulder and a portion of his back just below the left shoulder was bandaged.

Joseph Murdock declared he had been called in by an undertaker to help him prepare the body of Borovski, that he saw a big plaster on Borovski's arm, the arm black and blue, and a plaster on the back of his arm; that he was unable to say whether the body had been embalmed or not but as the body was being dressed he thought the undertaker had finished with the embalming.

Dr. John S. Monahan, compensation surgeon for the defendant, said the injury he found the day of the accident was laceration of the right shoulder and no other injuries. The man, he said, was stripped to the waistline and witness examined decedent's chest. Dr. Monahan saw decedent the following day, the 28th, and also on the 30th, and testifies positively that then there were no contusions of the chest and no injuries disclosed other than the laceration of the right shoulder. The accident may have lowered or weakened decedent's resistance, he said, declaring that Dr. Austra, who made out the death certificate, did not see the patient until after death. When Dr. Monahan examined Borovski on the 27th he complained of his chest and on the 30th of pain in the lower left side of his chest down in the lower margin of the ribs; Dr. Monahan diagnosed the trouble as pleurisy, giving claimant some ointment to rub on and some tablets to take internally. Asked in view of his not having used the stethoscope on the 28th or the 30th, might it not be possible there was some internal injury which a superficial examination would not disclose, Dr. Monahan replied, "It wasn't very severe or he would have told me about it"; that there was no internal injury that he could find. Witness said it was very possible the lungs were affected on the 30th and probably this condition became worse and was a predisposing cause of the pneumonia; on that day Borovski had a high temperature, indicating some infection as to the cause of his pain; that he may have had some infection of the lung, pneumonia would not develop at this time but that in order to cause traumatic pneumonia there must be some injury in the lung area; he thought alcoholism was responsible for decedent's collapse and in his opinion there was no connection between the laceration of decedent's right shoulder and his death from lobar pneumonia.

Dr. Arthur C. Morgan, testifying as a specialist in internal medicine, said an injury to the lung or chest "could predispose to pneumonia . . . that the injury to the chest could so lower the resistance of the body as to make it a suitable ground for the development of any infectious process, such as pneumonia"; such an injury, he said, need not necessarily be severe; that trauma to the back could predispose the pneumonia; that from superficial examination in a given case, it could not be determined whether or not there had been an injury to the lung; that it would require a careful evaluation of the symptoms and physical findings, especially in respect to the effect upon respiration; that such an injury as described by Dr. Monahan would predispose to pneumonia.

Dr. Morgan was also asked to testify from "reading the testimony" in this case and we are obliged to reiterate that the testimony of experts from reading the testimony of record is incompetent unless the facts upon which the expert bases his conclusion are undisputed or proved. On cross-examination the witness expressed the opinion that the examination of Dr. Monahan, the attending physician, was not sufficient to exclude the presence of inflammation of the lungs. This witness disagreed with Dr. Monahan as to the effect of trauma and at the close of his testimony said the injury to the right scapula lowered decedent's resistance and made his body more susceptible to the invasion of infectious process.

Walter Zelesky at the third hearing testified he was working with decedent August 27, 1926, on which day a large lump of coal weighing about 20 pounds struck Borovski, injuring his head and chest, and that Borovski complained of pain in his chest, his back and his head. After being struck Borovski lay on the ground for about 15 minutes and was later assisted to his home by the witness; that he saw decedent after the accident, Borovski complaining of pain in chest and back. Dr. Monahan, recalled, testified decedent's lying on the ground for 15 minutes following the accident would lower his resistance somewhat; that in his opinion he caught cold from the exposure and from his having drunk some form of alcohol.

If the examinations made by Dr. Monahan were not sufficient to establish whether decedent had pneumonia on the 28th and 30th of August, 1926, Dr. Morgan, who never saw the decedent, would appear to be equally handicapped. If Dr. Monahan failed to make a sufficiently thorough examination to say professionally a certain causal connection did not exist, Dr. Morgan, with no examination at all, would seem to be in possession of less sufficient information upon which to declare professionally that such a condition did exist. Both of these medical witnesses were called by the claimant and the claimant is technically bound by their contradictory testimony so far as it is strictly expert evidence but Dr. Monahan takes what he found as a basis of his testimony and Dr. Morgan bases his opinion on what he thinks Dr. Monahan should have found, so that a question of fact is involved and not purely a question of medical science, hence the rule laid down in Mudano *v.* Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company (289 Pa. 51), a negligence case, is not applicable in its entirety.

There is proof of an injury severe enough to leave him lying flat on the ground for fifteen minutes. Dr. Monahan speaks of this as "exposure," without estimating the degree thereof. There were, soon after, symptoms of pleurisy at the site of the injury, followed by a rapid decline and death by pneumonia.

With medical evidence that such traumatism could cause the fatal condition, the referee, on the record, could find as he did. These findings of fact, conclusions of law and award are affirmed and the appeal dismissed.

EMILA WENCH *v.* SUSQUEHANNA COLLIERIES COMPANY

Violation of Mining Laws—Burden of Proof. Evidence does not justify finding that deceased employe broke or punched a hole in his safety lamp in order to light a cigarette, thereby, causing the explosion which resulted in his death.

OPINION BY COMMISSIONER FLEITZ—SEPTEMBER 12, 1930

The deceased husband of the claimant died as the result of burns suffered when gas exploded in the defendant's mine where decedent was employed on February 18, 1929. The claimant has filed a petition seeking compensation for the death of the decedent on behalf of herself and dependent children. Defendant answered denying "that claimant died as the result of being burned by gas while in the course of his employment with defendant," and that "the death of Anthony Wench was not the result of any injury received while in the course of his employment with the defendant." The principal question of defense raised was that at the time of the explosion the decedent was violating the Anthracite Mining Laws of Pennsylvania in that he had used an open light or match in a portion of the mine where such open flame was forbidden and had therefore taken himself outside of the protection of the Compensation Act. The referee after hearing, found that the "explosion of gas occurred when the claimant's decedent lit his cigarette or his carbide lamp," and further at the time of the accident, "he was not in the employ of the defendant company." Compensation was disallowed and the claimant appealed. Following the appeal and opinion, and examination of the testimony, the Board, because of the seriousness of the case, and the unsatisfactory state of the testimony, ordered a rehearing and returned the record to the referee for further determination. A rehearing was had at which some additional testimony was taken, and the referee then found as a fact, in his fourth finding of April 8, 1930, "that the gas was lighted in some unknown manner, and it was not occasioned or caused by the employe violating any statute or rule of the company." He also found in his fifth finding of fact, "at the time the claimant's decedent met with the accident, that resulted in his death, he was in the employ of the defendant company." An award of compensation followed, and the defendant has appealed. An examination of the testimony shows that the only eye witness to the explosion was one John Cohoat, who was called as a witness in both hearings. This witness was the decedent's working companion and his testimony is contradicted by himself in many important phases thereof. It is most difficult to determine what, if any, weight should be attached to the testimony of this witness, and it is unfortunate for all parties concerned that the decision must to a large extent depend upon the testimony of a witness who has shown himself probably unworthy of belief. At the first hearing Cohoat testified that he, just prior to the explosion, saw the decedent sitting on a pile of coal with an unlighted cigarette in his hand. At the second hearing, he testified that the decedent had the unlighted cigarette in his mouth. At another point in the case, he testified that his prior statements had been made "for a promise" and this was explained to mean that he would again secure his place of employment with the defendant company. Witness Eckley, assistant mine foreman of defendant company, testified on behalf of the defendant that he had admitted that he had said to the witness Cohoat, "you can say what you like now, because the dead man can't speak for himself." One of the principal questions raised in the defense is the breaking of the Davey Safety Lamp. The inference, we assume, being that the decedent had broken the safety lamp for the purpose of lighting his cigarette. Cohoat testified however that the decedent told him immediately following the explosion that the lamp had "busted." It was also shown by witnesses for the defendant that both Cohoat and the decedent had told them that the lamp had been broken by a piece of coal. It was also shown that there was found immediately following the explosion, and at the place thereof, a freshly charged carbide open lamp. However, there is no evidence in the case to show that this lamp was used or that it belonged to the decedent or Cohoat. Witness Cohoat testified that the decedent had been in the habit of smoking in the mine, but that on this particular occasion he had not seen the decedent light a match, the cigarette, nor had he smelled smoke. The principal point in the defense as we view it, is that the referee and Board are asked to infer from the proved facts in the case that the decedent broke or punched a hole in the Davey Safety Lamp, and lighted his cigarette, thereby causing the explosion. This we are unwilling to do. It is not an unusual thing for a smoker to hold in his mouth an unlighted pipe, cigar, or cigarette, and there is nothing to show from the evidence so far as we can find, that the decedent broke his Davey Safety Lamp for the purpose of lighting his cigarette, or that the same had been lighted. Compensation has been both awarded and denied on circumstantial evidence, but where the defense is a violation of the mine law, and is based upon a claim that an accident was so caused, the burden of proving the violation is upon the defendant, who is not to be held to the strict measure of proof demanded in criminal cases, that is, that guilt must be found beyond a reasonable doubt (Floyd *v.* Paulton, 94 Superior Court 1), but evidence in such cases should, as stated by the Supreme Court, "At least approximate that demanded in criminal cases." Labuck *v.* Mill Creek Coal Company, 292 Pa. 283. Under this rule we do not believe the defendant has met the measure of proof laid down in the last cited case, and we affirm the referee's findings of fact, conclusions of law, and award of compensation. The appeal is dismissed.

BERNARD FRANCIS FEULNER

Bernard Francis Feulner, of Philadelphia, was born January 11, 1880, and died September 20, 1930.

Mr. Feulner entered the employ of the State as a clerk in the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, where he remained four years. On November 1, 1920, he became an adjuster in the Bureau of Rehabilitation and remained there until the time of his death.

He was a faithful and conscientious employe. He had an unusual and intense sympathy with disabled persons, both in his original work in the Workmen's Compensation Bureau of the Department and later in the rehabilitation work, where his efforts were to return disabled persons to suitable employment.

As a special tribute to him, a number of disabled persons to whom he had been of definite assistance in his official capacity, attended his funeral.

DEPARTMENTAL NOTES

S. S. Riddle, Director of the Bureau of Employment, Department of Labor and Industry, represented the Department at the annual convention of the International Association of Public Employment Services held in Toronto, Canada, where he delivered an address on "New Publicity Methods for the Public Employment Service."

Harry D. Immel, Director of the Bureau of Inspection, Department of Labor and Industry, has been elected a director of the National Safety Council.

Volume X, Decisions of the Supreme, Superior, and Common Pleas Courts in Workmen's Compensation Cases for the year 1928, is being distributed to a select mailing list. This volume may be obtained by application to the Secretary of the Workmen's Compensation Board, J. C. Detweiler, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

At the meeting of the Nineteenth Annual Safety Congress of the National Safety Council held at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, September 29 to October 3, the following resolution was presented by Harry D. Immel, Director of the Bureau of Inspection, Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry:

> "Resolved that a section of governmental labor officials be included in the organization of the National Safety Council."

After lengthy discussion on the subject, the resolution was unanimously passed.

The annual meeting of the American Public Health Association was held in Fort Worth, Texas, October 27 to October 30. The Department of Labor and Industry was represented by Dr. Elizabeth B. Bricker, Chief, Hygiene and Sanitation Section. Dr. Bricker, as Chairman of the Committee on Volatile Solvents of the Industrial Hygiene Section of the Association, presented the report of the Committee, the other members of the committee being Dr. Alice Hamilton, Dr. G. H. Gerhmann, and Dr. W. P. Yant. The report was compiled with special reference to health hazards. It carried data on some of the newer solvents being introduced into industry, and recent information on some of the older solvents. As the report is not of general interest, it will not appear in LABOR AND INDUSTRY. Mimeographed copies were prepared for use at the meeting and there is a limited supply of them still available. They may be obtained upon application to the editor of this bulletin.

William H. Horner and William J. Maguire represented the Department of Labor and Industry at the Seventeenth Annual Convention of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, September 22–26, at Wilmington, Delaware. Mr. Horner was reelected a member of the Executive Committee of that Association for the seventh consecutive term having served continuously since September, 1924. Mr. Maguire addressed the convention on the subject, "How can accident statistics be made more helpful in accident prevention work?" Representatives from thirty-four states, four Canadian provinces, and the territory of Porto Rico were in attendance at the convention. Richmond, Virginia, was selected as the place of the 1931 meeting, and Mr. Parke P. Deans, member of the Industrial Commission of Virginia, was elected president of the Association.

BUILDING PERMITS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND BOROUGHS OF PENNSYLVANIA IN 1929

PREPARED BY
The Bureau of Statistics

Permits for the construction, alteration, or repair of 42,168 buildings, at an estimated cost of $205,022,860, were issued in 32 cities and 12 boroughs of the State of Pennsylvania in 1929. This represents a recession in building activity in 1929 of $13,694,336, a decline of six per cent from the 1928 volume of building activity. The number of permits issued declined 10.7 per cent, or from 47,170 permits in 1928 to 42,168 permits in 1929.

The term "estimated cost of construction" as used in this report, refers to the cost of the building only, and does not include the cost of the land upon which the building is to be erected. The cost of construction is estimated by the builder at the time of applying for his permit to build, and is recorded on the application. These costs in 1929 allocated to the various classes of construction work were as follows:

KIND OF CONSTRUCTION	Number of Buildings	Per Cent	Estimated Cost	Per Cent
New residential buildings	8,919	21.1	$ 66,842,392	32.6
New non-residential buildings	10,382	24.6	106,294,195	51.8
Alterations and repairs	18,619	44.2	29,432,652	14.4
Installations	4,248	10.1	2,453,621	1.2
Total	42,168	100.0	$205,022,860	100.0

A comparison of the distribution of permits and estimated costs for the four types of construction work shown here with the report for 1928, reveals an enormous decrease in the construction of new residential buildings. The volume of new residential building dropped from $95,270,404 in 1928, to $66,842,392 in 1929, or 29 per cent. The estimated money value of the three other types of construction work showed gains over that of 1928. Although the number of permits issued in 1929 for new non-residential buildings, and for alterations and repairs, were fewer by 902 than in 1928, the volume of new non-residential buildings increased $10,490,031, or 10.9 per cent, while the volume of alteration and repair work increased $3,943,727, or 15 per cent over 1928. The volume of installations also moved upward in 1929, both in number of permits issued and in money value, showing a gain of $299,918, or 14 per cent.

From 1926 through 1928 the proportionate volume of construction for the three main divisions of building construction work remained comparatively unchanged from year to year. But due to the large recession in building activity in 1929, the proportionate volume of work in the various classes of construction changed considerably as is shown by the following table:

KIND OF CONSTRUCTION	Per Cent Distribution of Construction Cost			
	1929	1928	1927	1926
New residential buildings	32.6	43.5	44.9	42.4
New non-residential buildings	51.8	43.8	39.9	46.2
Alterations, repairs and installations	15.6	12.7	15.2	11.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Of the $205,022,860 building total for the 44 cities and boroughs covered in this report for 1929, expenditures for new construction work totaled $173,136,587, or 84 per cent. Table I gives detailed information concerning the number, class, and estimated costs of residential and non-residential buildings for which construction permits were issued in 1929. One-family dwellings constituted 61 per cent of all residential construction activity; two-family dwellings represented 6 per cent; apartments, 25 per cent; and hotels and other residential buildings, 8 per cent.

Thirteen thousand families were provided with new homes, either in single or double houses, or in apartments during 1929 in the 32 cities and 12 boroughs covered by this report. Hotels, clubs, dormitories, etc., costing $4,076,552, provided additional living accommodations for transients. As compared with 1928, the number of one-family dwellings erected in 1929 decreased from 13,035 to 8,226, or 36 per cent. Two-family dwellings decreased 14 per cent, and multi-family (three or more families) dwellings, decreased 64 per cent, or from 391 in 1928 to 139 in 1929. Reductions also occurred in the number of permits issued for one-family dwellings with stores attached, for multi-family dwellings with stores attached, and for bachelor apartments or clubs with bedrooms, while the same number of hotels were erected in 1929 as in 1928.

The decrease of 36 per cent in the construction of one-family homes during 1929 is a reflection of the big decline in real estate sales that has occurred during the past 18 months. The rate of construction of one-family dwellings has dropped from 30 for every 10,000 of population in 1928, to 19 for every 10,000 of population in 1929. An average of 30 new dwellings of all classes, including apartment houses, were provided during 1929 for every 10,000 of population as compared with 43.1 dwellings in 1928. The residential building rate for Pennsylvania is much lower than the average for the United States at large. Building permits data for 309 cities, as reported by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1929, give a rate of 56.2 per 10,000 of population as compared with the Pennsylvania rate of 30. The rate for Philadelphia in 1929 was 36 per 10,000 of population, and the rate for Pittsburgh was 33.3.

TABLE I—NUMBER AND COST OF NEW BUILDINGS AS SHOWN BY REPORTS OF BUILDING PERMITS GRANTED IN 44 CITIES AND BOROUGHS DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1929, BY CLASS OF BUILDING

CLASS OF BUILDING	Number of Buildings	Per Cent of Total	Estimated Cost		
			Amount	Per Cent of Total	Average per Building
RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS:					
One-family dwellings	8,226	42.6	$ 40,558,269	23.4	$ 4,930
Two-family dwellings	420	2.1	4,036,858	2.3	9,612
One-family and two-family dwellings with stores combined	94	0.5	782,095	0.5	8,320
Multi-family dwellings	139	0.7	16,565,200	9.5	119,174
Multi-family dwellings with stores combined	22	0.1	823,418	0.5	37,428
Hotels	3	0.0[1]	1,460,000	0.8	486,667
Lodging houses	2	0.0[1]	871,000	0.5	435,500
Others	13	0.1	1,745,552	1.1	134,273
Total	8,919	46.1	$ 66,842,392	38.6	$ 7,494
NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS:					
Amusement and recreation places	29	0.2	$ 7,612,605	4.4	$262,504
Churches	51	0.3	4,320,396	2.4	84,714
Factories, shops, etc.	305	1.5	8,083,206	4.7	26,502
Garages—public	174	0.9	1,347,048[2]	0.8	7,742
Garages—private	7,869	40.8	5,932,004[3]	3.4	754[4]
Gasoline and service stations	179	0.9	1,119,207	0.7	6,253
Institutions	16	0.1	6,264,252	3.6	391,516
Office buildings	97	0.5	16,416,659	9.5	169,244
Public buildings	15	0.1	7,050,836	4.0	470,056
Public works and utilities	43	0.2	5,087,050	3.0	118,303
Schools	48	0.3	13,012,039	7.5	271,084
Sheds	491	2.5	1,229,008	0.7	2,503
Stables and barns	12	0.1	80,575	0.1	6,715
Stores, warehouses, etc.	471	2.4	24,920,020	14.3	52,909
All others	582	3.1	3,819,290	2.3	6,562
Total	10,382	53.9	$106,294,195	61.4	$ 11,202
GRAND TOTAL	19,301	100.0	$173,136,587	100.0	$ 8,970

[1] Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

[2] Item excludes total for public garages in Philadelphia.

[3] Item includes total for public garages in Philadelphia.

[4] Average cost with Philadelphia's totals excluded is $496.

With Pennsylvania's rate of new residential construction far below that for the country as a whole, with a normal growth in population, and with the rising standards of living creating a constantly growing demand for modern homes, planned and erected in accordance with modern architectural and engineering designs and equipped with modern household appliances, the market for new homes in the Keystone State should increase materially during the next few years. The average life of a dwelling as determined by various decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Courts, and from estimates furnished by competent engineering authorities, is 50 years.* By taking 4.5 persons as the average size of a family, Pennsylvania is found to have a trifle over 2,142,000 families. Allowing 50 years as the life of the average dwelling, there should be a necessary replacement of homes for nearly 43,000 families in the State each year. Theoretically, this rate of needed home replacement is approximately correct, but in reality you cannot divorce the construction industry and the real estate business from the current industrial and financial situation. An industrial depression necessarily involves a deflation in home construction and real estate. This dependence of the rate of home building on the general availability or lack of adequate credit serves to explain in part why, with an obvious and potential need for new residential building, there was such a sharp recession in this particular type of construction work in Pennsylvania during 1929.

Another factor which offers some explanation of the relatively low rate of home building for the cities and boroughs covered in this report is the increasing trend of home construction in suburban and semirural locations surrounding the larger cities and industrial centers. High land costs, high taxes, congestion and increasing traffic hazards tend to discourage home building within the municipal areas and drive the prospective home builder into suburban locations where more ideal conditions for comfortable family life and the rearing of families are likely to obtain. Then too, the lower relative cost of land, the availability of nearly all city conveniences in suburban locations, and the constantly improved transportation facilities which have brought desirable residential locations in rural areas within reasonable commuting distance of the larger cities, all have contributed in developing a considerable volume of home building in the suburban and semirural areas. Of the actual extent of home building in these outlying districts, there is little or no record. Building permits in many of these locations are not required, but it is believed that if records of the volume of home building in these outlying areas were known, it would prove quite enlightening when contrasted with the low rate of home building in the city areas and the larger boroughs covered in this report.

A slight increase in the average cost per dwelling in 1929, as compared with 1928 was shown. The average cost of one-family dwellings, which affords the best basis for comparison, was $4,930 in 1929 as compared with $4,767 in 1928, a 3.4 per cent increase. Although only 139 apartments, or multi-family dwellings, were erected in 1929 as compared with 391 in 1928, the average cost per apartment building increased from $51,636 in 1928 to $119,174 in 1929, a 138 per cent gain. While increased costs of labor and materials may have had some slight share in this enormous increase, the true explanation undoubtedly is found in the increased area and size of apartment buildings erected in 1929. This seems to be indicated by the fact that, while the number of apartment dwellings erected dropped from 391 in 1928 to 139 in 1929, or 64 per cent, the number of families accommodated in the apartment buildings decreased only 17 per cent, or from 4,329 in 1928 to 3,595 in 1929.

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*"Estimating Building Costs and Appraising Buildings," Frank E. Barnes, McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1924.

The average cost of multi-family dwellings with stores attached increased from $18,636 in 1928 to $37,428 in 1929, an increase of 100 per cent, while the number of families accommodated, dropped from 200 in 1928 to 173 in 1929.

The number of families provided for in all classes of residential building fell from 18,737 in 1928 to 13,007 in 1929, or approximately 31 per cent. The decrease was relatively small for every type of residential dwelling considered here with the exception of one-family houses, the decrease for this class being 37 per cent, or from 13,035 families accommodated in 1928 to 8,226 accommodated in 1929. The decline in number of families moving into new one-family dwellings in 1929, however, was not peculiar to Pennsylvania but was nation wide. Statistics issued by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics show a decline of approximately 21 per cent for the country at large. A national decline also occurred in the number of families provided in other classes of residential buildings, that for multi-family dwellings being especially large, a drop of 43 per cent.

A comparison of the families moving into new one-family dwellings and apartments in Pennsylvania during 1929 with the number moving into the same classes of residential buildings throughout the country for the same period reveals a startling contrast. The decline in the construction of one-family dwellings in Pennsylvania was 37 per cent, while that for the United States as a whole was only 21 per cent. Quite an opposite trend obtained with respect to apartments. The number of families occupying new apartment houses in Pennsylvania fell only 17 per cent, as compared with a national decline of 43 per cent. The decline in 1929 in the number and per cent of families cared for by all types of new dwellings was 31 per cent in Pennsylvania as contrasted with a decline of approximately 35 per cent for the United States as a whole.

Non-residential building construction comprised $106,294,195, or 61.4 per cent, of the total expended for new buildings in 1929. Stores, warehouses, etc., constituted the largest single item of expenditure for buildings in the non-residential class, 471 permits being issued for this class of commercial buildings at an estimated cost of $24,920,020. Most of the stores and warehouses were constructed in Philadelphia, this city accounting for 79 per cent of the total expenditure, with Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, and Reading following in the order named.

The second largest item under non-residential construction was $16,416,659 for office buildings. Philadelphia again led the State with an expenditure of $14,158,620, followed by Easton, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, and Reading. The 44 cities and boroughs considered in this report erected 48 school and college buildings valued at $13,012,039. Factories, shops, and other industrial buildings totaled $8,083,206, and public buildings $7,050,836. Sixteen institutional buildings costing $6,264,252 were constructed, the buildings included in this class being hospitals, asylums, sanitoria, and homes for the aged and orphans. The growing demand for garage space, and for gasoline and service stations, was met by an expenditure of $8,398,259. Public buildings and public works totaled $12,137,886. Permits were issued for 29 amusement and recreation places at an estimated cost of $7,612,605, and for 51 churches, at an estimated cost of $11,933,001.

Detailed building data for each of the 44 cities and boroughs included in this report will be found in Table II. There are four parts to the table. The number and cost of the several classes of residential buildings constructed in 1929 will be found in Part I. The number of families provided with living accommodations also is given. That the majority of Pennsylvania citizens continue to prefer individual ownership of homes is indicated by the fact that of the 13,007 families provided with new abodes in 1929, 63 per cent were housed in one-family dwellings. This is a much higher percentage than for the United States as a whole, the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics reporting that only 40.2 per cent of American families entering new homes in 1929 were housed in one-family dwellings. Approximately half of the permits issued for one-family dwellings during this period were issued in the city of Philadelphia. Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Reading, Allentown, Erie, Harrisburg, Bethlehem, Wilkes-Barre and McKeesport, with building totals in excess of $1,000,000, led in the order named in the construction of residential quarters of all classes.

Part 2 of Table II shows the number of permits issued, the type of construction, and the estimated cost of the non-residential buildings erected in 1929. Philadelphia led the State in this type of construction with an estimated total of $61,205,405, followed by Pittsburgh with an estimated expenditure of $17,618,435; Harrisburg, $5,669,130; Reading, $2,430,215; Erie, $2,047,730; Allentown, $1,782,065; Wilkes-Barre, $1,526,285; and Scranton, $1,437,634.

Permits for additions, alterations, and repairs to old buildings are given in Part 3 of Table II. A total of 18,619 permits were issued for work costing $29,432,652, or an average of $1,587 per building, an increase per building of approximately 18 per cent over 1928. Total expenditures for alterations and repair work during 1929 represented 14.4 per cent of the total construction cost as compared with 11.7 per cent in 1928. Repair permits based on the cost of the work done were distributed as follows: On housekeeping dwellings, 86 per cent; on non-housekeeping dwellings, one per cent; and on non-residential buildings, 13 per cent. In comparison with 1928, repairs, additions, and alterations, to housekeeping dwellings show a big increase, from 75 per cent to 86 per cent. On the other hand, there was a decrease in alteration and repair work to non-residential buildings in 1929, dropping from 22 per cent of the total alteration and repair cost in 1928 to 13 per cent in 1929. This increase of repair work in 1929 and the shifting of volume from non-residential building repairs to residential building repairs is undoubtedly a reflection of the recession in business of the past year, citizens who ordinarily would have invested in a new home found themselves financially unable to do so, and resorted to the only alternative of making extensive repairs and alterations to their present homes. In the non-residential group, the reduced income of business organizations made it financially inexpedient in many instances to carry out plans for needed repairs, additions or alterations.

Part 4 of Table II summarizes the permits issued for the various classes of construction in each city and borough and also gives information of the number of permits for installations, such as awnings, boilers, elevators, motors, signs, tanks, etc., and the estimated cost of such work. Installations were made at a total cost of $2,453,621 in 1929, a gain of 14 per cent over 1928.

Building construction in the 44 cities and boroughs of Pennsylvania studied in this report declined 6.2 per cent in 1929 as compared with 1928. The outstanding factor in this decline is the reduced number of residential buildings erected, representing a decreased expenditure for building of $28,428,012, or 29 per cent. This decrease is unquestionably the result of the reduced income of Pennsylvania citizens, due to the present world wide industrial depression.

Expenditures for the three other types of construction work considered here, increased from $123,446,792 in 1928 to $138,180,468 in 1929, a gain of $14,733,676, or approximately 12 per cent. The estimated expenditure in new non-residential building alone during 1929, represented a gain of $10,490,031, or 10.9 per cent, over the previous year. Expenditures in alterations and repairs in 1929, increased $3,943,727, or 15 per cent. The cost of installing new boilers, elevators, motors, signs, tanks, awnings, etc., advanced $299,918, or 14 per cent.

The number of permits issued for all classes of construction in 1929 totaled 42,168, as compared to the 47,170 permits issued in 1928, a reduction of 10.7 per cent. Permits issued for new residential buildings declined 37 per cent, or from 14,129 in 1928 to 8,919 in 1929. Minor declines also were shown in the number of permits issued for new non-residential buildings, and for alterations and repair work. A total of 10,382 permits for new non-residential buildings were issued in 1929 as compared to 10,871 permits issued in 1928, a reduction of four per cent. Permits issued for installation and repair work totaled 18,619 as compared to 19,032 permits issued in 1928, a decline of 2.1 per cent. An increase of 36 per cent in the number of permits issued for new installations occurred in 1929, the total advancing from 3,136 permits issued in 1928 to 4,248 permits issued in 1929.

Will 1930 be a good year for building construction in Pennsylvania? The answer depends upon public demand, and public demand is motivated entirely by current needs and the financial situation. Reports for the first few months of 1930 indicate that building in the cities and boroughs covered in this report will fall 25 to 40 per cent short of their respective totals for 1929.

But there are signs of improvement. In the first place, a big increase has occurred in the value of contracts let for public works, utility, and other nonresidential construction work. Another encouraging sign is found in the present low prices of construction materials, a price level at its lowest since July, 1916. A third factor, is the increased efficiency of labor and management. Wage levels in the building trades have been maintained, but the increased efficiency of construction workmen has undoubtedly reduced labor costs. And finally, when business starts on the upward grade once more, the building construction industry of Pennsylvania will find its normal level of activity.

The Department of Labor and Industry wishes to thank the local building inspection officials throughout the State for their cooperation in making possible the monthly and annual reports of building issued by the Department. In addition to the use made of the figures in Pennsylvania, copies of the reports for individual cities are sent to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics for use in federal reports, and to several banking institutions for use in financial journals. Public interest in building statistics is growing constantly, as is shown by the increasing size of the mailing list receiving the monthly building permit report. Many firms have commended this monthly report as providing information which is immensely valuable as a guide to their business transactions.

In order to increase the usefulness of this service, the Department of Labor and Industry urges the building officials of any city, borough, or first-class township in Pennsylvania, who are not now reporting to the Department, and who can furnish building statistics of the kind contained in this report, to write to the Department, expressing their desire to have their municipality included in the monthly and annual building permit reports published by the Department.

The report of the volume of building construction in the larger cities and boroughs of Pennsylvania during the calendar year 1929 is the fourth annual publication of this kind to be presented by the Department of Labor and Industry. Similar reports for the years 1926, 1927, and 1928 are published in LABOR AND INDUSTRY as follows: July, 1927, Vol. XIV, No. 7, pp. 10–19; June, 1928, Vol. XV, No. 6, pp. 16–33; and June, 1929, Vol. XVI, No. 6, pp. 17–22. In addition to the annual reports of building, the Department also publishes a monthly report of building in Pennsylvania cities and boroughs. Mimeographed copies of the monthly building reports are available currently for free distribution, and may be secured upon application to the Department of Labor and Industry.

TABLE II.—NUMBER AND PROPOSED COST OF BUILDINGS (NEW CONSTRUCTION, ADDITIONS TO OLD BUILDINGS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS) COVERED BY PERMITS ISSUED IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND BOROUGHS OF PENNSYLVANIA DURING THE YEAR 1929, BY INTENDED USE OF BUILDINGS

PART 1.—NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

CITY OR BOROUGH	HOUSEKEEPING DWELLINGS															Total Families Provided for
	One-Family Dwellings			Two-Family Dwellings			One-Family and Two-Family Dwellings with Stores Combined			Multi-Family Dwellings			Multi-Family Dwellings with Stores Combined			
	Number	Cost	Families	Number	Cost	Families	Number	Cost	Families	Number	Cost	Families	Number	Cost	Families	
Allentown	374	$2,237,700	374	..	$	..	10	$ 37,500	11	..	$		1	$ 25,000	12	397
Altoona	173	794,450	173	4	25,000	8	2	19,785	5	..	....	.	2	30,200	5	191
Ambridge*	95	576,603	95	..	....	..	4	63,600	8	3	28,500	8	1	26,000	5	116
Berwick*	6	9,250	6	..	....	..	1	20,000	1	..	....		..	....	..	7
Bethlehem	92	672,475	92	46	425,300	92	4	58,000	7	3	33,000	10	..	....	..	201
Bradford	55	265,700	55	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	.	1	16,500	1	56
Bristol*	5	37,000	5	..	....	..	..	....	..	1	12,000	4	..	....	..	9
Butler	27	148,400	27	3	20,000	6	..	....	..	..	....	.	..	....	..	33
Carlisle*	30	161,550	30	4	23,200	8	..	....	..	..	....	.	..	....	..	38
Chester	94	418,450	94	..	....	..	..	....	..	2	17,000	6	..	....	..	100
Clairton	65	267,300	65	3	21,000	6	7	47,500	7	1	3,500	3	1	9,000	3	84
Coatesville	17	118,700	17	28	294,600	56	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	73
Donora*	5	26,000	5	..	....	..	2	10,500	2	..	....	..	..	....	..	7
Duquesne	47	255,900	47	2	16,000	4	7	46,300	8	..	....	..	..	....	..	59
Easton	16	98,950	16	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	1	9,418	2	18
Erie	285	1,412,509	285	36	183,700	72	3	17,000	3	2	66,000	33	..	....	..	393
Harrisburg	138	758,000	138	1	7,000	2	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	140
Hazleton	12	81,170	12	3	33,558	6	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	18
Homestead*	17	99,200	17	2	18,000	4	..	....	..	1	12,000	6	..	....	..	27
Jeannette*	20	75,150	20	1	8,000	2	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	22
Johnstown	32	192,250	32	4	25,000	8	6	48,300	7	..	....	..	..	....	..	47
Lancaster	156	745,950	156	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	156
McKeesport	130	790,585	130	9	100,650	18	14	69,035	15	2	44,000	8	1	17,000	3	174
McKees Rocks*	31	155,260	31	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	31

TABLE II.—NUMBER AND PROPOSED COST OF BUILDINGS (NEW CONSTRUCTION, ADDITIONS TO OLD BUILDINGS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS) COVERED BY PERMITS ISSUED IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND BOROUGHS OF PENNSYLVANIA DURING THE YEAR 1929, BY INTENDED USE OF BUILDINGS—(Continued)

PART 1.—NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS—(Continued)

CITY OR BOROUGH	HOUSEKEEPING DWELLINGS															Total Families Provided for
	One-Family Dwellings			Two-Family Dwellings			One-Family and Two-Family Dwellings with Stores Combined			Multi-Family Dwellings			Multi-Family Dwellings with Stores Combined			
	Number	Cost	Families	Number	Cost	Families	Number	Cost	Families	Number	Cost	Families	Number	Cost	Families	
Meadville	62	322,200	62	7	51,000	14	2	16,500	3	..	....	..	3	73,500	7	86
Monessen	38	146,950	38	..	....	..	1	1,500	1	..	....	..	..	....	..	39
Monongahela	11	34,050	11	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	11
New Castle	63	356,450	63	1	8,000	2	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	65
Norristown*	101	536,530	101	..	....	..	1	9,000	2	..	....	..	..	....	..	103
Oil City	42	178,921	42	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	42
Philadelphia	4,054	17,151,635	4,054	113	1,632,050	226	..	....	..	77	14,092,000	2,818	..	....	..	7,098
Pittsburgh	1,249	7,819,550	1,249	90	734,900	180	11	190,000	60	30	1,946,700	624	5	385,000	95	2,208
Pottsville	22	168,000	22	2	9,000	4	..	....	..	4	55,000	12	..	....	..	38
Reading	226	1,317,075	226	..	....	..	4	50,000	10	1	25,000	5	1	60,000	12	253
Scranton	92	411,340	92	16	101,100	32	..	....	..	2	57,000	11	..	....	..	135
Sunbury	3	35,000	3	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	3
Tyrone*	...	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	...
Uniontown	17	92,800	17	2	15,500	4	1	1,500	..	..	....	..	1	25,000	..	21
Warren*	16	59,500	16	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	1	20,000	3	19
Washington	25	79,000	25	..	....	..	2	16,000	7	..	....	..	..	....	..	32
Wilkes-Barre	52	177,495	52	5	34,800	10	1	12,600	1	1	12,000	4	1	12,800	3	70
Wilkinsburg*	85	480,755	85	20	151,000	40	5	38,500	9	9	161,500	43	2	114,000	22	199
Williamsport	61	356,191	61	17	91.300	34	6	8,975	6	..	....	..	..	....	..	101
York	85	436,325	85	1	7,200	2	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	87
Total: 32 Cities 12 Boroughs	8,226	$40,558,269	8,226	420	$4,036,858	840	94	$782,095	173	139	$16,565,200	3,595	22	$823,418	173	13,007

* = Borough.

TABLE II.—NUMBER AND PROPOSED COST OF BUILDINGS (NEW CONSTRUCTION, ADDITIONS TO OLD BUILDINGS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS) COVERED BY PERMITS ISSUED IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND BOROUGHS OF PENNSYLVANIA DURING THE YEAR 1929, BY INTENDED USE OF BUILDINGS—(Continued)

PART 1.—NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS—(Continued)

CITY OR BOROUGH	Non-Housekeeping Dwellings						Total New Residential Dwellings	
	Hotels		Lodging Houses		Others			
	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost
Allentown	...	$	...	$.......	...	$	385	$ 2,300,200
Altoona	...	....	...	....	...	....	181	869,435
Ambridge*	...	....	...	....	1	52,000	104	746,703
Berwick*	...	....	...	....	...	....	7	29,250
Bethlehem	...	....	...	....	...	....	145	1,188,775
Bradford	...	....	...	....	...	....	56	282,200
Bristol*	...	....	...	....	...	....	6	49,000
Butler	...	....	...	....	...	....	30	168,400
Carlisle*	...	....	...	....	...	....	34	184,750
Chester	...	....	...	....	...	....	96	435,450
Clairton	...	....	...	....	...	....	77	348,300
Coatesville	1	60,000	...	....	1	72,000	47	545,300
Donora*	...	....	...	....	...	....	7	36,500
Duquesne	...	....	...	....	...	....	56	318,200
Easton	...	....	...	....	...	....	17	108,368
Erie	...	....	...	....	...	....	326	1,679,209
Harrisburg	1	600,000	...	....	...	....	140	1,365,000
Hazleton	...	....	...	....	...	....	15	114,728
Homestead*	...	....	...	....	...	....	20	129,200
Jeannette*	...	....	...	....	...	....	21	83,150
Johnstown	...	....	...	....	...	....	42	265,550
Lancaster	...	....	...	....	...	....	156	745,950
McKeesport	...	....	...	....	...	....	156	1,021,270
McKees Rocks*	...	....	...	....	...	....	31	155,260

TABLE II.—NUMBER AND PROPOSED COST OF BUILDINGS (NEW CONSTRUCTION, ADDITIONS TO OLD BUILDINGS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS) COVERED BY PERMITS ISSUED IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND BOROUGHS OF PENNSYLVANIA DURING THE YEAR 1929, BY INTENDED USE OF BUILDINGS—(Continued)

PART 1.—NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS—(Concluded)

CITY OR BOROUGH	Non-Housekeeping Dwellings						Total New Residential Dwellings	
	Hotels		Lodging Houses		Others			
	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost
Meadville	...	....	...	....	...	....	74	463,200
Monessen	...	....	...	....	...	....	39	148,450
Monongahela	...	....	...	....	...	....	11	34,050
New Castle	...	....	...	....	...	....	64	364,450
Norristown*	...	....	...	....	1	83,000	103	628,530
Oil City	...	....	...	....	...	....	42	178,921
Philadelphia	...	....	1	80,000	6	1,093,000	4,251	34,048,685
Pittsburgh	...	....	...	....	...	....	1,385	11,076,150
Pottsville	...	....	...	....	...	....	28	232,000
Reading	...	....	1	791,000	4	445,552	237	2,688,627
Scranton	...	....	...	....	...	....	110	569,440
Sunbury	...	....	...	....	...	....	3	35,000
Tyrone	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....
Uniontown	...	....	...	....	...	....	21	134,800
Warren*	...	....	...	....	...	....	17	79,500
Washington	...	....	...	....	...	....	27	95,000
Wilkes-Barre	1	800,000	...	....	...	....	61	1,049,695
Wilkinsburg*	...	....	...	....	...	....	121	945,755
Williamsport	...	....	...	....	...	....	84	456,466
York	...	....	...	....	...	....	86	443,525
Total: 32 Cities 12 Boroughs	3	$1,460,000	2	$871,000	13	$1,745,552	8,919	$66,842,392

* = Borough

TABLE II.—NUMBER AND PROPOSED COST OF BUILDINGS (NEW CONSTRUCTION, ADDITIONS TO OLD BUILDINGS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS) COVERED BY PERMITS ISSUED IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND BOROUGHS OF PENNSYLVANIA DURING THE YEAR 1929, BY INTENDED USE OF BUILDINGS—(Continued)

PART 2.—NEW NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

CITY OR BOROUGH	Amusement and Recreation Places		Churches		Factories, Shops, Etc.		Garages (Public)		Garages (Private)		Gasoline and Service Stations		Institutions		Office Buildings	
	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost
Allentown......	2	$ 224,000	3	$ 100,800	5	$ 262,050	5	$ 159,000	504	$ 291,815	15	$ 79,300	3	$297,000	..	$ ....
Altoona........	1	46,945	2	40,056	9	10,355	..	....	363	102,870	8	37,135	..	....	..	....
Ambridge*.....	2	110,000	2	32,500	..	....	1	19,500	70	31,640	..	....	..	....	..	....
Berwick*......	..	....	..	....	1	3,000	2	2,900	27	4,906	..	....	..	....	1	2,000
Bethlehem.....	..	....	1	34,000	6	501,000	2	12,500	235	121,275	12	32,450	2	102,252	..	....
Bradford.......	1	100	..	....	3	7,050	2	20,000	98	64,355	3	14,500	..	....	2	75,000
Bristol*........	..	....	..	....	3	70,500	4	1,300	22	6,240	1	5,000	..	....	1	3,000
Butler.........	1	100,000	..	....	..	....	..	....	46	29,365	2	13,500	..	....	1	500
Carlisle*.......	..	....	1	80,000	7	28,400	1	600	59	16,335	2	13,000	..	....	..	....
Chester........	..	....	1	18,000	10	151,600	..	....	123	70.860	3	16,500	..	....	1	20,000
Clairton.......	1	92,800	..	....	1	2,000	..	....	58	11,485	1	350	..	....	..	....
Coatesville.....	..	....	..	....	1	15,000	2	11,600	63	52,050	2	9.000	..	....	..	....
Donora*.......	1	30,000	..	....	1	1.250	1	5,000	4	3,500	..	....	..	....	..	....
Duquesne......	..	....	..	....	1	300	..	....	69	30,491	6	9,925	..	....	..	....
Easton........	..	....	1	49,200	2	23,965	1	60,000	78	55,993	2	6,770	..	....	2	662,300
Erie...........	..	....	5	1,041,300	14	166.040	10	257,500	616	193,032	9	45,900	..	....	3	9,900
Harrisburg.....	1	500,000	2	385.000	2	43,000	2	9,500	241	158,235	4	18,500	..	....	3	307,400
Hazleton.......	..	....	..	....	2	8,688	8	7,864	41	55,307	1	718	..	....	1	13,725
Homestead*....	..	....	..	....	1	7,000	..	....	33	31,500	..	....	..	....	..	....
Jeannette*.....	..	....	..	....	3	12,500	..	....	34	14,815	..	....	..	....	..	....
Johnstown.....	2	37,500	..	....	6	29,750	..	....	133	79,119	5	14,500	..	....	2	415
Lancaster......	..	....	..	....	..	....	2	8,000	120	76,528	..	....	..	....	..	....
McKeesport....	..	....	1	3,000	..	....	2	4,000	174	69,735	2	14,000	..	....	..	....
McKees Rocks*.	..	....	..	....	1	4,000	..	....	31	9,725	1	3,500	..	....	..	....

TABLE II.—NUMBER AND PROPOSED COST OF BUILDINGS (NEW CONSTRUCTION, ADDITIONS TO OLD BUILDINGS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS) COVERED BY PERMITS ISSUED IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND BOROUGHS OF PENNSYLVANIA DURING THE YEAR 1929, BY INTENDED USE OF BUILDINGS—(Continued)

PART 2.—NEW NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS—(Continued)

CITY OR BOROUGH	Amusement and Recreation Places		Churches		Factories, Shops, Etc.		Garages (Public)		Garages (Private)		Gasoline and Service Stations		Institutions		Office Buildings	
	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost
Meadville	..	....	1	10,000	..	....	1	5,000	30	11,000	1	2,500	..	....	1	15,000
Monessen	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	51	20,615	2	6,000	..	....	..	....
Monongahela	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	28	5,550	..	....	..	....	..	....
New Castle	1	600	1	130,000	5	103,600	2	103,000	211	47,780	3	20,300	..	....	1	2,000
Norristown*	..	....	1	2,000	7	62,000	4	48,000	137	85,674	4	11,350	..	....	2	7,000
Oil City	..	....	..	....	3	16,400	2	28,669	100	51,846	3	8,500	..	....	..	....
Philadelphia	10	5,255,660	12	976,100	122	5,136,055	..	....	1,225	2,635,175	..	....	4	2,625,000	53	14,158,620
Pittsburgh	4	1,085,000	6	275,000	27	366,900	17	274,650	1,515	754,139	29	467,700	6	3,230,000	8	568,600
Pottsville	..	....	1	25,000	1	75,000	2	7,200	76	67,090	2	12,200	..	....	..	....
Reading	..	....	..	....	12	361,400	40	97,425	238	133,245	17	86,100	..	....	2	266,000
Scranton	..	....	3	133,000	10	88,050	..	....	239	142,205	6	24,550	..	....	3	152,600
Sunbury	..	....	..	....	3	108,000	..	....	18	6,650	1	5,000	..	....	..	....
Tyrone*	1	80,000	..	....	..	....	3	46,000	10	5,095	1	4,500	..	....	1	1,900
Uniontown	1	50,000	..	....	2	11,500	..	....	41	52,755	1	4,000	..	....	..	....
Warren*	..	....	..	....	1	1,200	2	26,950	2	2,100	2	6,000	..	....	..	....
Washington	..	....	3	620,000	2	80,500	2	12,350	69	17,245	5	48,500	..	....	2	6,000
Wilkes-Barre	..	....	2	362,840	22	77,263	49	96,440	129	38,368	14	17,059	..	....	2	24,199
Wilkinsburg*	..	....	..	....	..	....	1	3,500	145	67,505	..	....	..	....	2	50,500
Williamsport	..	....	2	2,600	5	131,390	2	7,000	146	57,375	5	10,400	..	....	1	15,000
York	..	....	..	....	4	116,500	2	11,600	217	149,416	4	50,000	1	10,000	2	55,000
Total: 32Cities 12 Boroughs	29	$7,612,605	51	$4,320,396	305	$8,083,206	174	$1,347,048	7,869	$5,932,004	179	$1,119,207	16	$6,264,252	97	$16,416,659

* = Borough.

TABLE II.—NUMBER AND PROPOSED COST OF BUILDINGS (NEW CONSTRUCTION, ADDITIONS TO OLD BUILDINGS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS) COVERED BY PERMITS ISSUED IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND BOROUGHS OF PENNSYLVANIA DURING THE YEAR 1929, BY INTENDED USE OF BUILDINGS—(Continued)

PART 2.—NEW NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS—(Continued)

CITY OR BOROUGH	Public Buildings		Public Works and Utilities		Schools		Sheds		Stables and Barns		Stores Warehouses, Etc.		All Others		Total New Non-Residential Buildings	
	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost
Allentown	1	$ 16,400	1	$ 25,000	1	$ 207,700	4	$ 8,500	1	200	9	$ 31,000	18	$ 79,300	572	$ 1,782,065
Altoona	..	....	..	....	1	37,000	219	26,620	..	......	8	83,130	155	372,092	766	756,203
Ambridge*	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	......	2	19,000	..	....	77	212,640
Berwick*	1	4,875	1	500	..	....	3	550	..	......	1	500	..	....	37	19,231
Bethlehem	..	....	..	....	1	22,000	..	....	..	......	5	85,900	3	3,900	267	915,277
Bradford	..	....	..	....	..	....	1	20	1	400	2	30,800	7	12,500	120	224,725
Bristol*	..	....	..	....	..	....	1	1,200	..	......	1	40,000	..	....	33	127,240
Butler	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	......	6	108,000	1	400	57	251,765
Carlisle*	..	....	1	10,000	..	....	16	3,285	..	......	..	....	1	900	88	152,520
Chester	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	.....	7	83,650	1	25,000	146	385,610
Clairton	..	....	..	....	1	57,000	6	395	..	......	3	26,500	..	....	71	190,530
Coatesville	..	....	..	....	..	....	1	2,000	..	......	1	50,000	..	....	70	139,650
Donora*	..	....	..	....	1	275,000	..	....	..	......	1	60,000	1	5,000	10	379,750
Duquesne	..	....	..	....	..	....	1	1,500	..	......	1	375	1	50	79	42,641
Easton	..	....	..	....	2	710,000	2	515	..	......	3	5,230	1	14,000	94	1,587,973
Erie	..	....	..	....	2	170,200	44	23,283	..	......	4	23,275	7	117,300	714	2,047,730
Harrisburg	1	3,512,000	1	16,500	1	155,500	..	....	1	850	16	562,645	..	....	275	5,669,130
Hazleton	..	....	..	....	..	....	2	3,497	..	......	1	32,112	3	61,263	59	183,174
Homestead*	..	....	..	....	1	243,000	..	....	..	......	3	7,000	1	33,000	39	321,500
Jeannette*	..	....	..	....	..	....	5	540	1	25	1	2,500	1	125	45	30,505
Johnstown	..	....	..	....	..	....	37	1,680	..	......	2	34,300	1	6,000	188	203,264
Lancaster	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	......	18	58,265	57	625,815	197	768,608
McKeesport	1	3,300	1	5,000	..	....	18	1,188	..	......	10	184,500	..	....	209	284,723
McKeesRocks*	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	......	..	....	..	....	33	17,225

TABLE II.—NUMBER AND PROPOSED COST OF BUILDINGS (NEW CONSTRUCTION, ADDITIONS TO OLD BUILDINGS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS) COVERED BY PERMITS ISSUED IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND BOROUGHS OF PENNSYLVANIA DURING THE YEAR 1929, BY INTENDED USE OF BUILDINGS—(Continued)

PART 2.—NEW NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS—(Concluded)

CITY OR BOROUGH	Public Buildings		Public Works and Utilities		Schools		Sheds		Stables and Barns		Stores Warehouses, Etc.		All Others		Total New Non-Residential Buildings	
	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost
Meadville	. .	....	1	15,000	. .	....	4	8,000	. .	......	3	59,700	. .	....	42	126,200
Monessen	. .	....	. .	....	. .	....	. .	....	. .	......	3	41,645	. .	....	56	68,260
Monongahela	. .	....	. .	....	. .	....	1	100	. .	......	. .	....	. .	....	29	5,650
New Castle	. .	....	2	100,000	. .	....	13	2,315	. .	......	6	116,575	6	3,265	251	629,435
Norristown*	2	785,000	. .	....	. .	....	10	3,200	1	4,000	5	19,750	. .	....	173	1,027,974
Oil City	1	19,500	. .	....	. .	....	7	1,310	. .	......	2	6,500	7	10,925	125	143,650
Philadelphia	2	86,000	3	180,000	20	8,707,610	10	1,114,150	4	67,500	206	19,644,420	74	619,115	1,745	61,205,405
Pittsburgh	3	2,113,000	11	3,808,640	7	604,995	29	5,010	1	100	69	2,290,677	91	1,774,024	1,823	17,618,435
Pottsville	. .	....	. .	....	. .	....	. .	....	. .	......	4	182,000	. .	....	86	368,490
Reading	. .	....	3	467,000	4	473,750	19	2,595	1	500	13	542,200	. .	....	349	2,430,215
Scranton	1	4,200	. .	....	1	791,154	21	10,575	. .	......	5	91,300	. .	....	289	1,437,634
Sunbury	. .	....	. .	....	1	145,385	. .	....	. .	......	3	71,000	1	150	27	336,185
Tyrone*	. .	....	. .	....	. .	....	. .	....	. .	......	. .	....	. .	....	16	137,495
Uniontown	. .	....	. .	....	1	109,055	. .	....	. .	......	4	6,950	. .	....	50	234,260
Warren*	. .	....	. .	....	2	271,690	. .	....	. .	......	1	47,000	. .	....	10	354,940
Washington	. .	....	1	70,000	. .	....	. .	....	. .	......	11	108,400	1	2,800	96	965.795
Wilkes-Barre	1	500,000	1	250,000	1	31,000	1	5,000	. .	......	15	124,116	. .	....	237	1,526,285
Wilkinsburg*	. .	....	. .	....	. .	....	2	950	1	7,000	1	5,500	. .	....	152	134,955
Williamsport	1	6,561	16	139,410	. .	....	13	980	. .	......	9	19,375	140	37,866	340	427,957
York	. .	....	. .	....	. .	....	1	50	. .	......	6	14,230	3	14,500	240	421,296
Total: 32 Cities 12 Boroughs	15	$7,050,836	43	$5,087,050	48	$13,012,039	491	$1,229,008	12	$80,575	471	$24,920,020	582	$3,819,290	10,382	$106,294,195

* = Borough.

TABLE II.—NUMBER AND PROPOSED COST OF BUILDINGS (NEW CONSTRUCTION, ADDITIONS TO OLD BUILDINGS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS) COVERED BY PERMITS ISSUED IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND BOROUGHS OF PENNSYLVANIA DURING THE YEAR 1929, BY INTENDED USE OF BUILDINGS—(Continued)

PART 3.—ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS TO OLD BUILDINGS

CITY OR BOROUGH	Additions, Alterations and Repairs							
	Residential Buildings				Non-Residential Buildings		Total	
	Housekeeping Dwellings		Non-Housekeeping Dwellings					
	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost
Allentown	325	$ 271,389	...	$	95	$ 156,000	420	$ 427,389
Altoona	847	187,475	14	37,624	124	133,178	985	358,277
Ambridge*	26	35,350	1	1,500	11	61,400	38	98,250
Berwick*	21	11,485	1	8,000	3	23,500	25	42,985
Bethlehem	141	156,390	11	16,925	40	647,825	192	821,140
Bradford	135	103,123	6	7,250	39	86,583	180	196,956
Bristol*	34	19,143	1	900	4	18,000	39	38,043
Butler	25	20,820	...	......	14	16,900	39	37,720
Carlisle*	125	50,636	12	15,620	21	8,026	158	74,282
Chester	102	290,350	...	......	...	....	102	290,350
Clairton	154	56.655	6	11,135	6	940	166	68,730
Coatesville	25	44,100	3	3,550	...	....	28	47,650
Donora*	3	6.050	...	......	3	5,600	6	11,650
Duquesne	285	212,087	...	......	1	109,800	286	321,887
Easton	200	176,141	3	10,800	80	121,469	283	308,410
Erie	462	271,548	...	......	192	2.432.634	654	2,704,182
Harrisburg	218	222,675	8	57,650	137	643,075	363	923,400
Hazleton	60	91,474	...	......	3	58,871	63	150,345
Homestead*	31	36,000	...	......	12	30,100	43	66,100
Jeannette*	44	20,905	1	100	...	....	45	21,005
Johnstown	225	110,517	...	......	67	103,010	292	213,527
Lancaster	254	151,093	15	5,020	49	311,025	318	467,138
McKeesport	797	211,452	...	......	159	160,613	956	372,065
McKees Rocks*	4	7,120	...	......	...	....	4	7,120

TABLE II.—NUMBER AND PROPOSED COST OF BUILDINGS (NEW CONSTRUCTION, ADDITIONS TO OLD BUILDINGS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS) COVERED BY PERMITS ISSUED IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND BOROUGHS OF PENNSYLVANIA DURING THE YEAR 1929, BY INTENDED USE OF BUILDINGS—(Continued)

PART 3.—ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS TO OLD BUILDINGS—(Concluded)

CITY OR BOROUGH	Additions, Alterations and Repairs							
	Residential Buildings				Non-Residential Buildings		Total	
	Housekeeping Dwellings		Non-Housekeeping Dwellings					
	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost
Meadville	65	60,815	2	175	23	50,875	90	111,865
Monessen	66	51,350	...	......	18	39,555	84	90,905
Monongahela	22	11,750	...	......	3	15,200	25	26,950
New Castle	101	42,310	...	......	29	73,590	130	115,900
Norristown*	218	94,288	...	......	104	203,967	322	298,255
Oil City	322	145,747	9	18,486	89	121,322	420	285,555
Philadelphia	4,392	9,151,455	...	......	...	....	4,392	9,151,455
Pittsburgh	2,269	2,498,656	60	125,125	566	4,505,355	2,895	7,129,136
Pottsville	122	129,562	...	......	1	2,000	123	131,562
Reading	1,450	416,440	8	30,859	439	544,425	1,897	991,724
Scranton	480	940,190	...	......	...	....	480	940,190
Sunbury	20	22,950	...	......	7	7,900	27	30,850
Tyrone*	3	5,800	...	......	...	....	3	5,800
Uniontown	22	21,326	6	43,575	...	....	28	64,901
Warren*	20	30,825	...	......	21	31,235	41	62,060
Washington	38	21,300	2	3,000	3	10,225	43	34,525
Wilkes-Barre	607	348,393	...	......	16	296,850	623	645,243
Wilkinsburg*	123	160,963	...	......	8	93,422	131	254,385
Williamsport	360	95,702	5	33,000	167	270,440	532	399,142
York	648	593,648	...	......	...	....	648	593,648
Total: 32 Cities 12 Boroughs	15,891	$17,607,448	174	$430,294	2,554	$11,394,910	18,619	$29,432,652

* = Borough.

TABLE II.—NUMBER AND PROPOSED COST OF BUILDINGS (NEW CONSTRUCTION, ADDITIONS TO OLD BUILDINGS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS) COVERED BY PERMITS ISSUED IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND BOROUGHS OF PENNSYLVANIA DURING THE YEAR 1929, BY INTENDED USE OF BUILDINGS—(Continued)

PART 4.—GRAND TOTAL OF ALL PERMITS

CITY OR BOROUGH	TOTAL										Grand Total of All Permits—New Construction, Additions, Alterations, Repairs, and Installations	
	Residential Buildings				Non-Residential Buildings		Total—Repairs, Etc.		Total Installation			
	Housekeeping Dwellings		Non-Housekeeping Dwellings									
	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost
Allentown	385	$ 2,300,200	..	$	572	$ 1,782,065	420	$ 427,389	...	$	1,377	$ 4,509,654
Altoona	181	869,435	..	....	766	756,203	985	358,277	61	13,396	1,993	1,997,311
Ambridge*	103	694,703	1	52,000	77	212,640	38	98,250	...	....	219	1,057,593
Berwick*	7	29,250	..	....	37	19,231	25	42,985	8	18,300	77	109,766
Bethlehem	145	1,188,775	..	....	267	915,277	192	821,140	35	7,795	639	2,932,987
Bradford	56	282,200	..	....	120	224,725	180	196,956	...	....	356	703,881
Bristol*	6	49,000	..	....	33	127,240	39	38,043	...	....	78	214,283
Butler	30	168,400	..	....	57	251,765	39	37,720	...	....	126	457,885
Carlisle*	34	184,750	..	....	88	152,520	158	74,282	...	....	280	411,552
Chester	96	435,450	..	....	146	385,610	102	290,350	20	27,020	364	1,138,430
Clairton	77	348,300	..	....	71	190,530	166	68,730	11	1,923	325	609,483
Coatesville	45	413,300	2	132,000	70	139,650	28	47,650	...	....	145	732,600
Donora*	7	36,500	..	....	10	379,750	6	11,650	...	....	23	427,900
Duquesne	56	318,200	..	....	79	42,641	286	321,887	33	4,974	454	687,702
Easton	17	108,368	..	....	94	1,587,973	283	308,410	108	7,440	502	2,012,191
Erie	326	1,679,209	..	....	714	2,047,730	654	2,704,182	1	1,000	1,695	6,432,121
Harrisburg	139	765,000	1	600,000	275	5,669,130	363	923,400	...	....	778	7,957,530
Hazleton	15	114,728	..	....	59	183,174	63	150,345	...	....	137	448,247
Homestead*	20	129,200	..	....	39	321,500	43	66,100	...	....	102	516,800
Jeannette*	21	83,150	..	....	45	30,505	45	21,005	30	8,300	141	142,960
Johnstown	42	265,550	..	....	188	203,264	292	213,527	...	....	522	682,341
Lancaster	156	745,950	..	....	197	768,608	318	467,138	...	....	671	1,981,696
McKeesport	156	1,021,270	..	....	209	284,723	956	372,065	531	192,567	1,852	1,870,625
McKees Rocks*	31	155,260	..	....	33	17,225	4	7,120	...	....	68	179,605

TABLE II.—NUMBER AND PROPOSED COST OF BUILDINGS (NEW CONSTRUCTION, ADDITIONS TO OLD BUILDINGS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS) COVERED BY PERMITS ISSUED IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND BOROUGHS OF PENNSYLVANIA DURING THE YEAR 1929, BY INTENDED USE OF BUILDINGS—(Concluded)

PART 4.—GRAND TOTAL OF ALL PERMITS—(Concluded)

CITY OR BOROUGH	TOTAL										Grand Total of All Permits—New Construction, Additions, Alterations, Repairs, and Installations	
	Residential Buildings				Non-Residential Buildings		Total—Repairs, Etc.		Total Installation			
	Housekeeping Dwellings		Non-Housekeeping Dwellings									
	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost
Meadville	74	463,200	..	....	42	126,200	90	111,865	...	....	206	701,265
Monessen	39	148,450	..	....	56	68,260	84	90,905	...	....	179	307,615
Monongahela	11	34,050	..	....	29	5,650	25	26,950	...	....	65	66,650
New Castle	64	364,450	..	....	251	629,435	130	115,900	30	1,235	475	1,111,020
Norristown*	102	545,530	1	83,000	173	1,027,974	322	298,255	44	20,950	642	1,975,709
Oil City	42	178,921	..	....	125	143,650	420	285,555	...	....	587	608,126
Philadelphia	4,244	32,875,685	7	1,173,000	1,745	61,205,405	4,392	9,151,455	2,974	1,823,370	13,362	106,228,915
Pittsburgh	1,385	11,076,150	..	....	1,823	17,618,435	2,895	7,129,136	...	....	6,103	35,823,721
Pottsville	28	232,000	..	....	86	368,490	123	131,562	14	6,502	251	738,554
Reading	232	1,452,075	5	1,236,552	349	2,430,215	1,897	991,724	111	50,725	2,594	6,161,291
Scranton	110	569,440	..	....	289	1,437,634	480	940,190	60	10,907	939	2,958,171
Sunbury	3	35,000	..	....	27	336,185	27	30,850	...	....	57	402,035
Tyrone*	...	....	..	....	16	137,495	3	5,800	...	....	19	143,295
Uniontown	21	134,800	..	....	50	234,260	28	64,901	...	....	99	433,961
Warren*	17	79,500	..	....	10	354,940	41	62,060	...	....	68	496,500
Washington	27	95,000	..	....	96	965,795	43	34,525	...	....	166	1,095,320
Wilkes-Barre	60	249,695	1	800,000	237	1,526,285	623	645,243	38	236,925	959	3,458,148
Wilkinsburg*	121	945,755	..	....	152	134,955	131	254,385	3	1,300	407	1,336,395
Williamsport	84	456,466	..	....	340	427,957	532	399,142	136	18,992	1,092	1,302,557
York	86	443,525	..	....	240	421,296	648	593,648	...	....	974	1,458,469
Total: 32 Cities 11 Boroughs	8,901	$62,765,840	18	$ 4,076,552	10,382	$106,294,195	18,619	$29,432,652	4,248	$2,453,621	42,168	$205,022,860

* = Borough.

REVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

Prepared by

The Bureau of Statistics

The Labor Market

State Employment Office Reports—Reports from State Public Employment Offices for August, 1930, showed some improvement in employment conditions for that month. Slight improvement, it is true, but nevertheless improvement. The ratio of applicants to available jobs after reaching a more unfavorable balance in July than at any time during the last eight years for which Public Employment Office records are available showed a slight lessening of the unemployment ratio for August. The ratio of applicants per 100 jobs available in July according to the State Public Employment Office figures was 384 to 100 which dropped to a ratio of 341 to 100 in August, an 11.2 per cent improvement. Eight thousand three hundred eighty-eight persons applied for work at the State Public Employment Offices located in 13 cities during the four-week period, July 28 to August 23, covered by the August report. Requests for only 2,457 workers were received from employers during this period, or 70 per cent less than the number needed to provide work for all who applied. Employment officers succeeded in placing 2,045 persons in employment during the month which, considering the general unavailability of employment, is a remarkably high figure of placements. It is significant, however, that placements made through the Public Employment Offices during August, 1930, numbered 43 per cent less than the number made during the corresponding period last year.

Reports from Manufacturing Firms—Employment totals reported from manufacturing concerns in the State for August, 1930, continued to show a declining tendency. Wage payments in manufacturing plants, however, increased 1.5 per cent from July to August, showing the first upward tendency in wage payments since March. According to the index numbers calculated from reports received from 841 manufacturing firms in the State employing nearly 300,000 workers, the level of factory employment for August, 1930, was 13.6 per cent less than in August, 1929, and wage payments to factory workers were 23.4 per cent less than in August, 1929. Employment in the manufacturing industry for August, 1930, according to the index figures compiled, stood at 87.6 per cent of its average level for the 1923–1925 period, and wage payments to factory workers for the same month stood at 82.8 per cent of their average for the 1923–1925 period. The gain in wage payments shown for August is attributed largely to the resumption of operations in many manufacturing plants following the usual July vacation and inventory periods, but the increase for the month was not as large as the usual gain for this period of the year.

The largest decrease in both employment and wage payments was found in the transportation equipment group. The transportation equipment industry reported a 7.9 per cent decrease in employment and a 5.6 per cent reduction in payrolls for August as compared with July. The foods and tobacco group also showed considerably decreased employment and payrolls for July as compared with August. Other groups including the metal, textile, lumber, leather and rubber, and paper and printing industries showed only slight reduction or some small gain in employment, but wage payments in these industries were decidedly higher in August than in July. Average earnings of workers in all manufacturing industries were $24.84 a week in August as compared with an average of $24.19 a week in July, a 2.7 per cent increase.

Reports from 567 manufacturing plants in August which gave information as to the number of employe hours worked show an 0.7 per cent increase in working time for August as compared with July.

Coal Mining—Employment in anthracite mines declined 12.5 per cent in August as compared with July, and wage payments in the anthracite industry decreased 6.1 per cent according to reports of the Anthracite Bureau of Information. In comparison to data of a year ago, employment in anthracite mines for August, 1930, was 14 per cent less than in August, 1929, and the amount of wage payments was nearly three per cent less. These figures are based on reports from 143 collieries employing nearly 83,000 workers and representing a weekly payroll of nearly $2,500,000.

Reports from the bituminous coal industry in Pennsylvania for August show that employment in that industry was 0.6 per cent higher than in July, and wage payments increased 1.9 per cent. This report for the bituminous industry is based on records for 372 mines employing nearly 60,000 workers with an aggregate payroll of nearly $1,260,000.

Construction and Contracting—According to reports received from 63 firms in the construction and contracting industry, employment in that industry for August was 1.9 per cent less than in July. These 63 firms report a total of 7,346 workers employed during August, 1930, or 12 per cent less than the number employed during the corresponding period in 1929. The level of employment for these 63 concerns in August, 1930, was 113.9 per cent of average employment for the 1923–1925 period. Average weekly wage payments in the construction industry were 4.6 per cent less during August than in July, and were 16.0 per cent less than in August, 1929. Wage payments for August, however, were at their normal level. The wage payment index for July based on average payments for the 1923–1925 base period as 100 stood at 99.9. Construction workers employed by these 63 firms earned an average wage of $27.36 a week in August as compared with an average of $27.94 a week in July.

Trade—Employment in both the retail and wholesale industry was slightly less in August than in July. Reports from 71 establishments in the retail industry show an 0.7 per cent decline in employment for August as compared with July, and reports from 87 wholesale establishments show an 0.1 per cent decrease in employment for the same period. Employment in retail industry for August, 1930, is approximately five per cent less than at this time in 1929, and employment in wholesale trade is about six per cent less.

Summary—Reports of employment in Pennsylvania for August, while showing no important change in the conditions prevailing during the last six months, do indicate some prospects of an upward swing in industrial activity. The Public Employment Office records show some slight lessening of the gap between unemployment and employment, and while the reports from industry on the volume of employment on the whole show no material increases in working forces, they do show a slightly increased volume of wage payments and increased hours of operation. The employment situation at the end of August still retained its serious aspect, but the increases in wage payments and operating time, however small, seem to offer some prospects of gradual business recovery during the fall months.

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES OF STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1930

(FOUR WEEKS, JULY 28 TO AUGUST 23, INCLUSIVE)

INDUSTRIES	Persons Applying for Positions			Persons Asked for by Employers			Persons Sent to Positions			Persons Receiving Positions		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
GRAND TOTAL	8,388	5,978	2,410	2,457	1,670	787	2,939	2,000	939	2,045	1,416	629
Total industrial group (skilled)	2,758	2,097	661	922	760	162	1,114	927	187	711	590	121
Building and construction	381	381	...	132	132	...	158	158	...	109	109	...
Shipbuilding	208	208	...	131	131	...	172	172	...	103	103	...
Chemicals and allied products	5	5	...	6	2	4	11	4	7	4	2	2
Clay, glass and stone products	4	4	...	1	1	...	3	3	...	1	1	...
Clothing	10	5	5	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1
Textiles	79	52	27	16	15	1	24	23	1	16	15	1
Food and kindred products	16	6	10	3	2	1	4	2	2	3	2	1
Leather, rubber and composition goods	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lumber, woodwork and furniture	52	52	...	8	8	...	16	16	...	8	8	...
Paper and printing	23	23	...	5	2	3	8	2	6	5	2	3
Metals and metal products	535	528	7	145	143	2	160	157	3	113	111	2
Mines and quarries	59	59	...	46	46	...	53	53	...	53	53	...
Transportation and public utilities	195	184	11	50	45	5	58	51	7	34	29	5
Hotel and restaurant	583	205	378	141	71	70	163	81	82	119	61	58
Wholesale and retail trade	305	218	87	182	135	47	210	171	39	91	70	21
Miscellaneous	279	143	136	54	26	28	72	33	39	50	23	27
Total other groups	5,630	3,881	1,749	1,535	910	625	1,825	1,073	752	1,334	826	508
Clerical and professional	1,091	570	521	182	92	90	297	130	167	133	63	70
Agriculture	26	26	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Semi-skilled	1,139	426	713	393	68	325	466	93	373	291	61	230
Unskilled	2,875	2,666	209	608	592	16	707	691	16	559	546	13
Casual and day workers*	499	193	306	351	158	193	355	159	196	348	153	195
July, 1930	8,455	5,926	2,529	2,203	1,531	672	2,711	1,859	852	1,961	1,354	607
August, 1929	7,611	5,597	2,014	4,401	3,312	1,089	4,852	3,545	1,307	3,356	2,541	815
August, 1928	7,953	5,254	2,699	3,954	2,911	1,043	4,430	3,194	1,236	2,958	2,262	696
Per cent of applicants placed	24	24	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Per cent of openings filled	..	..	..	83	85	80	..	..	..	..	..	..
Per cent of persons referred placed	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	71	67	..	..	..

*The placement of each casual or day worker is recorded for only one (1) placement per week.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS Week Ended	
		No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Aug. 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Total Weekly Payroll Week Ended Aug. 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Aug. 15, 1930	July 15, 1930
			Aug. 1930	Per cent change compared with			Aug. 1930	Per cent change compared with			
				July, 1930	Aug., 1929			July, 1930	Aug., 1929		
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (51) 42%	841	299,423	87.6	— 1.2	—13.6	$7,438,256	82.8	+ 1.5	—23.4	$24.84	$24.19
Metal products: (12) 57%	245	148,756	86.4	— 0.9	—18.6	4,031,974	82.9	+ 2.0	—27.2	27.10	26.38
Blast furnaces	9	1,719	53.8	— 3.9	—18.6	51,588	53.7	— 0.6	—18.5	30.01	28.90
Steel works and rolling mills	48	74,715	76.7	— 2.0	—15.9	2,041,146	72.5	— 0.1	—30.2	27.32	26.79
Iron and steel forgings	10	1,792	82.7	+ 5.1	—25.8	41,442	74.4	+ 7.5	—38.0	23.13	22.29
Structural iron work	10	4,877	123.1	— 0.7	+ 2.9	135,441	119.2	+ 7.6	+ 0.5	27.77	26.24
Steam and hot water heating appliances	16	4,043	95.4	— 5.5	— 0.5	110,609	91.1	— 1.2	—11.9	27.36	26.16
Stoves and furnaces	8	713	79.2	+ 5.2	+10.3	18,287	66.6	+ 8.5	— 0.7	25.65	24.95
Foundries	37	8,467	87.4	— 6.0	—18.5	216,053	78.0	— 1.0	—31.5	25.52	23.79
Machinery and parts	44	9,718	92.9	— 3.2	—17.4	242,970	78.1	— 6.6	—34.9	25.00	25.86
Electrical apparatus	21	33,432	119.3	+ 5.7	—27.0	962,019	131.7	+10.5	—25.4	28.78	27.54
Engines and pumps	10	3,092	82.4	— 4.7	—17.5	81,399	80.7	— 5.3	—26.3	26.33	26.40
Hardware and tools	20	5,428	81.2	— 2.8	—22.4	112,058	70.7	— 1.7	—34.0	20.64	20.27
Brass and bronze products	12	760	87.1	— 2.9	—22.7	18,962	81.4	— 2.3	—30.2	24.95	24.76
Transportation equipment: (5) 74%	39	25,135	67.7	— 7.9	—10.7	654,393	59.4	— 5.6	—24.5	26.04	25.50
Automobiles	5	1,829	36.5	—41.7	—23.6	40,303	21.5	—45.8	—43.0	22.04	23.69
Automobile bodies and parts	12	4,668	64.3	—12.3	—27.5	105,690	48.9	—17.5	—39.5	22.64	24.11
Locomotives and cars	12	11,500	44.8	— 1.3	—16.6	317,018	43.3	+ 5.6	—22.5	27.57	25.89
Railroad repair shops	6	3,079	77.4	— 2.8	— 3.1	79,825	74.6	+ 0.3	—13.6	25.93	25.15
Shipbuilding	4	4,059	92.1	+ 1.3	+58.0	111,557	144.0	— 0.3	+43.0	27.48	27.92
Textile products: (11) 27%	165	48,195	86.7	+ 0.8	—18.7	859,371	76.0	+ 6.4	—32.6	17.83	16.88
Cotton goods	12	2,103	60.6	— 2.6	—32.7	42,055	50.7	+ 7.0	—41.3	20.00	18.51
Woolens and worsteds	13	3,548	56.9	+ 1.8	—25.9	76,522	52.6	+ 1.3	—30.4	21.57	21.68
Silk goods	48	16,523	92.0	+ 2.6	—15.5	286,219	91.2	+14.4	—22.1	17.32	15.51
Textile dyeing and finishing	12	1,715	91.0	+ 2.2	—15.5	39,298	85.4	+ 4.0	—24.2	22.91	22.47
Carpets and rugs	10	2,472	57.2	— 7.0	—19.0	42,941	38.7	—10.4	—34.8	17.37	18.05
Hats	4	3,517	89.1	+ 0.6	—10.4	76,831	79.4	+ 8.9	—22.6	21.85	20.17
Hosiery	26	12,449	109.0	+ 4.8	—17.2	209,131	88.1	+ 8.0	—44.3	16.80	16.27
Knit goods, other	14	2,408	75.1	—14.3	—24.0	38,225	71.5	—17.6	—35.9	15.87	16.51
Men's clothing	9	805	80.1	— 0.2	—12.8	12,085	73.5	+11.9	—28.9	15.01	13.35
Women's clothing	9	1,036	96.9	+40.8	—18.9	13,135	86.0	+36.3	—28.7	12.68	13.10
Shirts and furnishings	8	1,619	108.8	—13.0	—24.8	22,929	102.8	— 5.9	—32.1	14.16	12.81

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	
		No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Aug. 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Total Weekly Payroll Week Ended Aug. 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Week Ended	
			Aug. 1930	Per cent change compared with			Aug. 1930	Per cent change compared with		Aug. 15, 1930	July 15, 1930
				July, 1930	Aug., 1929			July, 1930	Aug., 1929		
Foods and tobacco: (5) 32%	97	22,972	107.9	— 1.9	+ 2.8	447,043	100.7	— 3.7	— 1.9	19.46	19.86
Bread and bakery products	26	3,955	109.5	— 1.8	— 0.5	107,814	107.6	— 3.5	— 2.4	27.26	27.70
Confectionery	13	3,959	94.7	+ 0.2	— 4.3	69,175	85.4	+ 2.5	—11.6	17.47	17.08
Ice cream	11	1,538	125.2	— 4.0	— 1.6	47,016	119.8	— 3.9	— 4.4	30.57	30.67
Meat packing	14	2,109	94.6	— 0.4	— 3.0	59,727	89.0	— 0.9	— 2.7	28.32	28.46
Cigars and tobacco	33	11,411	107.6	— 2.4	+ 9.1	163,311	93.3	— 7.0	+ 4.4	14.31	15.04
Stone, clay and glass products: (3) 42%	69	13,013	66.1	— 2.9	—20.3	321,980	57.8	+ 5.1	—29.6	24.74	22.80
Brick, tile and pottery	32	4,264	77.3	— 5.7	—20.3	92,429	66.0	+12.8	—31.5	21.68	18.17
Cement	15	5,189	63.4	— 1.9	— 8.1	153,367	59.5	+ 0.3	—17.0	29.56	28.82
Glass	22	3,560	59.3	— 1.3	—32.5	76,184	49.9	+ 6.6	—43.7	21.40	19.77
Lumber products: (3) 27%	52	5,019	76.5	+ 3.2	—24.0	105,742	71.4	+ 3.5	—30.6	20.94	20.91
Lumber and planing mills	16	1,709	73.7	— 0.3	—27.5	32,817	64.8	— 7.6	—32.6	19.20	20.69
Furniture	30	2,390	73.2	+ 7.5	—27.5	56,908	73.4	+14.2	—32.4	23.81	22.44
Wooden boxes	6	950	72.3	— 0.3	— 4.7	16,017	63.0	— 5.3	—18.6	16.86	17.75
Chemical products: (5) 47%	60	12,093	94.6	+ 0.2	— 5.5	351,440	98.9	+ 0.3	— 8.4	29.06	28.63
Chemicals and drugs	36	1,176	66.1	— 7.8	—23.8	32,320	65.4	— 5.9	—26.8	27.48	27.14
Coke	3	2,567	87.1	—12.9	— 3.4	74,762	80.7	— 5.6	— 1.9	29.12	26.88
Explosives	3	527	81.8	+ 2.0	—11.0	15,302	109.5	+16.4	— 6.3	29.04	25.50
Paints and varnishes	12	1,412	93.6	— 3.8	— 8.0	37,001	98.2	+ 2.9	—10.6	26.20	24.47
Petroleum refining	6	6,411	129.0	+ 7.9	— 1.0	192,055	134.6	+ 1.9	— 6.7	29.96	30.78
Leather and rubber products: (4) 46%	48	11,036	98.7	+ 1.5	— 2.6	258,414	102.9	+ 7.0	— 3.6	23.42	22.27
Leather tanning	17	6,074	110.6	+ 1.8	+ 2.1	160,937	113.6	+ 4.5	+ 4.5	26.50	25.83
Shoes	20	3,471	92.9	+ 1.4	— 7.3	58,330	92.1	+14.8	—18.2	16.80	14.81
Leather products, other	7	621	78.3	— 2.6	—16.7	15,915	86.0	+ 6.8	— 8.8	25.63	23.16
Rubber tires and goods	4	870	89.3	+ 0.7	— 2.9	23,232	97.0	+ 1.6	—10.8	26.70	26.48
Paper and printing: (3) 30%	66	13,174	97.4	+ 0.4	— 2.3	407,899	101.3	+ 1.8	— 7.3	30.96	30.56
Paper and wood pulp	12	3,517	85.2	+ 2.5	+ 0.5	89,594	80.7	+ 8.2	—11.4	25.47	24.11
Paper boxes and bags	9	887	88.2	+ 2.7	—11.2	13,313	90.4	— 4.5	—15.6	15.01	16.16

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	
		No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Aug. 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923-1925 = 100			Total Weekly Payroll Week Ended Aug. 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923-1925 = 100			Week Ended	
			Aug. 1930	Per cent change compared with			Aug. 1930	Per cent change compared with		Aug. 15, 1930	July 15, 1930
				July, 1930	Aug., 1929			July, 1930	Aug., 1929		
Paper and printing:											
Printing and publishing	45	8,770	102.0	— 0.6	— 2.3	304,992	108.3	+ 0.3	— 5.5	34.78	34.47
Anthracite coal mining[2] 50%	143	82,693	80.8	—12.5	—13.7	2,494,444	67.2	— 6.1	— 2.5	30.17	28.13
Bituminous coal mining[3] 35%	372	59,454	.....	+ 0.6	......	1,259,847	.....	+ 1.9	......	20.35	20.91
Construction and contracting 5%	63	7,346	113.9	— 1.9	—12.0	201,003	99.9	— 4.6	—16.0	27.36	27.94
Street railways 55%	5	14,040	82.9	— 1.8	— 8.3	427,949	78.5	— 9.1	—13.9	30.48	32.98
Retail trade 25%	71	24,968	87.1	— 0.7	— 5.1	....	.....	......	......	.....	....
Wholesale trade 12%	87	4,343	91.0	— 0.1	— 5.8	....	.....	......	......	.....	....

[1] Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. Figures used in this table are not actual employment totals, but are representative samples compiled from reports submitted by a selected group of firms in each industry. The percentages placed opposite the group totals indicate the approximate proportion of total employment which these figures represent.

[2] Anthracite figures are from the Anthracite Bureau of Information.

[3] Bituminous figures are from the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Aug. 15, 1930	Total Weekly Wages Week Ended Aug. 15, 1930	Total Weekly Employe Hours Week Ended Aug. 15, 1930	Total Weekly Employe Hours Week Ended July 15, 1930	Total Weekly Employe Hours Per Cent Change	Average Hourly Earnings Week Ended Aug. 15, 1930	Average Hourly Earnings Week Ended July 15, 1930
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: (48)	567	213,920	$5,458,366	9,295,839	9,233,245	+ 0.7	$.587	$.593
Metal products:	92	126,020	3,446,754	5,523,345	5,496,542	+ 0.5	.624	.629
Blast furnaces	7	1,658	50,208	84,943	84,940	+ 0.0	.591	.589
Steel works and rolling mills	33	64,338	1,774,470	2,791,863	2,814,213	— 0.8	.636	.633
Iron and steel forgings	9	1,517	36,439	66,490	64,786	+ 2.6	.548	.557
Structural iron work	7	2,317	62,240	108,447	99,592	+ 8.9	.574	.589
Steam and hot water heating appliances	13	2,888	80,663	138,477	124,318	+11.4	.583	.583
Stoves and furnaces	3	126	3,066	4,454	4,160	+ 7.1	.688	.691
Foundries	32	7,990	207,851	337,285	342,866	— 1.6	.607	.611
Machinery and parts	36	8,353	204,327	342,287	364,097	— 6.0	.606	.607
Electrical apparatus	19	29,155	848,063	1,353,139	1,276,940	+ 6.0	.627	.653
Engines and pumps	10	3,092	81,399	131,198	142,586	— 8.0	.620	.602
Hardware and tools	14	3,893	81,036	137,301	149,477	— 8.1	.590	.576
Brass and bronze products	9	693	16,992	27,461	28,567	— 3.9	.619	.611
Transportation equipment:	30	18,262	447,851	701,426	761,300	— 7.9	.638	.640
Automobiles	5	3,525	76,564	114,064	127,332	—10.4	.671	.688
Automobile bodies and parts	9	4,321	98,666	164,295	197,528	—16.8	.601	.610
Locomotives and cars	8	4,392	112,038	181,170	195,981	— 7.6	.618	.604
Railroad repair shops	4	1,965	49,026	68,619	68,692	— 0.1	.714	.717
Shipbuilding	4	4,059	111,557	173,278	171,767	+ 0.9	.644	.651
Textile products:	96	26,798	453,914	1,035,835	971,818	+ 6.6	.438	.450
Cotton goods	8	911	18,048	41,161	37,589	+ 9.5	.438	.445
Woolens and worsteds	8	1,566	32,596	64,444	72,121	—10.6	.506	.478
Silk goods	33	11,447	192,967	472,276	404,830	+16.7	.409	.416
Textile dyeing and finishing	7	728	15,487	29,140	26,376	+10.5	.531	.520
Carpets and rugs	6	1,789	31,813	66,071	67,683	— 2.4	.481	.533
Hosiery	11	6,985	111,859	222,299	201,109	+10.5	.503	.545
Knit goods, other	10	1,725	29,325	67,201	89,804	—25.2	.436	.428
Men's clothing	3	173	1,860	6,602	7,138	— 7.5	.282	.257
Women's clothing	7	575	7,473	27,615	28,322	— 2.5	.271	.285
Shirts and furnishings	3	899	12,486	39,026	36,846	+ 5.9	.320	.316
Foods and tobacco:	55	9,166	199,945	447,927	446,137	+ 0.4	.446	.473
Bread and bakery products	20	2,112	51,595	106,521	109,051	— 2.3	.484	.487

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]—(Concluded)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Aug. 15, 1930	Total Weekly Wages Week Ended Aug. 15, 1930	Total Weekly Employe Hours Week Ended			Average Hourly Earnings Week Ended	
				Aug. 15, 1930	July 15, 1930	Per Cent Change	Aug. 15, 1930	July 15, 1930
Confectionery	6	1,855	33,335	77,879	79,237	— 1.7	.428	.428
Ice cream	8	939	29,611	55,865	56,440	— 1.0	.530	.535
Meat packing	9	1,222	34,500	62,319	62,540	— 0.4	.554	.559
Cigars and tobacco	12	3,038	50,904	145,343	138,869	+ 4.7	.350	.425
Stone, clay and glass products:	44	9,089	231,199	418,447	430,037	— 2.7	.553	.541
Brick, tile and pottery	22	2,883	59,799	120,398	121,848	— 1.2	.497	.488
Cement	10	4,284	122,559	223,268	224,909	— 0.7	.549	.547
Glass	12	1,922	48,841	74,781	83,280	—10.2	.653	.600
Lumber products:	43	2,995	72,490	126,515	117,031	+ 8.1	.573	.562
Lumber and planing mills	13	566	14,929	24,286	24,029	+ 1.1	.615	.597
Furniture	26	1,969	48,659	83,118	73,090	+13.7	.585	.573
Wooden boxes	4	460	8,902	19,111	19,912	— 4.0	.466	.476
Chemical products:	28	8,161	239,922	411,548	405,168	+ 1.6	.583	.588
Chemicals and drugs	15	695	19,634	39,069	43,776	—10.8	.503	.492
Paints and varnishes	8	1,348	35,155	60,708	59,947	+ 1.3	.579	.549
Petroleum refining	5	6,118	185,133	311,771	301,445	+ 3.4	.594	.608
Leather and rubber products:	31	5,714	132,038	275,778	261,629	+ 5.4	.479	.491
Leather tanning	9	2,380	64,578	121,103	121,218	— 0.1	.533	.538
Shoes	12	1,909	29,305	86,969	75,490	+15.2	.337	.346
Leather products, other	6	555	14,923	26,025	24,302	+ 7.1	.573	.584
Rubber tires and goods	4	870	23,232	41,681	40,619	+ 2.6	.557	.564
Paper and printing:	48	7,715	234,253	355,018	343,583	+ 3.3	.660	.654
Paper and wood pulp	8	2,701	71,598	136,720	119,557	+14.4	.524	.533
Paper boxes and bags	6	421	6,453	17,551	17,323	+ 1.3	.368	.387
Printing and publishing	34	4,593	156,202	200,747	206,703	— 2.9	.778	.741
Construction and contracting	52	6,556	178,970	299,877	323,666	— 7.4	.597	.611

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[1] Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA—CITY AREAS[1]

CITY AREAS	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	
		No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Aug. 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Total Weekly Payroll Week Ended Aug. 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Week Ended	
			Aug. 1930	Per cent change compared with			Aug. 1930	Per cent change compared with		Aug. 15, 1930	July 15, 1930
				July, 1930	Aug., 1929			July, 1930	Aug., 1929		
Allentown—Bethlehem—Easton	79	23,762	79.4	+ 2.2	—12.1	$ 633,061	77.0	+ 2.1	—20.9	$26.64	$26.55
Altoona	14	2,333	79.1	— 6.4	—12.5	49,193	78.8	— 4.4	—21.5	21.09	20.63
Erie	23	9,343	100.3	— 2.6	—14.1	255,238	96.7	+ 6.1	—20.9	27.32	25.07
Harrisburg	36	10,581	91.5	— 2.9	—10.7	243,187	86.8	+ 0.1	—26.3	22.98	22.30
Hazleton—Pottsville	20	4,102	86.2	— 9.6	—16.1	85,515	88.2	+ 0.1	—22.2	20.85	18.81
Johnstown	15	8,066	77.1	+ 0.8	—26.4	236,256	65.5	+ 1.9	—40.3	29.29	28.92
Lancaster	29	4,824	74.6	— 5.8	—11.7	91,745	63.1	—12.6	—23.9	19.02	20.63
New Castle	11	5,199	72.1	— 2.3	—17.9	137,629	65.5	— 0.2	—29.9	26.47	25.93
Philadelphia	250	91,338	89.3	+ 2.6	—18.8	2,402,016	88.2	+ 3.0	—23.1	26.30	26.15
Pittsburgh	89	72,482	79.2	— 1.1	— 9.8	1,951,783	76.9	+ 2.3	—21.0	26.93	26.03
Reading—Lebanon	65	23,313	87.7	— 3.9	—14.2	453,742	69.8	— 3.5	—36.4	19.46	19.38
Scranton	30	3,698	64.5	—21.3	—32.7	71,011	69.1	— 1.3	—28.8	19.20	15.29
Sunbury	23	7,752	77.0	+ 2.0	— 9.5	153,742	72.1	+20.0	— 8.4	19.83	16.88
Wilkes-Barre	26	6,698	90.5	— 3.8	— 2.9	110,072	84.4	— 6.2	—13.7	16.43	16.84
Williamsport	25	3,535	59.7	—25.9	—16.3	72,766	55.4	—25.5	—21.8	20.58	20.48
York	50	6,481	95.1	+ 0.2	— 6.9	125,494	88.2	— 0.5	—12.2	19.36	19.41

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[1] Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

ACCIDENTS IN INDUSTRY

Twelve thousand five hundred thirty-two accidents to workers in the industries of Pennsylvania were reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation during August, 1930. One hundred fifty-two of the accidents resulted in deaths of workers, and the balance, 12,380 accidents, caused disability of two or more days duration. This is the highest total of accidents reported for any month since January, 1930, and is a 2.4 per cent increase over the number of accidents reported in July, 1930. Fatal accidents in August numbered 21, or 12.1 per cent, less than in July, but non-fatal accidents increased 314, or 2.6 per cent. In comparison to the accident total for August, last year, however, accidents in industry for August, 1930, show an enormous decline. In August, 1929, totals of 181 fatal and 16,512 non-fatal accidents were reported, in comparison to totals of 152 fatal and 12,380 non-fatal accidents reported in August this year, a 16 per cent reduction in fatal accidents and a 25 per cent reduction in non-fatal injuries. Although the total of accidents for August, 1929, was unusually high and thus emphasizes the decline in accidents for August this year, the reduction in accidents effected is nevertheless impressive and should be a source of real encouragement to those who labor in the interest of safety in industry.

The August reduction in industrial accidents is the largest effected in any month since the campaign for industrial safety was inaugurated more than a year and a half ago, and the reduction coming at this period of the year has a special significance. In recent years, the month of August has been becoming increasingly important as one of the peak accident months of the year, and the accident decrease accomplished in August, 1930, indicates a decisive lopping off of the August peak in this year at least. Lessened employment, of course, is a factor in this accident decrease. Reports from manufacturing industries show 13.6 per cent less employment in August, 1930, than in August, 1929, nevertheless, the 25 per cent reduction of accidents for August, 1930, appears to be far in excess of any expected decrease in accidents occasioned by the reduction in employment.

Reductions of fatal accidents in August in comparison to totals for July were shown for all industry groups except manufacturing, anthracite coal mining, and public utilities. Manufacturing industries reported 31 fatalities in August, an increase of eight over July. Most of this increase occurred in the metal industries. Anthracite coal mines reported 43 deaths from accident in August, or one more than in July. Public utility companies reported five deaths in August, an increase of three over July. Largest reductions in fatal accidents for August were reported from the construction and contracting, bituminous coal mining, and quarrying industries. The construction industry reported 22 deaths in August, or seven less than in July; bituminous mines reported 23 fatalities, a reduction of 15 as compared with July; and quarries reported only one fatality in August, as compared with six in July. August fatality totals for other industries were as follows: transportation nine, or one less than in July; trade five, a reduction of four; state and municipal eight, a reduction of one; and miscellaneous industries five, or the same number as in July.

Causes of fatal accidents in August were much the same as usual; falling objects, falls of persons, and cars and engines being the predominant causes and accounting for nearly 55 per cent of the total deaths from all causes. Only eight of the 46 deaths from falling objects occurred in industries other than coal mining, four in construction, two in manufacturing, one in quarrying, and one in the state and municipal group. Falls resulted in 18 deaths in August, four in construction, eight in manufacturing, and one each in anthracite mining, bituminous mining, public utilities, wholesale trade, state and municipal, and miscellaneous industry. Cars and engines claimed 19 lives in August, 12 in coal mining, six on steam railroads, and one in a car repair shop. Electricity was the fourth highest cause of death in industry during August with a total of 15, an unusually high number from this cause. These deaths from electricity were distributed industrially as follows: construction four, coal mining six, public utilities four, and retail trade one. The description of the individual causes in these cases are enlightening.

1. A painter caught hold of a high tension wire.
2. A member of a construction gang was sent for some ice, presumably for the water bucket. He climbed over top an electric passenger coach and came in contact with an 11,000 volt trolley wire.
3. A lineman's spud wrench came in contact with an 11,000 volt trolley feeder wire, causing a 40 foot fall.
4. A construction laborer in some unexplained manner came in contact with electricity, causing fall into ditch.
5. A mine jig runner while using extension cord in making repairs to conveyor chain was electrocuted.
6. A breaker boss in throwing pump switch touched switch blade.
7. A mine motorman was killed when the trolley pole broke and the trolley wire fell on him.
8. A mine laborer, loading a car, climbed car to place rock in car, head came in contact with trolley wire.
9. A mine loader, walking out manway, reached out for support while stepping over pool of water; hand touched bare splice on electric cable.
10. A mine scraper was jacking cutting machine on track—"came in contact with live wire."
11. Maintenance man for power company was cleaning current transformer. Hand drew arc from live side of No. 2 rotary oil switch.

12. Lineman installing grounds for lightning arresters came in contact with 4,400 volt wire.
13. Laborer—touched wheel of conveyor line—electrocuted.
14. Constructing aerial wire. While splicing wire being pulled in place, wire in finished span broke and snapped into high tension line.
15. An employe of an ice and fuel dealer was killed by electricity in some as yet unexplained manner.

Other causes involving the deaths of five or more workers in August were motor vehicles 14, explosive substances 10, cranes and derricks six, and miscellaneous causes eight.

The summary of accidents for the first eight months of 1930 discloses that decreases in fatal and in non-fatal accidents, in comparison to totals for the corresponding period in 1929, have been effected in each of the three main divisions of industry. A 3.0 per cent reduction in fatal accidents and an 11.3 per cent reduction in non-fatal injuries is shown for the general industrial group which comprises the construction, manufacturing, quarrying, trading, state and municipal, and miscellaneous industries. The largest decrease was shown for the manufacturing group for which a 21.7 per cent accident reduction was recorded. Accidents for the construction, trading, and state and municipal groups, however, showed considerable increase. Construction accidents were seven per cent higher than for eight months in 1929, accidents in trade increased 1.2 per cent, and accidents to state and municipal employes, due largely to the increased volume of road construction, were 20 per cent higher than for the first eight months in 1929.

Fatal accidents in coal mining were 8.9 per cent less for the first eight months of 1930 than for the corresponding period in 1929. Non-fatal accidents in the coal industries also showed an 8.2 per cent decrease. This reduction of accidents in coal mining occurred principally in the bituminous industry. Accidents in bituminous mines for eight months of 1930 were 14.3 per cent less than for the corresponding period in 1929, while accidents in the anthracite industry showed only a 3.0 per cent reduction.

Accidents in the transportation and public utility industries have been declining consistently for the last several years and showed further decreases of 26.7 per cent in fatalities and 14.2 per cent in non-fatal accidents for the first eight months of 1930. Transportation accidents for the first eight months of 1930 were 14.3 per cent less than for the corresponding period in 1929, and accidents in the public utility industries were reduced 14.9 per cent.

The totals of accidents for the three main industry groups for the first eight months of 1930 in comparison to totals for the corresponding period in 1929 are as follows·

ACCIDENTS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

INDUSTRY	Eight Months, 1930		Eight Months, 1929		Per cent Increase or Decrease in 1930	
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal
General industrial	560	62,339	577	70,244	— 3.0	—11.3
Coal mining	551	30,458	605	33,191	— 8.9	— 8.2
Transportation and public utilities	96	4,998	131	5,824	—26.7	—14.2
TOTAL	1,207	97,795	1,313	109,259	— 8.1	—10.5

COMPENSATION

Agreements between insurance companies or self-insurers and injured workers or their dependents for the payment of compensation indemnity on account of injuries received in industry were approved by the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation in 6,506 cases during August, 1930. Injured workers or the dependents of those killed are to receive $1,249,141 in accordance with the terms of the 6,506 agreements approved. The agreements were classified as follows:

119 fatal cases	$500,816
246 permanent disability cases	300,959
6,141 temporary disability cases	447,366

Receipts filed with the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation show that current payments on compensation cases for the month of August amounted to $954,395, the smallest total recorded thus far this year.

The number of agreements approved in fatal and permanent disability cases during August were the lowest since February and were respectively 21.7 per cent and 25.2 per cent less than the number of similar agreements approved during July. Reductions were shown in awards for all classes of permanent disability except for facial disfigurement and for miscellaneous permanent partial disability. Eye, hand, finger and phalanx losses showed the largest reductions. Eye losses in August numbered 32, or 20 less than in July; hand losses numbered 13, a reduction of 12; finger losses totaled 93, a reduction of 38; and phalanx losses totaled 70, a reduction of 24. Two cases of double eye loss were included among the August awards. Workers in these two cases lost their sight through premature or delayed explosions of blasting powders in coal mines, one in the anthracite and one in the bituminous industry.

The average severity of injuries in the temporary disability cases compensated during August was somewhat less than the average for July. The average period of disability for the 6,141 cases of temporary disability compensated during August was 43 days as compared with an average of 45 days for the July cases. The average length of disability for all temporary injury cases compensated during the first eight months of 1930 was 43.0 days as compared with an average of 42.2 days for the temporary disability cases compensated during the first eight months in 1929.

The cost of accidents as represented by the amounts of compensation awarded to injured workers or to their dependents reached a total of $10,715,658 for the first eight months of 1930 as compared with a total of $11,027,254 for the first eight months in 1929, a 2.8 per cent decrease this year.

EFFORTS TOWARD ACCIDENT PREVENTION BRING RESULTS GENERAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DECLINED 26.4 PER CENT IN AUGUST, 1930, FROM AUGUST LAST YEAR. FIFTY OUT OF 67 COUNTIES IN THE STATE PARTICIPATED IN THIS REDUCTION. A VERY PLEASING CHANGE IN THE ASPECT OF THIS TABLE HAS BEEN EFFECTED THROUGHOUT 1930.

This table gives the record of accidents reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation from industries other than coal mining and transportation and public utilities.

COUNTY[1]	August, 1930			August, 1929			Per cent Increase or Decrease
	Fatal	Non-fatal[2]	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal[2]	Total	
Adams	..	22	22	..	60	60	— 63.3
Allegheny	19	1,458	1,477	23	2,051	2,074	— 28.8
Armstrong	1	116	117	2	144	146	— 19.9
Beaver	2	161	163	1	282	283	— 42.4
Bedford	..	16	16	..	31	31	— 48.4
Berks	4	240	244	2	382	384	— 36.5
Blair	..	94	94	..	138	138	— 31.9
Bradford	..	31	31	..	54	54	— 42.6
Bucks	1	77	78	3	89	92	— 15.2
Butler	..	41	41	1	113	114	— 64.0
Cambria	2	91	93	1	107	108	— 13.9
Cameron	..	4	4	..	7	7	— 42.9
Carbon	..	31	31	..	38	38	— 18.4
Centre	..	54	54	..	46	46	+ 17.4
Chester	..	112	112	..	158	158	— 29.1
Clarion	..	30	30	..	31	31	— 3.2
Clearfield	1	73	74	2	70	72	+ 2.8
Clinton	..	49	49	..	48	48	+ 2.1
Columbia	..	32	32	..	37	37	— 13.5
Crawford	..	67	67	1	137	138	— 51.4
Cumberland	..	52	52	1	90	91	— 42.9
Dauphin	1	164	165	3	248	251	— 34.3
Delaware	1	262	263	3	266	269	— 2.2
Elk	1	74	75	..	46	46	+ 63.0
Erie	2	194	196	..	290	290	— 31.7
Fayette	..	109	109	1	104	105	+ 3.8
Forest	..	12	12	..	4	4	+200.0
Franklin	..	62	62	..	76	76	— 18.4
Fulton	..	11	11	..	7	7	+ 42.9
Greene	..	33	33	1	35	36	— 8.3
Huntingdon	..	38	38	..	35	35	+ 8.6
Indiana	1	47	48	..	59	59	— 18.6
Jefferson	1	41	42	..	34	34	+ 23.5
Juniata	..	8	8	..	14	14	— 42.9
Lackawanna	1	122	123	2	160	162	— 24.1
Lancaster	2	244	246	1	223	224	+ 9.8
Lawrence	..	103	103	..	81	81	+ 27.2
Lebanon	1	68	69	..	91	91	— 24.2
Lehigh	2	125	127	2	199	201	— 36.8
Luzerne	3	204	207	5	247	252	— 17.9
Lycoming	..	97	97	2	113	115	— 15.7
McKean	2	116	118	..	214	214	— 44.9
Mercer	..	53	53	..	96	96	— 45.4
Mifflin	..	39	39	..	41	41	— 4.9
Monroe	..	32	32	1	47	48	— 33.3
Montgomery	2	238	240	3	362	365	— 34.2
Montour	..	17	17	..	33	33	— 48.5
Northampton	1	161	162	2	188	190	— 14.7
Northumberland	..	68	68	2	120	122	— 44.3
Perry	..	13	13	..	13	13	0.0
Philadelphia	14	1,583	1,597	12	2,105	2,117	— 24.6
Pike	..	10	10	..	15	15	— 33.3
Potter	..	26	26	..	13	13	+100.0
Schuylkill	..	108	108	1	150	151	— 28.5
Snyder	..	16	16	..	6	6	+166.7
Somerset	..	51	51	..	42	42	+ 21.4
Sullivan	..	11	11	..	12	12	— 8.3
Susquehanna	..	18	18	..	24	24	— 25.0
Tioga	..	38	38	..	58	58	— 34.5
Union	1	7	8	..	7	7	+ 14.3
Venango	..	54	54	..	81	81	— 33.3
Warren	..	61	61	2	90	92	— 33.7
Washington	..	117	117	..	217	217	— 46.1
Wayne	..	26	26	..	34	34	— 23.5
Westmoreland	3	191	194	3	351	354	— 45.2
Wyoming	..	17	17	..	7	7	+142.9
York	1	150	151	1	233	234	— 35.5
Out of State	2	35	37	2	44	46	— 19.4
TOTALS	72	8,125	8,197	86	11,048	11,134	— 26.4

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[1] Counties showing an increase in the total number of accidents are printed in red.
[2] Accidents resulting in disability lasting two or more days.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

ACCIDENT REPORTS RECEIVED

1930	Total			General Industrial		Coal Mining		Transportation and Public Utilities	
	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal
TOTAL—1930	99,002	1,207	97,795	560	62,339	551	30,458	96	4,998
January	14,287	180	14,107	84	8,678	79	4,591	17	838
February	12,069	155	11,914	62	7,214	82	4,111	11	589
March	12,204	115	12,089	55	7,460	55	3,932	5	697
April	11,477	168	11,309	89	7,548	62	3,217	17	544
May	12,184	125	12,059	50	7,849	66	3,650	9	560
June	12,010	139	11,871	67	7,631	61	3,633	11	607
July	12,239	173	12,066	81	7,834	80	3,670	12	562
August	12,532	152	12,380	72	8,125	66	3,654	14	601
TOTAL—1st 8 mos., 1929	110,572	1,313	109,259	577	70,244	605	33,191	131	5,824
GRAND TOTAL[1]	2,595,968	34,127	2,561,841	14,610	1,622,759	14,385	720,922	5,132	218,160

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[1] Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.

AGREEMENTS APPROVED BY THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

1930	Total	Fatal	Permanent Disability	Temporary Disability
TOTAL—1930	58,461	1,157	2,214	55,090
January	8,001	162	249	7,590
February	7,156	114	233	6,809
March	7,998	198	280	7,520
April	8,318	139	324	7,855
May	6,656	126	290	6,240
June	7,463	147	263	7,053
July	6,363	152	329	5,882
August	6,506	119	246	6,141
TOTAL—1st 8 mos., 1929	58,577	1,235	2,365	54,977
GRAND TOTAL[1]	1,071,179	28,538	33,070	1,009,571

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[1] Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.

COMPENSATION AWARDED AND PAID

1930	AWARDED				PAID			
	Total Compensation Awarded	Fatal Compensation Awarded	Permanent Disability Compensation Awarded	Temporary Disability Compensation Awarded	Total Compensation Paid	Fatal Compensation Paid	Permanent Disability Compensation Paid	Temporary Disability Compensation Paid
TOTAL—1930	$ 10,715,658	$ 4,021,609	$ 2,498,061	$ 4,195,988	$ 9,219,533	$ 2,582,282	$ 2,441,263	$ 4,195,988
January	1,315,604	549,748	214,946	550,910	1,222,186	358,901	312,375	550,910
February	1,143,369	393,785	232,347	517,237	1,110,517	300,269	293,011	517,237
March	1,570,629	697,143	317,810	555,676	1,325,081	427,807	341,598	555,676
April	1,446,518	461,113	384,007	601,398	1,331,161	354,756	375,007	601,398
May	1,251,083	455,811	326,724	468,548	1,033,597	275,480	289,569	468,548
June	1,363,363	480,819	286,351	596,193	1,189,299	304,279	288,827	596,193
July	1,375,951	482,374	434,917	458,660	1,053,297	345,652	248,985	458,660
August	1,249,141	500,816	300,959	447,366	954,395	215,138	291,891	447,366
TOTAL—1st 8 mos., 1929	$ 11,027,254	$ 4,241,593	$ 2,661,209	$ 4,124,452	$ 9,234,573	$ 2,657,073	$ 2,453,048	$ 4,124,452
GRAND TOTAL[1]	$177,323,279	$82,007,737	$37,851,816	$57,463,726	$128,908,865	$38,920,980	$32,524,159	$57,463,726

[1] Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.

COMPILED FROM RECORDS IN THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

PERMANENT INJURIES[2]

1930	Loss of Legs		Loss of Arms		Loss of Hands		Loss of Feet		Loss of Eyes	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded
TOTAL—1930	71	$ 204,690	59	$ 169,247	136	$ 335,914	105	$ 218,257	312	$ 571,874
January	5	12,544	5	13,252	10	23,898	9	17,632	31	55,800
February	5	15,742	6	18,817	14	33,998	13	29,387	30	49,267
March	10	27,800	15	43,211	23	58,804	7	12,556	35	66,502
April	10	27,765	4	9,052	18	45,546	17	37,391	39	70,312
May	6	17,869	6	16,739	15	36,288	14	28,046	45	81,713
June	8	21,726	10	29,235	18	46,857	10	21,600	48	86,821
July	14	42,666	8	25,094	25	58,707	19	39,427	52	98,751
August	13	38,578	5	13,847	13	31,816	16	32,218	32	62,708
TOTAL—1st 8 mos., 1929	63	$ 170,583	50	$ 144,418	144	$ 333,896	113	$ 229,366	364	$ 657,426
GRAND TOTAL[1]	1,541	$3,537,037	1,102	$2,557,550	3,418	$6,495,979	2,155	$3,711,720	8,443	$12,224,532

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[1] Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.

PERMANENT INJURIES[2]—(Concluded)

1930	Loss of Fingers		Loss of Phalanges		Facial Disfigurement		Miscellaneous			
							Per. Total Dis.		Per. Par. Dis.[3]	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded
TOTAL—1930	969	$ 402,097	744	$ 170,123	108	$ 55,140	52	$ 273,442	36	$97,277
January	110	47,188	94	22,661	16	6,264	3	15,707	...	......
February	109	46,327	75	16,816	11	4,426	4	17,567	...	......
March	119	47,961	95	23,146	17	11,355	5	26,475	...	......
April	148	60,611	115	25,821	14	5,687	20	101,822	...	......
May	160	66,725	90	20,155	14	10,603	8	48,586	...	......
June	99	38,174	111	25,907	9	4,400	3	11,631	...	......
July	131	55,233	94	21,239	13	7,641	6	33,306	18	52,853
August	93	39,878	70	14,378	14	4,764	3	18,348	18	44,424
TOTAL—1st 8 mos., 1929	1,110	$ 465,401	751	$ 176,787	101	$ 53,063	89	$ 430,269	...	......
GRAND TOTAL[1]	10,848	$3,987,362	8,726	$1,755,974	754	$412,227	700	$3,072,158	36	$97,277

[1] Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.
[2] Multiple losses separated respectively.
[3] New classification established July 23, 1930.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DURING AUGUST, 1930

CAUSE	Total of All Industries		Construction and Contracting						Coal Mining				Quarrying and Mining other than Coal Mining		Manufacturing																	
			Building Construction		Other Construction		Contracting		Anthracite		Bituminous				Total of Manufacturing Industries		Chemicals and Allied Products		Clay, Glass and Stone Products		Clothing		Food and Kindred Products		Leather, Rubber and Composition Goods		Lumber, Wood and Their Products		Paper and Paper Products and Printing and Publishing		Textiles	
*	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF
TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES	152	12,380	8	557	5	880	9	843	43	2,135	23	1,519	1	208	31	3,625	2	165	3	269	1	113	3	517	..	99	2	267	1	156	..	165
Working machinery and processes	3	807	1	13	..	47	..	25	..	45	1	37	..	8	1	540	..	11	..	15	..	47	..	28	..	25	..	62	..	41	..	49
Boilers and pressure apparatus	2	11	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	7	..	1	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Pumps and prime movers	...	27	..	...	..	2	..	3	..	2	..	2	..	...	..	9	..	3	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	...
Transmission apparatus	...	10	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	8	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	1	..	1	..	1
Elevators and hoists	1	74	..	6	..	1	..	6	..	15	..	9	..	2	..	13	..	1	..	1	..	...	..	3	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	2
Cranes and derricks	6	195	1	6	..	31	1	25	..	4	..	2	1	2	3	111	..	2	..	2	..	...	..	4	..	...	..	3	..	1	..	...
Cars and engines	19	656	..	...	..	1	..	4	4	222	8	294	..	13	1	29	..	...	..	4	..	...	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	...
Motor vehicles	14	609	..	11	2	70	1	59	..	2	..	3	..	2	6	175	..	14	2	4	1	...	1	46	..	4	..	2	..	4	..	2
Other vehicles	1	66	..	1	..	4	..	6	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	21	..	1	..	1	..	...	..	13	..	1	..	3	..	...	..	...
Hand trucks	...	129	..	7	..	11	..	5	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	82	..	1	..	15	..	...	..	7	..	4	..	4	..	8	..	3
Water and air craft	1	3	..	...	..	1	1	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Handling objects—by hand	2	2,767	..	130	..	199	..	217	..	429	..	246	..	56	1	916	..	42	..	105	..	24	..	141	..	27	..	63	..	34	..	36
Hand tools	1	1,283	..	43	..	99	..	99	..	257	..	166	..	40	1	337	..	21	..	18	..	9	..	53	..	9	1	48	..	6	..	3
Electricity	15	90	2	...	1	4	1	...	4	14	2	25	..	...	..	29	..	1	..	1	..	...	..	2	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	1
Explosive substances	10	153	..	2	..	13	..	24	7	46	..	13	..	3	2	19	..	1	..	...	..	1	1	5	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	...
Hot and corrosive substances	2	436	..	39	..	51	..	22	..	8	..	12	..	3	1	196	..	10	..	17	..	1	..	30	..	7	..	1	..	4	..	7
Falling objects	46	1,837	..	54	1	80	3	106	27	619	11	449	..	37	2	313	..	10	..	24	..	2	..	37	..	3	1	21	..	15	..	9
Falls of persons	18	1,754	3	132	1	147	..	131	1	229	1	128	..	26	8	461	1	27	1	31	..	14	..	99	.	8	..	34	1	21	..	32
Stepping upon or striking against objects	3	803	1	85	..	77	1	78	..	138	..	70	..	2	1	201	..	10	..	16	..	13	1	28	..	3	..	8	..	13	..	17
Miscellaneous	8	670	..	28	..	42	1	32	..	103	..	62	.	10	4	157	1	9	..	14	..	1	..	18	..	6	..	15	..	5	..	3

*F. = Fatal.
N. F. = Non-fatal.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DURING AUGUST, 1930—(Concluded)

CAUSE	Manufacturing—(Concluded)																Transportation and Public Utilities						Other Industries									
	Metals and Metal Products																								Trading							
	Totals		Blast Furnaces and Steel Works		Rolling Mills		Foundries and Machine Shops		Fabrication		Car Repair Shops		Automobile Service Stations		Other		Steam Railroads		Other Transportation		Public Utilities		Hotels and Restaurants		Retail		Wholesale		State and Municipal		Miscellaneous	
*	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF
TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES	17	1,803	4	57	3	305	..	365	8	723	1	142	1	211	2	71	9	290	..	139	5	172	..	168	3	671	2	116	8	474	5	583
Working machinery and processes	1	239	..	...	1	37	..	52	..	132	..	12	..	6	..	23	..	2	..	...	..	1	..	19	..	24	..	2	..	6	..	38
Boilers and pressure apparatus	...	5	..	1	..	2	..	...	..	2	..	...	..	...	..	...	2	2	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	...
Pumps and prime movers	...	4	..	...	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	2	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	6
Transmission apparatus	...	4	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	3	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Elevators and hoists	...	5	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	4	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	10	..	...	..	...	..	...	1	5	..	3	..	...	..	4
Cranes and derricks	2	99	..	2	1	29	..	21	1	41	..	5	..	1	1	...	..	4	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	2	..	1	..	3	..	4
Cars and engines	1	20	..	1	..	...	..	2	..	6	1	10	..	1	..	...	6	70	..	14	..	...	..	...	..	2	..	1	..	3	..	3
Motor vehicles	2	99	..	...	..	2	..	2	2	18	..	...	..	77	..	...	..	4	..	18	..	11	..	1	..	62	..	14	4	105	1	72
Other vehicles	...	2	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	10	..	...	..	2	..	1	..	4	1	12
Hand trucks	...	35	..	2	..	8	..	8	..	14	..	2	..	1	..	5	..	7	..	2	..	1	..	...	..	7	..	4	..	...	..	2
Water and air craft	...	1	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Handling objects—by hand	1	432	1	11	..	81	..	110	..	173	..	28	..	29	..	12	..	59	..	26	..	31	..	51	1	178	..	42	..	67	..	120
Hand tools	...	163	..	2	..	17	..	33	..	51	..	26	..	34	..	7	..	24	..	8	..	25	..	15	..	86	..	1	..	45	..	38
Electricity	...	23	..	...	..	4	..	3	..	14	..	2	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	2	4	7	..	...	1	3	..	...	..	3	..	3
Explosive substances	1	11	1	...	..	...	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	7	..	...	..	1	..	2	..	10	..	...	..	6	1	1	..	8	..	5
Hot and corrosive substances	1	113	1	12	..	16	..	37	..	42	..	3	..	3	..	6	..	6	..	3	..	3	..	28	..	14	..	3	..	22	1	26
Falling objects	1	189	..	8	..	46	..	31	1	75	..	18	..	11	..	3	1	19	..	9	..	7	..	4	..	60	..	13	1	34	..	33
Falls of persons	5	188	1	10	1	26	..	30	3	81	..	21	..	20	..	7	..	56	..	26	1	34	..	35	..	139	1	21	1	79	1	110
Stepping upon or striking against objects	...	90	..	2	..	18	..	21	..	31	..	7	..	11	..	3	..	14	..	8	..	11	..	11	..	47	..	5	..	23	..	33
Miscellaneous	2	81	..	6	..	16	..	12	1	30	..	7	1	10	1	5	..	10	..	20	..	19	..	4	..	34	..	4	2	71	1	74

*F. = Fatal.
N. F. = Non-fatal.

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED

MONTH	1926			1927			1928			1929			1930		
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total
January.....	150	12,815	12,965	170	14,497	14,667	161	11,975	12,136	161	13,644	13,805	180	14,107	14,287
February....	149	11,958	12,107	184	13,101	13,285	145	11,912	12,057	137	12,140	12,277	155	11,914	12,069
	299	*24,773*	*25,072*	*354*	*27,598*	*27,952*	*306*	*23,887*	*29,193*	*298*	*25,784*	*26,082*	*335*	*26,021*	*26,356*
March......	185	15,606	15,791	162	14,332	14,494	145	12,539	12,684	195	13,712	13,907	115	12,089	12,204
	484	*40,379*	*40,863*	*516*	*41,930*	*42,446*	*451*	*36,426*	*36,877*	*493*	*39,496*	*39,989*	*450*	*38,110*	*38,560*
April........	144	14,249	14,393	169	12,693	12,862	139	10,928	11,067	151	12,593	12,744	168	11,309	11,477
	628	*54,628*	*55,256*	*685*	*54,623*	*55,308*	*590*	*47,354*	*47,944*	*644*	*52,089*	*52,733*	*618*	*49,419*	*50,037*
May........	171	14,521	14,692	172	12,869	13,041	360	13,041	13,401	179	13,677	13,856	125	12,059	12,184
	799	*69,149*	*69,948*	*857*	*67,492*	*68,349*	*950*	*60,395*	*61,345*	*823*	*65,766*	*66,589*	*743*	*61,478*	*62,221*
June........	163	15,233	15,396	185	13,441	13,626	190	12,503	12,693	137	13,679	13,816	139	11,871	12,010
	962	*84,382*	*85,344*	*1,042*	*80,933*	*81,975*	*1,140*	*72,898*	*74,038*	*960*	*79,445*	*80,405*	*882*	*73,349*	*74,231*
July........	190	15,586	15,776	176	12,548	12,724	138	12,291	12,429	172	13,302	13,474	173	12,066	12,239
	1,152	*99,968*	*101,120*	*1,218*	*93,481*	*94,699*	*1,278*	*85,189*	*86,467*	*1,132*	*92,747*	*93,879*	*1,055*	*85,415*	*86,470*
August......	183	16,513	16,696	172	13,660	13,832	175	13,633	13,808	181	16,512	16,693	151	12,380	12,531
	1,335	*116,481*	*117,816*	*1,390*	*107,141*	*108,531*	*1,453*	*98,822*	*100,275*	*1,313*	*109,259*	*110,572*	*1,206*	*97,795*	*99,001*
September...	231	15,866	16,097	160	13,279	13,439	147	12,747	12,894	179	13,590	13,769	166	11,790	11,956
	1,566	*132,347*	*133,913*	*1,550*	*120,420*	*121,970*	*1,600*	*111,569*	*113,169*	*1,492*	*122,849*	*124,341*	*1,372*	*109,585*	*110,957*
October.....	166	16,389	16,555	161	13,564	13,725	167	15,091	15,258	181	15,674	15,855			
	1,732	*148,736*	*150,468*	*1,711*	*133,984*	*135,695*	*1,767*	*126,660*	*128,427*	*1,673*	*138,523*	*140,196*			
November...	181	14,849	15,030	192	13,087	13,279	155	12,763	12,918	162	13,910	14,072			
	1,913	*163,585*	*163,498*	*1,903*	*147,071*	*148,974*	*1,922*	*139,423*	*141,345*	*1,835*	*152,433*	*154,268*			
December...	203	14,699	14,902	150	11,619	11,769	143	11,010	11,153	165	12,224	12,389			
TOTAL....	*2,116*	*178,284*	*180,400*	*2,053*	*158,690*	*160,743*	*2,065*	*150,433*	*152,498*	*2,000*	*164,657*	*166,657*			

NOTE:—The figures in italics represent the cumulative totals by month under each classification.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

DIRECTORY OF OFFICES

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Bureau of Employment,
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Bureau of Industrial Relations,
Bureau of Industrial Standards,
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Statistics,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Bureau of Women and Children,
South Office Building.

BRANCH OFFICES

Allentown:..................Lehigh Valley State Employment Office,
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State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
6 Gernerd Building, 838 Hamilton St.

Altoona:...................Cooperative State Employment Office,
Central Trust Building.
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Commerce Building.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
333 Central Trust Building.

DuBois:....................Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Deposit National Bank Building.

Erie:......................State Employment Office,
126 East Eleventh Street.

Franklin:..................State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
413 Franklin Trust Building.

Gaines:....................State Workmen's Insurance Fund.

Greensburg:................State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
306 Coulter Building.
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
608 First National Bank Building.

Harrisburg:..................Bureau of Bedding and Upholstery,
400 North Third Street.
State Employment Office,
Second and Chestnut Streets.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Fourth and Blackberry Streets.

Hazleton:..................Bureau of Inspection,
713 Hazleton National Bank Building.

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427 Swank Building.
State Employment Office,
219 Market Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
1005 U. S. National Bank Building.

Kane:......................Workmen's Compensation Referee,
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Bureau of Inspection,
Fraley and Field Streets.

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Y. M. C. A. Building.
Bureau of Inspection,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Woolworth Building.

Lock Haven:................State Workmen's Insurance Fund
214 Vesper Street.

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Y. M. C. A. Building,
West Washington Street.

Oil City:..................Cooperative State Employment Office,
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Philadelphia:................State Employment Office (Main Office),
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Steele Building, Fifteenth and Cherry Streets.
Bureau of Inspection,
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Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Workmen's Compensation Board,
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State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Market Street National Bank Building, 11th Floor,
Market and Juniper Streets.

Pittsburgh:.................Bureau of Inspection,
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Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,

Bureau of Industrial Relations,
Fulton Building.
State Employment Office,
622 Grant Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
904 Park Building.

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1 Ulmer Building.
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24 North Sixth Street.

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418 Union National Bank Building.

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9 Witmer Building.

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216 Poplar Street.

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Bureau of Bedding and Upholstery,
303 McClatchey Building,
69th and Market Streets.

Wilkes-Barre:..............Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Coal Exchange Building.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
174 Carey Avenue.

Williamsport:..............Bureau of Inspection.
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Heyman Building.
Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building,
343 West Fourth Street.

York:.....................Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Central National Bank Building.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
917 Wayne Avenue.

Note. State Employment Offices are conducted in cooperation with the United States Employment Service.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Published monthly by

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

PETER GLICK, *Secretary*

LINCOLN C. CARSON AND EFFIE REIMENSNYDER, *Editors*

Vol. XVII   NOVEMBER, 1930   No. 11

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THE RELATION OF INDUSTRIAL HEALTH TO STATE DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY*

By Elizabeth B. Bricker, M.D.,
Chief, Hygiene and Sanitation Section

Are there any justifiable grounds for linking together industrial health and State Departments of Labor and Industry? Can the problems of health as related to employment reasonably be tied up with the functions of a body administering labor laws?

The scope of public health is so broad; it touches so many interests that it would seem only sensible to assign to those interests most vitally affected, the supervision of certain of its subdivisions. Industrial health is public health plus. The welfare of all our population is guarded by public health activities many of which are accepted as a privilege of citizenship with no thought of the agency responsible for their provision. Among these are proper water supply, pure milk supply, and the control of communicable diseases. These safeguards are common to all and failure to control them in a group of manufacturing, mercantile, or public service workers may be disastrous. But in caring for the health of our industrial population we must, in addition, consider the effect of working conditions. Some of the points involved in that phrase are fatigue; placement problems, fitting the worker to his job both physically and mentally; adequacy or inadequacy of heating and ventilating equipment; manipulation of poisonous or other health hazardous materials in the process of manufacture; and the handling of such materials with or without safeguards.

When we study the early history of labor legislation we find that it was almost uniformly, to the condition of child wage earners that such legislation was directed; and that the hours of labor were specifically singled out, both with regard to the length of the workday and with regard to the prohibition of night work, for such action; and that such supervision was based on the necessity for protecting the health and the morals of these employed children. Later, laws governing the working conditions of women were enacted. These, too, dealt with hours of labor and carried other provisions designed to safeguard the health of women workers. The purpose of this legislation is well put in the following quotation from one of the earlier bulletins issued by the Federal Bureau of Women: "Practically speaking, the entire program for the regulation of hours, wages, and conditions of work for women in industry is based upon the power of the State to protect health."[1]

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*Address, National Safety Congress, Pittsburgh, Pa., October 1, 1930.

[1] Health Problems of Women in Industry, United States Department of Labor, Bulletin of the Women's Bureau, No. 18, p. 1.

Passing from the consideration of working conditions in general to specific diseases arising out of employment we meet the same attitude. In the introduction to his volume on Diseases of Occupation, Sir Thomas Oliver says, "The subject of Diseases of Occupation is so intimately associated with the operation of the factory laws, that in order to study one we must know something of the other."[2]

With such a history, does it not seem that the care of industrial health is a rightful function of a Department of Labor? In each one of the individual states of the United States there exists machinery organized to supervise, to a greater or less extent, conditions of employment of some or of all the workers in those states. Such supervision varies from the enforcement of laws covering few items, to specific requirements covering many phases of employment, these latter being naturally in the larger industrial states. In almost all states, however, there are agencies having jurisdiction over the safety of workers from injury by accident; over the hours of labor, particularly for women and children and over the exclusion of children and, in some instances, of women from health hazardous occupations. Whether there is a distinct division of these agencies devoted to industrial health or not, the agencies which have been created for the enforcement of labor laws are to a certain degree, doing this kind of work.

Between the Labor Departments in non-industrial states having such a rather remote connection with the health of the workers under their jurisdiction and those Departments having well organized and active supervision over these problems we find wide variations in interest and efficiency.

Of all persons, a factory inspector has unlimited opportunity to gain knowledge of industrial processes and the materials employed in those processes. If he has some basic knowledge of health hazards and easy access to a source of additional information he can be of great help to employers and to workers. He talks to them constantly on the prevention of accidents in their industries or occupations and it is only natural to add advice on the elimination of health hazards. Most factory inspectors are qualified to deal with these problems only superficially but they can make the contacts and pave the way for more technical advice from their central administrative offices.

Many Departments of Labor require that plans for new buildings of certain types shall be submitted for their approval before the buildings are erected. This procedure is usually followed to make sure that the buildings are safe from a fire and panic standpoint. It is not difficult to add to these duties the approval of proper installations for the removal of dusts and fumes and of other construction that will insure healthful working places.

For the proper enforcement of labor laws many states are given the power to draft regulations to be used in applying these laws to specific conditions.

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[2] Diseases of Occupation, Thomas Oliver, M.D.; Methuen & Co., London, 1908, p. IX.

These regulations usually cover prominent hazards and are developed for the guidance of the employer, the employee, and the factory inspector.

There are certain materials that are outstanding in their health hazards, as some of the well known poisons. But new methods of manufacture or new uses for these compounds increasing their hazards, are constantly being developed. These new conditions may be found by the inspector in the course of his regular visits. Or the employer may ask help directly from the central office for the purpose of safeguarding his employes even before ill effects have developed. Information or inquiries such as these from one locality point the way towards the investigation of similar conditions in other sections. If the problem is of such magnitude as to warrant it, plans may be laid to develop regulations to make the operation safe. Or, reports of occupational disease received by Workmen's Compensation Bureaus may be a starting point for the formulation of regulations to eliminate the hazards. Whatever the origin of such regulations, they, in common with other regulations for the welfare of the worker, are enforced by the factory inspector.

We therefore see that when Departments of Labor are given jurisdiction over industrial health, and it seems to be a natural function for them to assume, they have to cope with a complex problem of administration. Shall all factory inspectors be equipped to be health inspectors as they have been to be safety inspectors? Or shall we have safety inspectors and a distinct group of health inspectors? The former method would place too great a burden on one individual, the latter would be duplicating inspections which would frequently be unwarranted.

The better way, it seems to me, is to have in a Department of Labor a division, well developed both as to personnel and equipment, to render advice on all problems of health hazards and methods of eliminating them. The members of that division should have close contact with the factory inspectors in the field. These inspectors in turn should have some knowledge of the possible health hazards they may meet in their routine work. With such basic equipment and ready access to sources of more detailed information they can give a very definite and valuable contribution to industry in its broadest sense—both to the workers and to the employers.

By such an arrangement a Department of Labor can render a splendid health service to its state. It can be kept in close contact with problems as they arise in the field; it can provide for special studies by experts, both of certain industries as a whole or of certain peculiar hazards common to one or more industries; it can render technical advice to compensation boards and commissions on questions of disability from occupational disease; it can provide opportunity for educational work in plants or industries having outstanding occupational health hazards; it can keep in touch with plant physicians, a relation useful to the

Departments of Labor and to the plants concerned; it can cooperate with the medical profession as a whole in preventing entirely or at least in reducing the disabilities from occupational diseases; and it can form helpful associations with trade organizations of both labor and capital interested in the health hazards of the industries they represent.

With such a program what can be accomplished? What has been accomplished in the safety movement? Accident statistics whether they show increases or decreases in the number of accidents, seem insignificant before the larger achievement of making a nation: the men, women, and children thereof safety-minded, for it is this attitude which will ultimately minimize the number of our accidents.

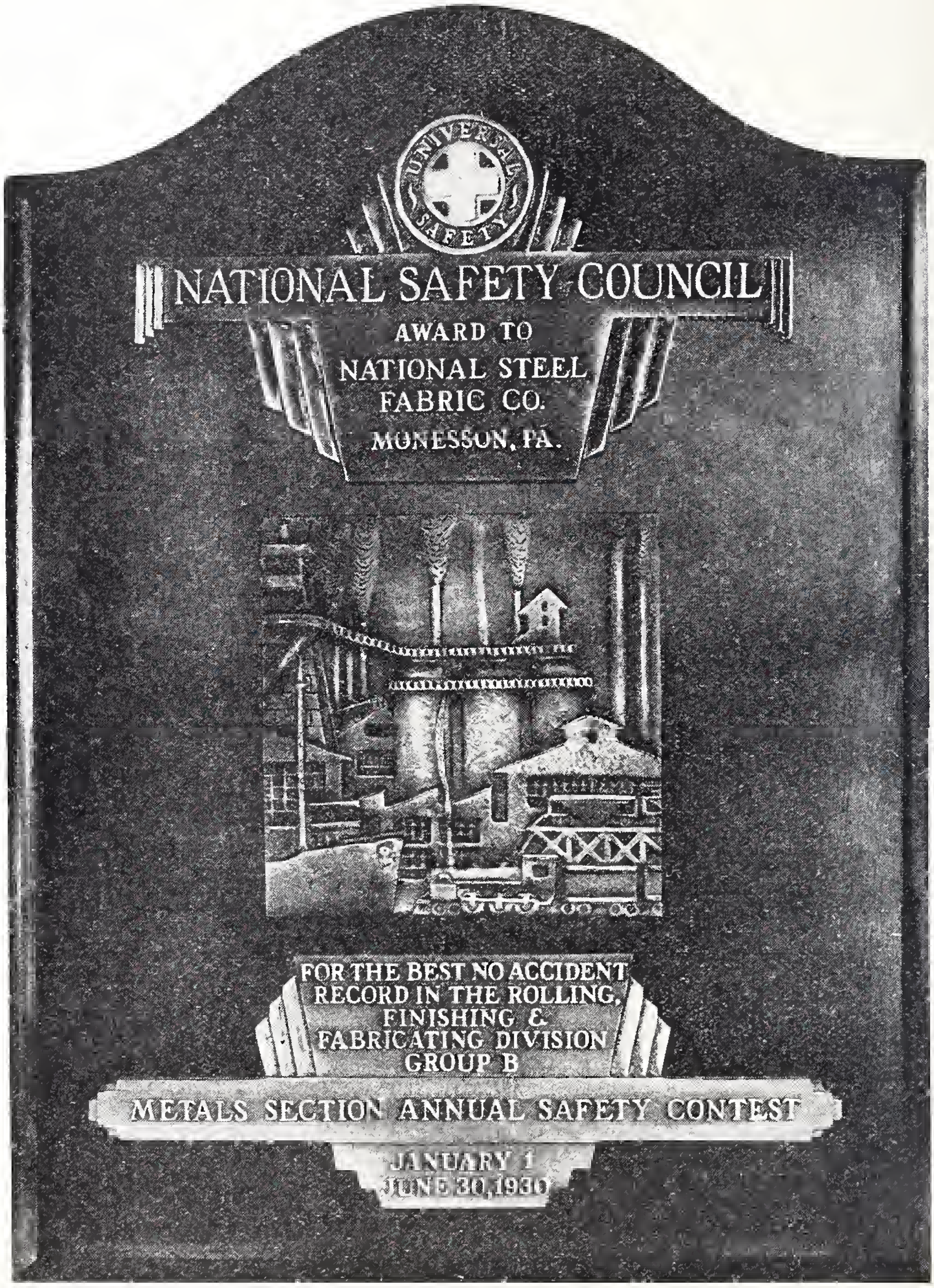
In the past few years health has been preached as well as safety, by individuals and by organizations. Some of this publicity has been wise and some otherwise. But in the aggregate there has been a decided advance in the dissemination of accurate, scientific health propaganda in popular form. May I mention just a few of the most conspicuous items which are constantly before the public, and to good advantage? These are nutrition; eyesight conservation; child health; and control of heart disease, tuberculosis, and cancer. What is more logical than that knowledge on industrial health should be included in this program, and what is more logical than that a large part of this knowledge should originate in Departments of Labor?

NATIONAL STEEL FABRIC COMPANY SAFETY AWARD

Among the winners of special safety awards presented at the Nineteenth Annual Safety Congress of the National Safety Council in Pittsburgh in October was the National Steel Fabric Company of Monessen. This concern, a subsidiary of the Pittsburgh Steel Company, presented the best safety record of all plants enrolled in the rolling, finishing and fabrication division, known as "Group B" in the Metals Section annual safety contest.

The record, for which a handsome plaque was awarded, covered a period from January 1 to June 30, 1930, in which period the employes of this company worked 240,706 man-hours without a lost-time accident, averaging 160 men employed every day during that period. Actually, however, the National Steel Fabric Company had not had a single lost-time accident from September 19, 1927, until the time of the award, a total accident-free period of more than three years. In fact this record was being continued when this article was prepared on October 28, 1930, at which time the company had completed 1,600,000 man-hours without accident. The total record is all the more remarkable from the fact that the Pittsburgh Steel Company did not start actual safety work until January 1, 1927. In 1926, the National Steel Fabric Company had 25 lost-time accidents; and in 1927, up to September 19th, 10 lost-time accidents were recorded.

Considerable credit for the splendid safety achievements of the Pittsburgh Steel Company is given Charles W. Hanko, its Safety Director, who, the Bureau of Inspection of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry takes pride in noting, received his training in safety engineering as an inspector in this Bureau.



Reproduction of Plaque Awarded the National Steel Fabric Company of Monessen, Holder of Remarkable Safety Record

SCHEDULE OF HEARINGS OF THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD FOR THE YEAR 1931

Pittsburgh	January 7–8–9
Harrisburg	February 3
Philadelphia	February 4–5–6
Scranton	February 18
Wilkes-Barre	February 19
Shenandoah	February 20
Pittsburgh	March 11–12–13
Harrisburg	April 7
Philadelphia	April 8–9–10
Scranton	April 22
Wilkes-Barre	April 23
Shenandoah	April 24
Pittsburgh	May 13–14–15
Harrisburg	June 2
Philadelphia	June 3–4–5
Scranton	June 17
Wilkes-Barre	June 18
Shenandoah	June 19
Pittsburgh	July 1–2–3
Harrisburg	July 14
Philadelphia	July 15–16–17
Pittsburgh	September 23–24–25
Harrisburg	October 6
Philadelphia	October 7–8–9
Scranton	October 14
Wilkes-Barre	October 15
Shenandoah	October 16
Pittsburgh	November 18–19–20
Harrisburg	December 1
Philadelphia	December 2–3–4
Scranton	December 7
Wilkes-Barre	December 8
Shenandoah	December 9

RECENT DECISIONS OF THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

Day *v.* State Workmen's Insurance Fund

Course of employment.

A teacher whose duties included supervision of pupils during the noon hour, both on the school premises and on the adjoining highway, was in the course of his employment when injured on the highway directly opposite the school building during the noon hour. Award of compensation affirmed.

Opinion by Chairman Houck—September 24, 1930

The facts in this case are not in dispute. The claimant is the widow of W. P. Day, who was employed as the assistant principal of a consolidated school. The school building abuts on a public highway. Many of the scholars came from a distance bringing their lunch with them, and remained on the premises during the lunch period. These pupils required supervision during the lunch period, and an arrangement was made whereby half of the teaching force was permitted to go for lunch from 12:00 to 12:30, and the other half from 12:30 to 1:00. It was the duty of the teachers remaining at the school to supervise and control the children; and it was also their duty to supervise them wherever they might happen to be during the lunch hour. The children frequently went upon the public highway and this required the teachers to supervise them there, and to attempt to keep them off the road. The decedent's home was about a three-minute walk from the schoolhouse and his lunch period was from 12:00 to 12:30. On September 16, 1929, the decedent went home for his lunch at about 12:00 o'clock. Since he was required to return to the school at 12:30 he left his home immediately after lunch. At about 12:45 he was directly opposite the school building on the far side of the public road; and as he was crossing the road toward the building he was struck by an automobile and killed. The referee found that he was in the course of his employment at the time and awarded compensation to his widow. The defendant has appealed.

The only question presented by this appeal is whether the decedent was actually furthering the interests of his employer at the time of the accident. If he was, the case is compensable even though the accident did not occur on the employer's premises. The record is silent as to what the decedent was doing immediately before the accident, but the inference is certainly warranted that he was furthering the interests of his employer and therefore in the course of his employment. As already indicated it was the decedent's duty to supervise the school children during the entire lunch period. He was charged with this duty while on his way to and from his home for lunch, and undoubtedly he was charged with this duty when he arrived in the vicinity of the school building after his lunch. Consequently, this is not the usual case of an employe being injured while on his way from lunch. Hence, he was in the course of his employment even while engaged in that act. The claimant's case is even stronger than that situation, because her husband had arrived at the place where he was required to be by the nature of his employment at the time of the accident. Since the referee's ultimate conclusion, that the decedent was injured while in the course of his employment, is based upon competent evidence and upon natural inferences supported by the evidence the award is proper. Rodman *v.* Smedley, 276 Pa. 296; Ward *v.* Atlantic Refining Company, 84 Pa. Superior Court, 434.

The defendant relies upon Miller *v.* DuBois School District, 16 Dept. Rep. 323. The facts in that case are readily distinguishable from the facts in the present case. In the Miller case there was no evidence to show that the defendant had committed any duties to the claimant during the lunch period, and there was positive evidence that the claimant was not performing any duties imposed upon her at the time she was injured. The decision in the Miller case does not require a reversal of the referee's award in the case at bar.

The findings of fact, conclusions of law, and award of the referee are affirmed, and the appeal is dismissed.

WICK *v.* DUPLATE GLASS COMPANY

Disease and infection.

Reinfection of injured finger which had not entirely healed probably caused by working with hands in dirty water. The evidence, however, does not measure up to the standard of proof required in such cases and award of compensation is therefore, reversed.

OPINION BY COMMISSIONER MORRISON—SEPTEMBER 30, 1930

Sidney Wick, claimant, has lost the use of his index finger, left hand, as the result of infection. Friday, February 22nd, at about five o'clock he scratched this finger with a new wire. He treated it himself with iodine and bandaged it. On Monday, February 25th, he was examined physically by Dr. G. H. Heilman, preparatory to employment with the defendant. Dr. Heilman was not called as a witness by either side but the claimant's declaration is that the doctor, after stripping him and giving him a physical examination, found nothing wrong except this wound on his finger, which is not controverted by any testimony. In this connection claimant declares that his finger was healing and had not pained or troubled him since the injury was first sustained.

There is decimal evidence that the infection, if present, must have been latent or the examining physician would have noticed pus, redness, or swelling; that ordinary staphylococcus infection develops within forty-eight hours though it may not appear until seventy-two hours. Infection by the streptococcus germ appears much more quickly and violently so it may be inferred that there was either no infection in the finger Monday, February 25th, or it was a latent infection of a staphyloccoccic type.

Claimant was assigned to the task of edging glass. The edge of the glass is held against a revolving emery wheel of some sort, over which water runs. There is testimony of the particles of emery being conserved and used over and over, the process not being made clear and may have consisted either of an ordinary emery wheel or a wheel, or buffer, that took up the loose abrasive material. Parts of claimant's testimony would indicate the water was clear as it ran over the wheel but he spoke of a copper trough from which the particles of emery were salvaged which contains water that is used over and over, into which eight or nine men dipped their hands in the course of their work and which was also used as a cuspidor. Claimant also declares that the glass, though cleansed before brought to the edging department, was in some instances dirty and some of the glass sheets were partly covered by a whitish material.

Claimant further testifies that about 9:30 A. M., February 26th, he noticed pain, swelling and inflammation in the region of the cut. He went to the first-aid room where the nurse bandaged his finger. Claimant went to his room and tried to get a doctor. The next morning he went to Dr. Cross, who took him to the hospital and lanced his finger and claimant went home. Dr. Cross was not called as a witness.

The theory of claimant is that the working in the water and particles of emery aggravated the injured finger, or re-infected it and from this aggravation loss of the use of the finger has resulted.

The medical testimony epitomized is that in all probability there was no sign of infection when Dr. G. H. Heilman examined the claimant, February 25th, and that there probably was an aggravation and re-infection following that examination, something that happened between Monday morning, February 25th, and Tuesday morning, February 26th. Claimant was at work with the skin at the wound still broken, though the cut was almost healed.

From the medical testimony it may be deduced that the original infection, if any, was not streptococcic, or the result would have been manifest quickly and that if the original infection were staphylococcic, it would ordinarily show itself, if of any consequence, by Sunday or the Monday morning when claimant was examined by Dr. Heilman. It is a fair and reasonable inference, therefore, that there was a re-infection, or an abrasion or soaking that opened the cut sufficiently to make a portal of entry or to light up a latent condition in the finger. The medical evidence is that the exposure of the cut to the dirty water and the abrasive substance could aggravate the injury.

Dr. F. S. Monks said the "probable cause (of the injury) was that dirt from the emery and water he was working in caused a re-infection." There could be a hundred other things but if they were all cited Dr. Monks declared, "I would say it was the most probable cause." Asked hypothetical question, he answered, "I would say the infection came from the material he was working with."

Dr. M. W. Heilman, brother of the doctor who examined claimant when he went to work, said that even wounds that were treated in the factory, thoroughly cleansed, and covered, often became infected in spite of these precautions, and cause of that infection is carried in at the time of the injury and does not show up until about the third day. He declared that streptococcus infection sometimes does not develop until five days after the injury. Much depends on the physical condition of the injured person at the particular time. About one in one thousand persons become infected when working around an emery wheel.

Dr. J. E. Ambler said it would be very hard to determine just when the infection took place, that one of the most probable causes would have been the alleged injury from the wire, but the time elapsing being more than forty-eight hours and the finger not giving claimant any annoyance, then he thought the injury may have lighted up what was otherwise a latent condition and produced what this claimant has; the primary cause is most likely the wire injury and that infection is very likely to arise immediately but can be delayed. Probably forty-eight hours is quite a long time for an injury of that kind to lie dormant. Pressed for a professional opinion under the circumstances, his opinion was that the infection came from causes outside the employment. This witness could not answer "Yes," or "No" to questions of whether the working in the dirty water and emery "a probable source of irritation" actually did cause the condition which later resulted because the witness did not know what type of infection claimant had and because there were many other things which might have a bearing on it. On cross-examination Dr. Ambler said that in his professional opinion claimant's working there in the emery and dirty materials lighted up and caused that infection; that the scratch of the finger was the most probable and direct cause and the infection sustained from them later, the secondary cause which produced the secondary infection, or an aggravation of a pre-exisiting condition.

It seems a most reasonable inference that claimant's injured finger was infected by his working with the emery and in the dirty water but if we are to be guided by the Supreme Court decision on cases of this character, we must find there is not sufficient, legal evidence. It is not a foregone conclusion that the original infection did not flare up of itself, though there be much in the record to lead us to the opposite view. The medical evidence, boiled down, is that most likely the claimant s work on that Monday and Tuesday re-infected the cut finger but this is based on logic and probability as well as medical science. When it comes to the legal sufficiency of the evidence, we are confronted by Potter *v.* Claar (289 Pa. 418). The circumstances are similar to the case at bar. The referee awarded compensation; the board approved the findings but the Common Pleas and the Supreme Courts reversed. Potter, a truck driver, while at his home and not in the course of his employment, ran a splinter into the ball of his left foot. The wound festered but at the end of about a week he was able to return to his work and drove the truck a distance of about sixteen miles, using the left foot to depress the pedal which releases the clutch, as the Supreme Court says:

> "just as he had always done and was compelled to do by the construction of the machine. The next day the wounded foot was much worse, he was taken to a hospital and died of tetanus within twenty-four hours."

The Court said:

> "It is not claimed that there was an accident, or any unusual happening, in the course of the work decedent did after the splinter ran into his foot; but it is alleged by plaintiff, and denied by defendants, that the pressure on the ball of the foot, in the way he was required to use it, made the wound worse, and hastened his death. It is not necessary for us to consider the evidence bearing on that point, for we are of one mind that defendants are not liable in any event.
>
> "Section 301 of the Workmen's Compensation Act of June 2, 1915, P. L. 736, 738, says that the parties entitled under the statute shall receive 'compensation for personal injury to, or for the death of, such employe, by an accident, in the course of his employment. The terms "injury" and "personal injury" as used in this act shall be construed to mean only violence to the physical structure of the body, and such disease or infection as naturally results therefrom.' It is clear that, if the language quoted is to be given its normal meaning, plaintiff cannot recover, for there was no violence to the physical structure of the body, in the course of the employment, nor any disease or infection arising from an accident occurring during that time. Plaintiff alleges, however, that, in furtherance of the beneficial purposes of the statute, we have construed those words liberally, and that such interpretation makes the defendants liable. But this is an error."

The Court then quotes from McCauley *v.* Imperial Woolen Company (261 Pa. 312–327):

> "When, however, death results from germ infection, to bring a case of this character within the Act of 1915, supra, the disease in question must be a sudden development from some such abrupt violence to the physical structure of the body as already indicated."

The Court held that the pressing and thereby irritating of decedent's wound, during his ordinary work of driving the truck sixteen miles, was not an accident.

Guided by this decision, we are brought to the necessity of concluding that an accident in the course of employment has not been proved in this case. The appeal is sustained. The referee's findings of fact, conclusions of law, and award are set aside.

JARRETT *v.* YEAGER SHOE COMPANY

Course of employment.

Employe after completing her day's work and while in the act of leaving her employer's premises, fell on a stairway leading from the building where she was employed. Held—in course of employment and entitled to compensation for injuries.

OPINION BY COMMISSIONER FLEITZ—SEPTEMBER 24, 1930

The facts arising on appeal in this case are undisputed. Claimant was employed in the defendant's factory and on January 15, 1930, after completing her work for the day, she started to leave the building wherein she was employed. In doing this, she fell on the stairs, connected with the exterior of the building, sustaining injuries for which she seeks compensation. After petition, answer, and hearing, the referee found that the claimant was injured in the course of her employment, and awarded compensation. The defendant has appealed, contending that the referee erred in his conclusions of law, and that under the provisions of Section 301 of the Act, claimant is not entitled to compensation, under the proved facts. The case of Hemig *v.* Fisher Hosiery Company, W. C. B. Vol. 2, p. 328, affirmed by the Common Pleas Court of Berks County, in 1 Mackey, 176, where, under similar circumstances, compensation was denied, is cited as authority for this position and contention, but this question has been decided both ways by the board and courts on parallel statements of fact. This is shown by the case cited, supra, and also by the case of Samit *v.* Imber Brothers, 29 Dist. Rep. 513, wherein the Common Pleas Court of Berks County, by decision one year after the Hemig case, held that the claimant therein was entitled to compensation. Later authorities are to the effect that cases, such as the present one, fall directly within Section 301 of the Act. Black *v.* Herman, 298 Pa. 231, which is controlling herein. In that case the claimant was injured by falling on a platform and stairs while on the premises of the defendant, and it was held by the Supreme Court that the injury was sustained in the course of employment, and compensable. It was further held that "an injury sustained by a servant in attempting to reach his work through an entrance way through his master's premises, which the master has provided for the former's use," is compensable, and "that a servant having entered the master's premises to take up the work of the day, is within the protection of the Workmen's Compensation Act, although the tools are not yet in his hands." By analogy, this rule must also apply to an employe who in leaving the immediate place of employment, receives an injury. In the present case the claimant was still closely associated with her work both as to time and distance. She was injured almost immediately upon the cessation of her labors and while leaving the actual place thereof. It was admittedly upon the premises of the employer, and this, in our opinion constitutes injury in the course of employment as provided by Section 301 of the Act, and we affirm the referee's findings of fact, conclusions of law, and award of compensation. The appeal is dismissed.

INDUSTRIAL BOARD

The following regulations and interpretations were approved at the October 15, 1930, meeting of the Industrial Board:

REGULATIONS

1. Amendment to Regulations for Protection from Fire and Panic (as per certified copy now on file).

2. Regulations for Boilers.

Amendments as listed below:

(a) Change definition of "New Boilers" in Part 2, paragraph (f) to read as follows:

> "The term NEW BOILERS shall mean and include all boilers built or contracted for since *July 1, 1916.*"

(b) Rescind the amendment to Rule G-12 as approved March 19, 1930, and replace by the following, the amendment to follow the original paragraph:

> "This rule does not *prhoibit* the welding *in* of patches *along the mud ring* of a boiler shell which is fully supported by staybolts. When welding on a patch the *horizontal* or circumferential seam shall be between the first and second rows of staybolts and the patch shall not extend more than 12″ above the mud ring or more than 20″ in a *horizontal* direction."

(c) Rescind the rule approved December 15, 1926, as amended June 24, 1930, and August 20, 1930, relating to latches for boiler doors exclusive of explosion doors.

(d) Rescind rule approved April 29, 1926, specifying method of computing working pressure of miniature boilers.

(e) Rescind rule approved April 9, 1926, relative to tricock for small locomotive and miniature boilers.

(f) Rescind rule approved March 6, 1917, prohibiting sub-standard foreign boilers from being imported into Pennsylvania. (Covered by present Boiler Regulations.)

INTERPRETATIONS

1. Interpretation of Rules 210 (1) and 256 (a) 12 of Regulations for Protection from Fire and Panic:

> "It is interpreted that the provisions of Rules 210 (1) and 256 (a) 12 do not apply to the use of professional projectors in places other than theatres or motion picture theatres where used not more than an average of twice a month."

2. Interpretation of Rules 210 (1) and 256 (a) 12 of Regulations for Protection from Fire and Panic:

> "It is interpreted that where the projectors used are of approved safety types, the intent of Rules 210 (1) and 256 (a) 12 of the Regulations for Protection from Fire and Panic—Class 2 Buildings, is met, and no additional safety devices are required on such projectors."

3. Interpretation of term "public assembly" as used in Regulations for Protection from Fire and Panic:

> "A group of persons assembled for the purpose of amusement, instruction, taking part in sports or for similar purposes shall not be considered a public assembly for application of the Fire and Panic Act unless more than fifty persons congregate, or the building capacity is rated at more than fifty persons. Capacity shall be determined by allowing 12 sq. ft. of floor area per person.
>
> "Where there are assemblages of less than fifty persons, or assemblages in halls or rooms containing less than 600 sq. ft. of floor area, at least two (2) exits direct to the outside shall be provided."

4. Interpretation of Section 2, paragraph 13, of Regulations for Emergency Lighting:

> "It is interpreted that Section 2, paragraph 13, of the Regulations for Emergency Lighting does not include nurses homes except where such nurses homes are more than two stories in height with more than fifteen rooms or accommodations for more than thirty persons above the second floor, or where there are more than fifty rooms or accommodations for more than one hundred persons above the ground floor regardless of the number of stories."

The following devices were approved by the Board:

Company	*Device*
Sargent and Greenleaf, Inc., New York City.	Types 5100 and 5200 Panic Bolts.
The Bauer Manufacturing Co., Wooster, Ohio.	Extension Ladder Locks.
Samson Electric Company, Philadelphia, Pa.	Types 6000 and 6400 Fire Alarm Systems.
The Electric Storage Battery Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	Type "C," Models 302 and 306 Emergency Lighting System (Tentative).
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.	Parking Machines for Automobiles.

THEY PUT SAFETY FIRST*

Outstanding Activities of Pennsylvania Industry Assembled by the Bureau of Inspection

Charles S. Collins, Employment Manager and Safety Director for the Philadelphia Plant of the Certain-teed Products Corporation, reports that in the first seven months of 1930 the concern experienced four months free of accidents and had two accident-free periods, one of 114 days and another of 67 days. The latter was still continuing as of May 8th, with a determination on the part of workers and safety director to beat the previous record.

The Oliver-United Filters Corporation, of Hazleton, with an average of 200 employes, had but three lost-time accidents in 1929, and only one during the first six months of 1930. Operations include foundry work, pattern making, machining and assembling. Notices are posted in this plant warning employes that failure to wear goggles where eye hazards exist will mean suspension for whatever period may be recommended by the foreman. E. R. Laraway is Safety Engineer and the concern has a revolving safety committee consisting of one employe of each department changed every two months, in addition to a permanent committee of foremen.

H. E. Pysher and Son, of Montgomery, with 20 employes in a woodworking establishment devoted to manufacture of desks, present an example of a concern possibly too small to warrant operation of a safety committee but in which personal safety supervision by Mr. Pysher himself appears to serve quite as well. This company reports no lost-time accidents in 1929 or in 1930 up to August 19, at which time the record was still continuing.

William Wharton, Junior, and Company, of Easton, employing 550 men in the manufacture of frogs and switches and various types of foundry and machine shop products have developed their own safety pledge for employes. The pledge reads, "This is to certify that I, an employe of the Wm. Wharton, Jr., & Co., Inc., do hereby promise to be very careful, work safely, and be governed by all safety practices, safety rules and regulations of this company."

The Silk Throwing Mill of the Post Sheldon Corporation, at Elysburg, Northumberland County, with an average of 30 employes, in August, 1930, reported no lost-time accidents since 1929.

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*This will be a regular feature in **Labor and Industry**. Pennsylvania concerns are invited to submit from time to time safety records that they consider worthy of publication. Address: Director, Bureau of Inspection, Department of Labor and Industry, or your Divisional Supervisor of the Bureau.

The Supplee-Wills-Jones Milk Company, of Philadelphia, reports for the period from January 1 to June 30, 1930, a record of only one lost-time accident among the 92 employes in its shops which include building and repair, woodworking and machine shops. The one accident reported did not actually occur in Pennsylvania, having taken place in a branch shop at Camden, New Jersey.

The 55 employes of the Shindle Silk Corporation, of Elysburg, Northumberland County, worked during 1929 with a record of only one accident and that causing a total loss of two days' time. Up to August 22, 1930, no lost-time accidents had been experienced in this year.

The honor roll of Pennsylvania concerns that could report records free of accident in 1930 up to August 14th included these at Williamsport: Plankenhorn Braid Works, 43 employes; Penn Garment Company, 32 employes; Williamsport Candy Company, 13 employes; National Paint Works, 11 employes; Williamsport Paper Box Company, 33 employes; Eureka Paper Box Company, 26 employes.

Building construction can be carried out without accidents as evidenced by Murphy, Quigley and Company, Philadelphia building contractors, who recently completed work on the Holy Child Church in Philadelphia without injury to a single worker on the job. This building is one of the largest and most handsome church edifices in the Quaker City, having a tower extending more than 200 feet above Broad Street. The construction work, which required approximately 21 months, included a vast amount of scaffolding, both exterior and interior, and use of material hoists and steel derricks. Harold J. Murphy was Superintendent in charge of construction.

The Funkhouser Company in its Charmian plant operated for a period of 365 days up to July 29, 1930, without a lost-time accident among its 52 employes working a total of 106,823 man-hours. This company conducts an underground mining operation which makes its record all the more creditable.

The J. Gibson McIlvain Company, of Philadelphia, manufacturers of lumber, with an average of 80 employes, operated from January 1 to June 27, 1930, with only one lost-time accident. This accident was due to a lifting strain and caused a loss of 18 days' time to the injured employe.

"Safety Gossip," a publication of the plant department of the Western Area of the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, reproduces on its cover page the symbolic poster of the Bureau's 1930 safety campaign. With the reproduction appears this statement, "This poster is being used by the Department of Labor and Industry in their state-wide safety campaign. Gladly we are cooperating with this worthwhile effort."

The Branch Plant of the Boyertown Burial Casket Company, located at East Greenville, reports a no-accident record of 17 months from January 25, 1929, to June 23, 1930. The concern operated for this period with 165 employes. The record was still continuing on June 23rd, and Mr. W. K. Schott, Manager of the Plant, stated in his report to the Bureau, "We will endeavor to continue this good work and keep our record intact."

REVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

PREPARED BY
The Bureau of Statistics

The Labor Market

State Employment Office Reports—Further improvement of the general employment situation throughout the State was indicated in the reports received from State Public Employment Offices for September covering the five-week period from August 25 to September 27, inclusive. The availability of jobs during September as measured by the ratio of applicants applying for work at the Public Employment Offices to the number of jobs listed as available, was considerably improved over August and July. A total of 11,488 persons applied for work at the Public Employment Offices during the period covered by the September report. Calls from employers for 3,537 workers were received during September, establishing a ratio of 325 applicants to every 100 available jobs, as compared with ratios of 341 to 100 for August, 1930, and 384 to 100 for July, 1930. The ratio of applicants to job openings for September, 1929, was 187 to 100.

The September report covering activities of Public Employment Offices operated in 13 cities of the State shows a total of 3,022 persons were placed in employment during September, or 26 per cent of the number that applied for work.

A greater availability of work in September as compared with August was shown in many industries, but greatest employment activity was shown for the textile, metal, and wholesale and retail trade groups. The ratio of applicants to openings in the textile industry dropped from nearly 5 to 1 in August to approximately 3 to 1 in September. Applications to openings in the metal industry declined from more than 7 to 2 in August to nearly 6 to 2 in September. The ratio in wholesale and retail trade dropped from more than 7 to 2 in August to less than 6 to 2 in September. The shipbuilding and general unskilled labor classifications also showed an improvement of employment opportunities in September as compared with August. Declining building operations resulted in some lessening of employment openings in the building and construction industry. Employment in transportation lines was inactive and the unemployment ratio for this industry increased from four applicants for every job open in August to five applicants for every job in September. The closing of summer hotels and amusement resorts reduced employment for the hotel and restaurant industry, and the ratio of applicants to openings for this group was somewhat higher in September than in August. Applications for work of a clerical and technical character increased considerably in September. The ratio of applications to jobs open for the clerical and professional group increased from 6 to 1 in August to nearly 9 to 1 in September. Opportunities of employment for casual and day workers were fairly numerous due to the fall season of house cleaning and outdoor employment about homes. However, the demand for this class of workers was somewhat less in September than in August.

More favorable employment conditions prevailed in Erie and Harrisburg during September than in any other city of the nine cities in which full-time Public Employment Offices are operated by the Department. According to the Public Employment Office figures, the ratio of applicants to job openings in Erie for September was 220 to 100 and 230 to 100 in Harrisburg. The other seven cities listed according to the relative predominance of employment opportunities afforded in those cities during September are Scranton, Philadelphia, Altoona, Allentown, Pittsburgh, Johnstown, and Reading.

The State Public Employment Office records for nine months of 1930 show that 86,456 applications for work were received at the 13 offices during that period, and that employment openings during the same period numbered 27,536, or nearly 70 per cent less than the number needed to provide employment for all who applied for work. Applications for employment during the first nine months of 1930 numbered 4.4 per cent more than during the corresponding period in 1929. Employment openings compared for the same periods decreased 54.7 per cent. Placements for the first nine months of 1930 were 28.2 per cent less than for the first nine months in 1929. A considerable increase in the effectiveness of the Public Employment Office service is indicated accordingly, for with 4.4 per cent more applicants and 54.7 per cent less jobs available for the first nine months of 1930, placements for this period numbered only 28.2 per cent less than during the first nine months of 1929, notwithstanding the fact that directly opposite conditions obtained in industry during the two periods. Favorable business conditions prevailed during the first nine months of 1929, while business was seriously depressed during the first nine months in 1930. The ratio of applicants to available jobs as computed from the Public Employment Office figures for the first nine months of 1930 was 314 to 100 as compared with a ratio of 194 to 100 for the first nine months in 1929.

Reports from Manufacturing Firms—Increased employment in the manufacturing industry was shown for September. Reports from 837 establishments employing more than 300,000 workers and representing 51 lines of manufacturing activity showed a 1.4 per cent gain in employment for September as compared with August. Average weekly payrolls for this group of concerns in September were 0.5 per cent less in September than in August, due largely to the observance of the Labor Day holiday. Total employment of these 837 concerns for September, 1930, was 12.9 per cent less than in September, 1929, and total wage payments to workers in manufacturing for September, 1930, were 21.7 per cent less than in September, 1929.

Increased employment in September was shown for six of the nine manufacturing groups into which the 51 classes of manufacturing activity are divided, textile products, with an increase of 5.3 per cent, showing the largest gain over August. Other industry groups showing employment gains between August and September were transportation equipment 3.1 per cent, foods and tobacco 1.8 per cent, leather and rubber products 1.6 per cent, and metal products and stone, clay, and glass products 0.2 per cent each.

Each of the eleven industries in the textile group reported gains in employment for September, the largest increases being shown for the knit goods, shirts and furnishings, hats, and women's clothing industries. Payrolls for each of the textile industries also showed considerable increase between August and September, except in silk and hat manufacture where slight decreases occurred. The 37 per cent employment gain shown for the knit goods industry was the result of the reopening of one mill in September which was closed during the month of August. Business conditions in the knit goods industry varied considerably from plant to plant. Some mills were operating on part-time schedules, while others were increasing their forces slightly and working nearly full time. Hosiery mills reported considerably increased operations, with a number of factories returning to a five-day week schedule following a period of three days a week operation. Most of the larger hosiery mills are operating only 25 to 30 hours a week with a production rate of approximately 30 per cent of normal capacity. Operations in hat factories showed general improvement, but payrolls were reduced because of some short time and the Labor Day holiday.

In the transportation equipment group, the automobile industry showed more than a 50 per cent increase in employment and payrolls for September as compared with August. These gains were due entirely to the reopening of one plant in September following a month's shut down in August. Other firms in the automobile industry reported slightly decreased employment for September. The shipbuilding industry continued to show increased employment and payrolls and has climbed back to nearly its normal level. Employment in shipbuilding for September, 1930, was 60 per cent above that for September, last year.

In the food and tobacco group, the confectionery industry reported seasonally increased business and employment in candy factories increased nearly 12 per cent over August. The bread and bakery, the meat packing, and the cigar and tobacco industries also reported slightly higher employment totals for September than for August. The ice-cream industry was beginning to resume fall and winter schedules of production, and employment for this industry was reduced 14 per cent in September as compared with August.

Increased employment was reported quite generally among the leather industries. Employment in shoe factories was 3.4 per cent higher in September than in August, and payrolls increased nearly 7 per cent. The manufacture of rubber tires and other rubber goods decreased slightly.

Little new activity was shown for the metal industries except in the heating appliance and electrical apparatus industries where employment gains of 3.2 per cent and 4.3 per cent, respectively, were reported. The structural iron, foundry, engine and pump, and brass and bronze products industries reported employment and payroll totals for September averaging approximately 5 per cent less than in August.

While manufacturing industries on the whole showed general improvement for September as compared with August, comparisons with a year ago continued unfavorable. The shipbuilding, cigar and tobacco, and leather tanning industries were the only three of the 51 manufacturing groups covered in the report showing increased employment for September, 1930, as compared with September, 1929.

The index of manufacturing employment, based on average employment for the years 1923–1925 as 100, stood at 88.8 for September, 1930, as compared with an index of 102.0 for September, 1929. The index of payrolls in the manufacturing industry for September, 1930, was 82.4 as compared with an index of 105.3 for September, 1929. The general level of employment in manufacturing industries for the first nine months of 1930 according to this index series was 4.7 per cent less than for the corresponding period in 1929, and the index of payrolls for the first nine months of 1930 showed an 11.2 per cent decrease in comparison with payrolls for the first nine months in 1929.

Weekly earnings of workers in all manufacturing industries averaged $24.42 a week for September as compared with an average of $24.84 for August and as compared with an average of $26.31 a week in September, 1929. An important item of reduced purchasing power is represented by these figures. Workers in the manufacturing industries of the State on the average were earning nearly $2.00 less a week in September, 1930, than in September, 1929. There are close to 1,000,000 workers normally employed in manufacturing in Pennsylvania. Accordingly, the combined purchasing power of wage earners in manufacturing industries in Pennsylvania during September, 1930, was $2,000,000 less a week than in September, 1929.

Operating time in Pennsylvania factories in September, according to the information as to hours of operation given in the reports from 569 firms, remained at nearly the same level as in August. A decrease of only 0.5 per cent in total hours of operation between August and September was reported for these 569 plants. Workers in all manufacturing industries combined averaged 43.3 hours of work a week in September as compared with an average of 43.4 hours a week in August. The records for these 569 companies show an average hourly earnings' rate for workers in all manufacturing industries of $0.580 in September as compared with an average of $0.587 in August.

Coal Mining—Employment in anthracite coal mining gained substantially in September following a sharp decline in August. Reports to the Anthracite Bureau of Information from 145 mines in the anthracite industry showed a 17.0 per cent gain in employment and a 16.2 per cent increase in payrolls for September as compared with August. Anthracite mining operations, however, continued to lag behind those for 1929. The employment in anthracite coal mining in September, 1930, was 10.4 per cent less than in September, 1929, and average payrolls for the month were 6.4 per cent less than a year ago.

Reports from 383 bituminous operations in Pennsylvania to the United States Department of Labor show a 2.2 per cent decrease in employment and a 1.4 per cent reduction in payrolls for September as compared with August. During the August-September period in 1929, employment in the bituminous industry increased 0.1 per cent and payrolls showed a 2.1 per cent gain.

Construction and Contracting—Employment in the construction and contracting industry in Pennsylvania dropped 7.3 per cent between August and September, according to reports from 64 firms employing approximately 6,700 workers. Wage payments to construction workers for September were 11.2 per cent less than in August. The index of employment in the construction industry indicates that employment in this industry for September, 1930, was 15.7 per cent less than in September, 1929, and payrolls decreased nearly 21 per cent.

Trade—September employment in the retail industry showed decided improvement over August, reports from 71 establishments showing an 11.4 per cent gain in employment for September as compared with August. The level of employment in the retail industry for September, 1930, was only 1.5 per cent less than for the corresponding period in 1929. This increase in the forces of mercantile establishments probably is the most significant indication contained in the September reports of an impending upward turn of business. Employment in wholesale trade remained at practically the same level in September as in August, but was 7.5 per cent lower than in September, 1929.

Summary—The employment and payroll reports from industry during September should be the source of considerable hope and encouragement. Employment totals in the manufacturing industry turned slightly upward in September following a constant decline during the last seven months. Total payrolls for September, it is true, were reduced slightly, but this decrease was due largely to the Labor Day holiday. Reports from Public Employment Offices have shown a distinct narrowing of the gap between unemployment and employment during the last two months. The existing state of business conditions, and the gravity of the unemployment situation are still much too serious to be disregarded for a moment, nevertheless the reports for September do point to a perceptible change of the downward trend and a slight turning toward improvement.

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES OF STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1930

(FIVE WEEKS, AUGUST 25 TO SEPTEMBER 27, INCLUSIVE)

INDUSTRIES	Persons Applying for Positions			Persons Asked for by Employers			Persons Sent to Positions			Persons Receiving Positions		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
GRAND TOTAL	11,488	7,445	4,043	3,537	2,036	1,501	4,297	2,518	1,779	3,022	1,762	1,260
Total industrial group (skilled)	3,654	2,638	1,016	1,115	783	332	1,457	1,013	444	882	609	273
Building and construction	463	463	...	149	149	...	194	194	...	124	124	...
Shipbuilding	293	293	...	188	188	...	255	255	...	149	149	...
Chemicals and allied products	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clay, glass and stone products	5	5	...	1	1	...	3	3	...	1	1	...
Clothing	27	16	11	24	4	20	33	8	25	14	3	11
Textiles	111	71	40	38	1	37	55	1	54	30	...	30
Food and kindred products	27	10	17	11	2	9	11	2	9	7	2	5
Leather, rubber and composition goods	28	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lumber, woodwork and furniture	45	43	2	8	6	2	14	12	2	8	6	2
Paper and printing	29	24	5	13	1	12	24	1	23	13	1	12
Metals and metal products	678	655	23	214	170	44	250	215	35	166	140	26
Mines and quarries	7	7	...	2	2	...	6	6	...	5	5	...
Transportation and public utilities	315	300	15	62	60	2	75	73	2	40	38	2
Hotel and restaurant	777	210	567	180	56	124	246	78	168	163	50	113
Wholesale and retail trade	442	285	157	161	108	53	210	118	92	103	59	44
Miscellaneous	404	225	179	64	35	29	81	47	34	59	31	28
Total other groups	7,834	4,807	3,027	2,422	1,253	1,169	2,840	1,505	1,335	2,140	1,153	987
Clerical and professional	1,608	836	772	186	124	62	332	201	131	153	100	53
Agriculture	35	33	2	17	17	...	17	17	...	16	16	...
Semi-skilled	1,716	513	1,203	829	104	725	944	146	798	641	87	554
Unskilled	3,534	3,168	366	835	795	40	963	916	47	776	738	38
Casual and day workers*	941	257	684	555	213	342	584	225	359	554	212	342
August, 1930	8,388	5,978	2,410	2,457	1,670	787	2,939	2,000	939	2,045	1,416	629
September, 1929	10,354	7,430	2,924	5,544	4,107	1,437	6,223	4,684	1,539	4,454	3,401	1,053
September, 1928	10,538	6,616	3,922	5,699	3,997	1,702	6,188	4,386	1,802	4,355	3,188	1,167
Per cent of applicants placed	26	24	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Per cent of openings filled	..	..	..	85	87	84	..	..	..	..	..	..
Per cent of persons referred placed	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	72	71	..	..	..

*The placement of each casual or day worker is recorded for only one (1) placement per week.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	
		No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Sept. 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Total Weekly Payroll Week Ended Sept. 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Week Ended	
			Sept., 1930	Per cent change compared with			Sept., 1930	Per cent change compared with		Sept. 15, 1930	Aug. 15, 1930
				Aug., 1930	Sept., 1929			Aug., 1930	Sept., 1929		
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: (51) 42%	837	302,175	88.8	+ 1.4	—12.9	$7,377,792	82.4	— 0.5	—21.7	$24.42	$24.84
Metal products: (12) 57%	244	148,920	86.7	+ 0.2	—17.2	3,905,450	80.5	— 2.9	—26.3	26.23	27.10
Blast furnaces	9	1,681	52.6	— 2.2	—18.8	49,420	51.4	— 4.3	—20.1	29.40	30.01
Steel works and rolling mills	48	74,588	76.6	— 0.1	—15.8	1,991,663	70.7	— 2.5	—26.8	26.70	27.32
Iron and steel forgings	10	1,809	83.5	+ 1.0	—25.0	39,666	71.3	— 4.2	—37.6	21.93	23.13
Structural iron work	10	4,665	117.7	— 5.1	— 3.4	118,314	104.1	—12.7	—16.3	25.36	27.77
Steam and hot water heating appliances	16	4,172	98.5	+ 3.2	— 2.9	109,285	90.0	— 1.2	—11.8	26.19	27.36
Stoves and furnaces	8	708	78.7	— 0.6	—12.4	19,652	71.6	+ 7.5	—13.9	27.76	25.65
Foundries	37	8,025	82.9	— 5.1	—21.9	188,230	68.0	—12.8	—36.1	23.46	25.52
Machinery and parts	43	9,294	92.6	— 0.3	—17.0	225,438	75.5	— 3.3	—35.4	24.26	25.00
Electrical apparatus	21	34,875	124.4	+ 4.3	—18.5	970,906	132.8	+ 0.8	—18.9	27.84	28.78
Engines and pumps	10	2,911	77.5	— 5.9	—22.0	69,884	69.3	—14.1	—35.7	24.01	26.33
Hardware and tools	20	5,484	81.9	+ 0.9	—20.6	105,928	66.9	— 3.3	—34.0	19.32	20.64
Brass and bronze products	12	708	81.0	— 5.7	—30.9	17,064	73.2	— 7.9	—38.7	24.10	24.95
Transportation equipment: (5) 74%	39	25,876	69.8	+ 3.1	—10.5	655,447	59.6	+ 0.3	—23.5	25.33	26.04
Automobiles	5	2,890	57.5	+57.5	— 9.7	66,680	35.6	+65.6	—20.9	23.07	22.04
Automobile bodies and parts	12	4,625	63.7	— 0.9	—32.0	107,163	49.6	+ 1.4	—45.2	23.17	22.64
Locomotives and cars	12	11,107	43.2	— 3.6	—21.3	293,101	40.0	— 7.6	—29.6	26.39	27.57
Railroad repair shops	6	2,992	75.2	— 2.8	— 5.9	73,499	68.6	— 8.0	—16.2	24.57	25.93
Shipbuilding	4	4,262	96.7	+ 5.0	+60.1	115,004	148.6	+ 3.2	+54.6	26.98	27.48
Textile products: (11) 27%	164	50,363	91.2	+ 5.3	—16.4	935,280	83.0	+ 9.5	—29.1	18.57	17.83
Cotton goods	12	2,147	61.8	+ 2.0	—30.5	46,553	56.1	+10.7	—36.8	21.68	20.00
Woolens and worsteds	13	3,784	60.7	+ 7.6	—22.5	86,452	59.4	+14.0	—20.2	22.85	21.57
Silk goods	48	16,589	92.3	+ 0.3	—17.4	282,468	90.1	— 1.1	—26.1	17.03	17.32
Textile dyeing and finishing	12	1,755	93.0	+ 2.2	—15.8	41,888	91.1	+ 6.7	—21.5	23.87	22.91
Carpets and rugs	10	2,501	57.9	+ 1.2	—18.7	48,029	43.4	+12.1	—32.0	19.20	17.37
Hats	4	3,853	97.6	+ 9.5	— 1.4	70,673	73.0	— 8.1	—25.6	18.34	21.85
Hosiery	26	12,970	113.5	+ 4.1	—16.8	253,784	106.9	+21.3	—37.0	19.57	16.80
Knit goods, other	13	2,813	102.8	+36.9	+ 0.7	49,346	102.5	+43.4	— 9.9	17.54	15.87
Men's clothing	9	815	81.0	+ 1.1	—10.8	12,599	76.8	+ 4.5	—25.9	15.46	15.01
Women's clothing	9	1,125	105.2	+ 8.6	—11.4	16,084	105.3	+22.4	—13.8	14.30	12.69
Shirts and furnishings	8	2,011	135.2	+24.3	— 9.6	27,404	122.8	+19.5	—22.3	13.63	14.16

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	
		No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Sept. 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Total Weekly Payroll Week Ended Sept. 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Week Ended	
			Sept., 1930	Per cent change compared with			Sept., 1930	Per cent change compared with		Sept. 15, 1930	Aug. 15, 1930
				Aug., 1930	Sept., 1929			Aug., 1930	Sept., 1929		
Foods and tobacco: (11) 27%	95	22,903	109.8	+ 1.8	+ 0.8	455,841	104.3	+ 3.5	— 3.6	19.90	19.46
Bread and bakery products	26	3,962	109.6	+ 0.1	— 2.8	108,412	108.3	+ 0.7	— 4.7	27.36	27.26
Confectionery	12	4,294	105.8	+11.7	— 7.3	77,484	98.6	+15.5	—11.5	18.04	17.47
Ice cream	11	1,323	107.6	—14.1	— 6.9	43,464	110.8	— 7.5	— 4.3	32.85	30.57
Meat packing	14	2,128	95.5	+ 1.0	— 4.0	61,751	92.0	+ 3.4	— 4.7	29.02	28.32
Cigars and tobacco	32	11,196	108.6	+ 0.9	+ 7.8	164,730	96.9	+ 3.7	+ 2.3	14.71	14.31
Stone, clay and glass products: (3) 42%	69	13,045	66.2	+ 0.2	—22.6	309,919	55.7	— 3.6	—27.8	23.76	24.74
Brick, tile and pottery	32	4,369	79.3	+ 2.6	—18.3	88,038	62.7	— 5.0	—31.3	20.15	21.68
Cement	15	4,990	61.0	— 3.8	— 8.1	141,870	55.1	— 7.4	—12.5	28.43	29.56
Glass	22	3,686	61.4	+ 3.5	—38.2	80,011	52.4	+ 5.0	—41.5	21.71	21.40
Lumber products: (3) 27%	52	4,993	75.7	— 1.0	—25.0	104,789	70.7	— 0.6	—32.8	20.99	20.94
Lumber and planing mills	16	1,566	67.6	— 8.3	—32.3	27,748	54.7	—14.7	—41.3	17.72	19.20
Furniture	30	2,452	75.1	+ 2.2	—26.2	60,440	78.1	+ 6.4	—31.1	24.65	23.81
Wooden boxes	6	975	74.2	+ 2.6	— 5.0	16,601	65.3	+ 3.7	—19.8	17.03	16.86
Chemical products: (5) 47%	60	11,710	91.7	— 3.1	— 6.8	335,651	94.3	— 4.7	— 8.2	28.66	29.06
Chemicals and drugs	36	1,218	68.4	+ 3.5	—26.1	32,612	66.0	+ 0.9	—26.9	26.78	27.48
Coke	3	2,505	85.0	— 2.4	— 8.7	72,998	78.9	— 2.2	— 5.1	29.14	29.12
Explosives	3	504	78.3	— 4.3	—16.1	13,351	95.5	—12.8	—12.1	26.49	29.04
Paints and varnishes	12	1,350	89.4	— 4.5	— 9.3	32,177	85.4	—13.0	—16.4	23.83	26.20
Petroleum refining	6	6,133	123.3	— 4.4	— 1.5	184,513	129.3	— 3.9	— 3.8	30.09	29.96
Leather and rubber products: (4) 46%	48	11,211	100.3	+ 1.6	— 3.3	261,922	104.2	+ 1.3	— 2.3	23.36	23.42
Leather tanning	17	6,140	111.7	+ 1.0	+ 3.3	160,728	113.5	— 0.1	+ 7.8	26.18	26.50
Shoes	20	3,595	96.1	+ 3.4	— 9.3	62,321	98.4	+ 6.8	—17.1	17.34	16.80
Leather products, other	7	621	78.3	0	—21.1	15,779	85.2	— 0.9	—14.4	25.41	25.63
Rubber tires and goods	4	855	87.7	— 1.8	— 5.6	23,094	96.3	— 0.7	—10.2	27.01	26.70
Paper and printing: (3) 30%	66	13,154	97.3	— 0.1	— 3.6	413,493	102.6	+ 1.3	—11.4	31.43	30.96
Paper and wood pulp	12	3,433	83.1	— 2.5	— 3.1	87,496	78.9	— 2.2	—16.1	25.49	25.47
Paper boxes and bags	9	918	91.3	+ 3.5	—11.3	14,634	99.3	+ 9.8	—15.5	15.94	15.01
Printing and publishing	45	8,803	102.4	+ 0.4	— 2.8	311,363	110.5	+ 2.0	— 9.8	35.37	34.78

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	
		No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Sept. 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Total Weekly Payroll Week Ended Sept. 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Week Ended	
			Sept., 1930	Per cent change compared with			Sept., 1930	Per cent change compared with		Sept. 15, 1930	Aug. 15, 1930
				Aug., 1930	Sept., 1929			Aug., 1930	Sept., 1929		
Anthracite coal mining[2] 50%	145	96,751	94.5	+17.0	—10.4	2,900,285	78.1	+16.2	— 6.4	29.98	30.17
Bituminous coal mining[3] 35%	383	58,906	.....	— 2.2	......	1,257,077	.....	— 1.4	......	21.34	21.18
Construction and contracting 5%	64	6,703	105.6	— 7.3	—15.7	173,761	88.7	—11.2	—21.0	25.92	27.36
Street railways 55%	5	13,914	82.3	— 0.7	— 9.4	462,598	84.8	+ 8.0	— 7.7	33.25	30.48
Retail trade 25%	71	27,773	97.0	+11.4	— 1.5	....	.....	......	......	......	......
Wholesale trade 12%	86	4,291	91.1	+ 0.1	— 7.5	....	.....	......	......	......	......

[1] Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. Figures used in this table are not actual employment totals, but are representative samples compiled from reports submitted by a selected group of firms in each industry. The percentages placed opposite the group totals indicate the approximate proportion of total employment which these figures represent.

[2] Anthracite figures are from the Anthracite Bureau of Information.

[3] Bituminous figures are from the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Sept. 15, 1930	Total Weekly Wages Week Ended Sept. 15, 1930	Total Weekly Employe Hours Week Ended			Average Hourly Earnings Week Ended	
				Sept. 15, 1930	Aug. 15, 1930	Per Cent Change	Sept. 15, 1930	Aug. 15, 1930
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: (48)	569	213,025	5,357,159	9,229,685	9,274,963	— 0.5	$.580	$.587
Metal products:	193	125,386	3,328,007	5,372,287	5,504,424	— 2.4	.619	.624
Blast furnaces	7	1,621	47,857	80,600	84,943	— 5.1	.594	.591
Steel works and rolling mills	33	64,051	1,743,295	2,764,056	2,791,863	— 1.0	.631	.636
Iron and steel forgings	9	1,545	35,455	63,508	66,490	— 4.5	.558	.548
Structural iron work	7	2,152	51,797	90,073	108,447	—16.9	.575	.574
Steam and hot water heating appliances	13	2,902	75,623	128,710	132,358	— 2.8	.588	.583
Stoves and furnaces	3	129	3,141	4,606	4,454	+ 3.4	.682	.688
Foundries	32	7,554	177,002	292,363	337,130	—13.3	.605	.607
Machinery and parts	36	8,053	191,387	320,775	333,813	— 3.9	.597	.606
Electrical apparatus	18	29,872	836,483	1,346,576	1,348,098	— 0.1	.621	.627
Engines and pumps	10	2,911	69,884	113,064	131,198	—13.8	.618	.620
Hardware and tools	14	3,964	80,951	141,197	137,301	+ 2.8	.573	.590
Brass and bronze products	10	632	15,132	26,759	28,329	— 5.5	.565	.619
Transportation equipment:	30	17,359	418,039	646,089	641,902	+ 0.7	.647	.638
Automobiles	5	2,890	66,680	95,714	54,540	+75.5	.697	.671
Automobile bodies and parts	9	4,263	99,977	163,875	164,295	— 0.3	.610	.601
Locomotives and cars	8	4,041	92,437	147,049	181,170	—18.8	.629	.618
Railroad repair shops	4	1,903	43,941	62,443	68,619	— 9.0	.704	.714
Shipbuilding	4	4,262	115,004	177,008	173,278	+ 2.2	.650	.644
Textile products:	97	28,084	521,017	1,191,143	1,081,510	+10.1	.437	.438
Cotton goods	9	1,072	20,269	46,433	48,045	— 3.4	.437	.438
Woolens and worsteds	8	1,586	34,391	72,344	63,543	+13.9	.475	.506
Silk goods	33	11,660	200,675	512,150	493,994	+ 3.7	.392	.409
Textile dyeing and finishing	7	758	16,950	32,879	29,140	+12.8	.516	.531
Carpets and rugs	6	1,796	36,121	71,385	66,071	+ 8.0	.506	.481
Hosiery	10	6,995	143,806	269,536	221,697	+21.6	.534	.503
Knit goods, other	10	2,103	39,534	90,993	67,201	+35.4	.434	.436
Men's clothing	3	178	2,164	6,977	6,602	+ 5.7	.310	.282
Women's clothing	8	1,037	15,161	49,905	46,191	+ 8.0	.304	.271
Shirts and furnishings	3	899	11,946	38,541	39,026	— 1.2	.310	.320

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]—(Concluded)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Sept. 15, 1930	Total Weekly Wages Week Ended Sept. 15, 1930	Total Weekly Employe Hours Week Ended			Average Hourly Earnings Week Ended	
				Sept. 15, 1930	Aug. 15, 1930	Per Cent Change	Sept. 15, 1930	Aug. 15, 1930
Foods and tobacco:	54	8,959	199,518	443,189	444,117	— 0.2	.450	.446
Bread and bakery products	20	2,096	51,531	106,919	106,521	+ 0.4	.482	.484
Confectionery	5	1,829	34,801	82,020	74,069	+10.7	.424	.428
Ice cream	8	783	27,372	47,070	55,865	—15.7	.582	.530
Meat packing	9	1,221	34,845	62,316	62,319	— 0.0	.559	.554
Cigars and tobacco	12	3,030	50,969	144,864	145,343	— 0.3	.352	.350
Stone, clay and glass products:	43	8,929	220,194	400,207	417,207	— 4.1	.550	.553
Brick, tile and pottery	21	2,831	58,681	119,984	119,158	+ 0.7	.489	.497
Cement	10	4,106	113,648	204,220	223,268	— 8.5	.556	.549
Glass	12	1,992	47,865	76,003	74,781	+ 1.6	.630	.653
Lumber products:	44	3,053	74,645	133,038	129,784	+ 2.5	.561	.573
Lumber and planing mills	13	564	14,373	25,269	24,286	+ 4.0	.569	.615
Furniture	27	2,002	50,189	85,966	86,387	— 0.5	.584	.585
Wooden boxes	4	487	10,083	21,803	19,111	+14.1	.462	.466
Chemical products:	29	7,726	223,256	398,362	412,148	— 3.3	.560	.583
Chemicals and drugs	15	701	19,322	38,893	39,069	— 0.5	.497	.503
Paints and varnishes	9	1,269	30,171	56,217	61,408	— 8.5	.537	.579
Petroleum refining	5	5,756	173,763	303,352	311,771	— 2.7	.573	.594
Leather and rubber products:	31	5,801	135,863	279,105	275,778	+ 1.2	.487	.479
Leather tanning	9	2,416	65,296	121,238	121,103	+ 0.1	.539	.533
Shoes	12	1,979	32,748	90,369	86,969	+ 3.9	.362	.337
Leather products, other	6	551	14,725	26,595	26,025	+ 2.2	.554	.573
Rubber tires and goods	4	855	23,094	40,903	41,681	— 1.9	.565	.557
Paper and printing:	48	7,728	236,620	366,265	368,093	— 0.5	.646	.660
Paper and wood pulp	8	2,598	67,493	127,072	136,720	— 7.1	.531	.524
Paper boxes and bags	6	454	7,344	20,561	17,551	+17.2	.357	.368
Printing and publishing	34	4,675	161,783	218,632	213,822	+ 2.2	.740	.778
Construction and contracting	52	6,144	153,949	254,846	304,343	—16.3	.604	.581

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[1] Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA—CITY AREAS[1]

CITY AREAS	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	
		No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Sept. 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Total Weekly Payroll Week Ended Sept. 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Week Ended	
			Sept., 1930	Per cent change compared with			Sept., 1930	Per cent change compared with		Sept. 15, 1930	Aug. 15, 1930
				Aug., 1930	Sept., 1929			Aug., 1930	Sept., 1929		
Allentown—Bethlehem—Easton	79	23,887	79.8	+ 0.5	—15.0	$ 663,190	80.6	+ 4.7	—17.7	$27.76	$26.64
Altoona	14	2,287	77.6	— 1.9	—16.4	45,650	73.1	— 7.2	—25.6	19.96	21.09
Erie	23	9,136	98.1	— 2.1	—14.9	247,969	94.1	— 2.6	—22.6	27.14	27.32
Harrisburg	36	10,817	93.5	+ 2.2	—11.9	248,027	88.5	+ 2.0	—22.8	22.93	22.98
Hazleton—Pottsville	20	4,417	92.7	+ 7.5	—11.3	81,210	83.8	— 5.0	—23.3	18.39	20.85
Johnstown	15	7,962	76.0	— 1.4	—26.6	237,260	65.8	+ 0.5	—36.6	29.80	29.29
Lancaster	28	4,805	75.9	+ 1.7	— 9.9	96,157	67.4	+ 6.8	—17.4	20.01	19.02
New Castle	11	5,057	70.2	— 2.6	—20.0	130,033	61.8	— 5.6	—28.2	25.71	26.47
Philadelphia	250	93,796	91.7	+ 2.8	—14.9	2,459,945	90.3	+ 2.4	—20.4	26.23	26.30
Pittsburgh	89	71,395	78.0	— 1.6	—12.2	1,845,213	72.7	— 5.5	—20.8	25.85	26.93
Reading—Lebanon	65	23,436	88.2	+ 0.6	—15.3	469,503	72.2	+ 3.4	—33.5	20.03	19.46
Scranton	29	4,071	76.5	+18.6	—21.1	69,700	71.4	+ 7.5	—24.0	17.12	19.20
Sunbury	23	8,015	79.7	+ 3.5	—13.5	165,663	77.7	+ 7.8	—14.2	20.67	19.83
Wilkes-Barre	25	6,560	93.2	+ 3.0	0	110,290	92.1	+ 8.7	—11.3	16.81	16.43
Williamsport	25	4,847	81.9	+37.2	—15.9	97,062	73.8	+33.2	—30.2	20.03	20.58
York	49	6,412	98.0	+ 3.0	— 4.9	123,333	89.4	+ 1.4	—12.4	19.23	19.36

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[1] Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

ACCIDENTS IN INDUSTRY

Continuing the trend of reduced accidents in industry established during the last seven months, accidents in industry again for September showed substantial decreases in comparison with totals for September, 1929. Reports of 166 fatal and 11,790 non-fatal accidents were received at the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation during September, 1930, or 13 less fatal and 1,800 less non-fatal accidents than were reported in September, 1929, a 7.3 per cent decrease in fatal accidents and a 13.3 per cent reduction in non-fatal injuries. In comparison to the accident totals for August, 1930, accidents for September show an increase of 15, or 9.9 per cent, in fatalities, but a decrease of 590, or 4.8 per cent in non-fatal injuries. September is the eighth consecutive month in 1930 in which accidents in the industries of Pennsylvania have shown decreased totals in comparison with totals for corresponding months in 1929. While this is a rather remarkable record of accident reduction in industry, a considerable portion of the reduction must be attributed to the depression in industrial activity in 1930 as compared with 1929. Nevertheless, the reduction of accidents in many industries has exceeded the decrease in employment in these industries, and this margin of accident reduction over employment reduction can rightfully be considered as the result of safety effort. The manufacturing industry serves as a good example of this point. Accidents in the manufacturing industry in Pennsylvania have shown a 21.7 per cent reduction for the first eight months of 1930 in comparison with the record for the corresponding period in 1929, while employment in manufacturing in Pennsylvania, according to the best records available, has dropped only 3.6 per cent for the same period, or an 18.1 excess of accident reduction over employment reduction. Wage payments to workers in manufacturing have dropped 9.8 per cent for the first eight months of 1930 as compared with the same period in 1929, so that even on an approximate payroll exposure basis, accidents in the manufacturing industry have shown a noteworthy reduction, amounting to approximately 12 per cent more than the decrease in payrolls.

Of the 166 fatalities in industry reported during September, 83 were charged to the general industrial group which includes the construction, manufacturing, quarrying, trade, hotel and restaurant, state and municipal, and miscellaneous groups; 72 were charged to the coal mining industries; and 11 to the transportation and public utility groups. The general industrial group showed an increase of 12 fatalities as compared with August, the coal mining industries, an increase of 6 fatalities, and the transportation and public utility industries a decrease of 3 industrial deaths.

The total of 83 fatalities reported for the general industrial group in September was the highest total for any month since April. The 83 deaths were distributed over the various industries as follows: construction and contracting

20, or one less than in August; manufacturing 47, an increase of 16 over the number reported in August; state and municipal employment 7, or one less than in August; and miscellaneous industries 4, also one less than in August. The large increase of fatal accidents in manufacturing occurred principally in the metal industries, fatalities for the metal group increasing from 17 in August to 29 in September. One accident which helped to run up the total of deaths for the metal group in September was that of a locomotive boiler explosion at a railroad shop in the eastern section of the State which claimed the lives of seven men, including one foreman, an assistant foreman, 2 car inspectors, an engineman, a machinist, and a blacksmith's helper. The exact cause of the boiler explosion had not been determined at the time the reports of the deaths were made. Other deaths from accidents in the iron and steel industry during September were reported from the following departments: blast furnaces and steel works 7, foundry 1, machine shop 1, bar mill 1, tube mills 2, unclassified rolling mills 3, boiler manufacture 1, machinery manufacture 1, motor manufacture 1, other metal manufacture 1, and car shops 3, in addition to the 7 involved in the locomotive boiler explosion. The metal industries have reported 149 deaths from accident during the first 9 months of 1930 as compared with 194 fatalities during the first 9 months of 1929, a 23 per cent decrease. Manufacturing industries exclusive of the metal industry, on the other hand, have reported 121 deaths during the first 9 months of 1930 as compared with 102 during the corresponding period in 1929, a 19 per cent increase.

Of the 72 deaths in coal mines reported during September, 40 occurred in or about anthracite mines, and 32 in the bituminous industry. Fatal accidents in anthracite mines during September numbered 3 less than in August, but the September total of deaths in bituminous mines was 9 higher than in August. Nearly two-thirds of all deaths in coal mines in September were due to falls of coal or rock from the roof, face, or rib of mine workings.

Ten workers were killed in the transportation industry during September. Seven were employes of railroads, 5 of whom were killed in train accidents. Two were street railway employes, and one was an employe of an inclined plane company engaged in passenger transportation service. Only one death was reported from the public utility group in September, and in this case death resulted from an infection following an injury received last January. The public utility industry incidentally is establishing an enviable record for fatal accident reduction in 1930, having reported only 20 deaths for the first 9 months of 1930 as compared with 43 for the corresponding period in 1929.

Falling objects, falls of persons, and cars and engines were the three predominating agencies of death to workers in industry during September. These three types of injury accounted for more than 50 per cent of all deaths in industry during the month. Other types of injury resulting in 5 or more deaths in industry during September were motor vehicles 14, explosive substances 10, boilers and pressure apparatus and miscellaneous causes 9 each, handling objects 7, and elevators and hoists, cranes and derricks, and electricity 5 each.

Forty-seven of the 50 deaths from falling objects occurred in coal mines. One construction worker engaged in pile driving was killed by a pile which rolled from the stock pile when a pile was being dragged from stock pile to the driver. Another construction worker while loading coal into a steam shovel was buried under a slide of earth into the excavation. A truck driver in a rolling mill-yard while loading a truck with iron ore was caught between truck and ore when a slide in the ore pile occurred.

The 21 deaths from falls were spread over many industries: 4 in construction, 11 in manufacturing, 1 in coal mining, 3 in transportation, 1 in retail trade, and 1 in the state and municipal group. In the construction industry, a concrete worker lost his balance and fell from a scaffold. A rigger erecting a flag pole was killed when his rigging gave way. An erector in shipbuilding was knocked from a scaffolding when a bow plate sprung two feet while a defective stringer angle was being removed with the aid of a crane. A ditch digger for a heating contractor was killed when he slipped, fell on a trench shoring and rolled into the six feet deep trench.

In the manufacturing industries, many accidents of the common-everyday-occurrence variety, usually considered trifling, resulted in the deaths of workers. An employe of a shipping department helping to load a truck was handling the packages by their rope fastenings. A rope on one package broke and he fell backward off the truck. Another worker in a factory room stood on a table to clean windows. When finished he jumped from the table and injured his spine. An employe of a meat packer fell into a conveyor chute. An employe in a leather factory while pushing a heavy object along the floor, slipped and fell, and, due to a previous injury which was aggravated in this fall, did not recover from effects of the second injury. An employe of the finishing department of a worsted mill while lifting a one-half barrel of soda-ash to throw into washing tank slipped and fell into the tank containing boiling soap. A blast furnace foreman was killed in an accident which was the result of an error in judgment as to the most efficient and at the same time the safest method of cleaning out gas washer flues. A large clump of flue dust which was poked down at his orders fell on the scaffold on which he was standing, causing its collapse. A machinist repairing a vent on an oil tank slipped and fell 16 feet to the ground. An employe of the shipping department while bracing a shipment in a freight car fell from the car striking head on floor. The majority of these cause explanations tell of some simple act or omission, or lack of judgment or foresight which resulted in the death of a worker. Means for the prevention of these accidents seem obvious. Proper handling of material could have prevented some and the provision of necessary guard rails could have prevented others. No one thinks of jumping from a step-ladder yet a jump from a table used in its stead resulted in a death. Why should a worker lift a half-barrel of soda to dump it into a tank of boiling soap. This is a two-man job at least, or better yet, one to be done by mechanical or semi-mechanical means. If workers and management alike would only realize that very ordinary accidents frequently result in serious and fatal injuries and that sensible attention to the elimination of these ordinary accident hazards will frequently prevent a fatal injury, a very appreciable reduction of deaths in industry would result.

Of the 19 deaths attributed to cars and engines in September, 2 occurred in construction work, 3 in manufacturing, 8 in coal mines, 5 in transportation, and one in wholesale trade. A truck driver for a road construction gang unloading stone at a crusher was killed when a rock car at the top of the crusher broke loose and a stone fell on him. A brakeman on a car used on a construction job missed his step and fell under the wheels. An assistant foreman in the scrap department of a steel mill was struck by a yard engine when crossing a track. A track laborer was killed by a train while working on the track during a heavy rain shower. A switch tender was struck by a passenger train. A conductor while boarding his engine fell under wheels. A welder while working on a street railway frog was struck by a trolley car. Four of the eight miners killed by cars were struck when the cars derailed in the mine workings.

Space does not permit a review of the causes of fatalities in the other cause classifications but a cursory examination of them discloses numerous instances where the observance of elementary principles of safety might have saved a life.

Accidents in industry for the first nine months of 1930 show a 10.8 per cent decrease as compared with the total for the corresponding period in 1929. Fatal accidents were reduced 8.1 per cent and non-fatal accidents 10.8 per cent. The largest reduction is shown for the transportation and public utility group which experienced a 30.5 per cent reduction in fatalities and a 15.4 per cent decrease in non-fatal injuries. Fatal accidents in general industry were reduced 1.2 per cent and non-fatal accidents 11.7 per cent. Fatalities in coal mines for the first nine months of 1930 were 9.5 per cent less than for the corresponding period in 1929, and non-fatal cases were 8.1 per cent less. The accident figures for these three main divisions of industry for the first nine months of 1930 as compared with the record for the first nine months in 1929 are as follows:

ACCIDENTS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

INDUSTRY	Nine Months, 1930		Nine Months, 1929		Per Cent Increase or Decrease in 1930	
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal
General industrial	642	69,770	650	78,998	— 1.2	—11.7
Coal mining	623	34,249	688	37,281	— 9.5	— 8.1
Transportation and public utilities	107	5,556	154	6,570	—30.5	—15.4
TOTAL	1,372	109,585	1,492	122,849	— 8.1	—10.8

COMPENSATION

Agreements for the payment of compensation to injured workers or to the dependents of those killed in industrial accidents were approved in 7,254 cases during September, 1930, obligating compensation payments to the amount of $1,281,672. This amount was made up as follows:

137 fatal cases	$479,180
304 permanent disability cases	340,344
6,813 temporary disability cases	462,138

Compensation awards for the first nine months of 1930 total $11,997,330 as compared with $12,088,301 for the first nine months of 1929, an 0.8 per cent decrease this year.

Awards in permanent disability cases in September increased 13 per cent as compared with August. The classifications showing increases were eye, leg, finger, and phalanx losses and facial disfigurement and miscellaneous permanent disability cases. Awards in 52 cases of eye loss were made in September, or 20 more than in August. Awards for 19 leg losses were made in September as compared with 13 in August. Finger losses were 31 per cent higher than in August, and phalanx losses increased 23 per cent. Arm, hand, and foot losses in September were slightly less than in August.

A comparison of the permanent injury records for the first nine months of this year with those for the corresponding period in 1929 discloses very substantial decreases in most classes of permanent injury, arm and leg losses and facial disfigurement cases being the only groups to show increases. A comparison of the permanent losses compensated during these two periods illustrates the extent of the decreases for the various groups.

PERMANENT INJURIES COMPENSATED

LOCATION OF INJURY	Nine Months, 1930	Nine Months, 1929	Per cent Increase or Decrease in 1930
Eye	364	406	—10.4
Arm	63	55	+14.5
Hand	148	156	— 5.1
Finger	1,091	1,260	—13.4
Phalanx	830	848	— 2.1
Leg	90	67	+34.3
Facial disfigurement	129	108	+19.4
Miscellaneous permanent total disability	60	93	—35.5

Although there has been a 4.3 per cent reduction in permanent injuries thus far in 1930, the severity of injury in temporary disability cases has increased slightly. The average duration of disability for all temporary disabilities compensated during the first nine months of 1930 was 42.8 days as compared with an average of 41.5 days for the temporary disabilities compensated during the first nine months in 1929, a 3.1 per cent increase this year.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

ACCIDENT REPORTS RECEIVED

1930	Total			General Industrial		Coal Mining		Transportation and Public Utilities	
	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal
TOTAL—1930	110,957	1,372	109,585	642	69,770	623	34,249	107	5,566
January	14,287	180	14,107	84	8,678	79	4,591	17	838
February	12,069	155	11,914	62	7,214	82	4,111	11	589
March	12,204	115	12,089	55	7,460	55	3,932	5	697
April	11,477	168	11,309	89	7,548	62	3,217	17	544
May	12,184	125	12,059	50	7,849	66	3,650	9	560
June	12,010	139	11,871	67	7,631	61	3,633	11	607
July	12,239	173	12,066	81	7,834	80	3,670	12	562
August	12,531	151	12,380	71	8,125	66	3,654	14	601
September	11,956	166	11,790	83	7,431	72	3,791	11	568
TOTAL—1st 9 mos., 1929	124,341	1,492	122,849	650	78,998	688	37,281	154	6,570
GRAND TOTAL[1]	2,607,923	34,292	2,573,631	14,692	1,630,190	14,457	724,713	5,143	218,728

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[1] Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.

AGREEMENTS APPROVED BY THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

1930	Total	Fatal	Permanent Disability	Temporary Disability
TOTAL—1930	65,715	1,294	2,518	61,903
January	8,001	162	249	7,590
February	7,156	114	233	6,809
March	7,998	198	280	7,520
April	8,318	139	324	7,855
May	6,656	126	290	6,240
June	7,463	147	263	7,053
July	6,363	152	329	5,882
August	6,506	119	246	6,141
September	7,254	137	304	6,813
TOTAL—1st 9 mos., 1929	65,845	1,349	2,632	61,864
GRAND TOTAL[1]	1,078,432	28,675	33,374	1,016,383

COMPENSATION AWARDED AND PAID

1930	AWARDED				PAID			
	Total Compensation Awarded	Fatal Compensation Awarded	Permanent Disability Compensation Awarded	Temporary Disability Compensation Awarded	Total Compensation Paid	Fatal Compensation Paid	Permanent Disability Compensation Paid	Temporary Disability Compensation Paid
TOTAL—1930	$ 11,997,330	$ 4,500,799	$ 2,838,405	$ 4,658,126	$ 10,509,580	$ 2,950,708	$ 2,900,746	$ 4,658,126
January	1,315,604	549,748	214,946	550,910	1,222,186	358,901	312,375	550,910
February	1,143,369	393,785	232,347	517,237	1,110,517	300,269	293,011	517,237
March	1,570,629	697,143	317,810	555,676	1,325,081	427,807	341,598	555,676
April	1,446,518	461,113	384,007	601,398	1,331,161	354,756	375,007	601,398
May	1,251,083	455,811	326,724	468,548	1,033,597	275,480	289,569	468,548
June	1,363,363	480,819	286,351	596,193	1,189,299	304,279	288,827	596,193
July	1,375,951	482,374	434,917	458,660	1,053,297	345,652	248,985	458,660
August	1,249,141	500,816	300,959	447,366	954,395	215,138	291,891	447,366
September	1,281,672	479,190	340,344	462,138	1,290,047	368,426	459,483	462,138
TOTAL—1st 9 mos., 1929	$ 12,088,301	$ 4,638,725	$ 2,904,560	$ 4,545,016	$ 10,127,909	$ 2,877,756	$ 2,705,137	$ 4,545,016
GRAND TOTAL[1]	$178,593,327	$82,486,927	$38,192,160	$57,914,240	$130,187,288	$39,289,406	$32,983,642	$57,914,240

[1] Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.

COMPILED FROM RECORDS IN THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

PERMANENT INJURIES[2]

1930	Loss of Legs		Loss of Arms		Loss of Hands		Loss of Feet		Loss of Eyes	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded
TOTAL—1930	90	$ 257,215	63	$ 178,882	148	$ 364,122	113	$ 235,547	364	$ 664,071
January	5	12,544	5	13,252	10	23,898	9	17,632	31	55,800
February	5	15,742	6	18,817	14	33,998	13	29,387	30	49,267
March	10	27,800	15	43,211	23	58,804	7	12,556	35	66,502
April	10	27,765	4	9,052	18	45,546	17	37,391	39	70,312
May	6	17,869	6	16,739	15	36,288	14	28,046	45	81,713
June	8	21,726	10	29,235	18	46,857	10	21,600	48	86,821
July	14	42,666	8	25,094	25	58,707	19	39,427	52	98,751
August	13	38,578	5	13,847	13	31,816	16	32,218	32	62,708
September	19	52,525	4	9,635	12	28,208	8	17,290	52	92,197
TOTAL—1st 9 mos., 1929	67	$ 181,457	55	$ 156,249	156	$ 363,433	120	$ 243,316	406	$ 725,949
GRAND TOTAL[1]	1,560	$3,589,562	1,106	$2,567,185	3,430	$6,524,187	2,163	$3,729,010	8,495	$12,316,729

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[1] Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.
[2] Multiple losses separated respectively.

PERMANENT INJURIES[2]—(Concluded)

1930	Loss of Fingers		Loss of Phalanges		Facial Disfigurement		Miscellaneous			
							Per. Total Dis.		Per Par. Dis.[3]	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded
TOTAL—1930	1,091	$ 449,354	830	$ 190,251	129	$ 63,082	60	$ 314,439	47	$ 121.442
January	110	47,188	94	22,661	16	6,264	3	15,707	..	......
February	109	46,327	75	16,816	11	4,426	4	17,567	..	......
March	119	47,961	95	23,146	17	11,355	5	26,475	..	......
April	148	60,611	115	25,821	14	5,687	20	101,822	..	......
May	160	66,725	90	20,155	14	10,603	8	48,586	..	......
June	99	38,174	111	25,907	9	4,400	3	11,631	..	......
July	131	55,233	94	21,239	13	7,641	6	33,306	18	52,853
August	93	39,878	70	14,378	14	4,764	3	18,348	18	44,424
September	122	47,257	86	20,128	21	7,942	8	40,997	11	24,165
TOTAL—1st 9 mos., 1929	1,260	$ 530,441	848	$ 195,366	108	$ 59,915	93	$ 448,434	..	......
GRAND TOTAL[1]	10,970	$4,034,619	8,812	$1,776,102	775	$ 420,169	708	$3,113,155	47	$ 121,442

[1] Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.
[2] Multiple losses separated respectively.
[3] New classification established July 23, 1930.

ACCIDENT REDUCTION CONTINUES IN SEPTEMBER

FORTY-FIVE COUNTIES SHOW ACCIDENT REDUCTIONS FOR SEPTEMBER AS COMPARED WITH SEPTEMBER LAST YEAR. ERIE, LUZERNE, PHILADELPHIA, VENANGO, WESTMORELAND, AND YORK COUNTIES CONTINUE THEIR RECORD OF HAVING A REDUCTION OF ACCIDENTS FOR EACH MONTH THUS FAR IN 1930

This table gives the record of accidents reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation from industries other than coal mining and transportation and public utilities.

COUNTY[1]	September, 1930			September, 1929			Per Cent Increase or Decrease
	Fatal	Non-fatal[2]	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal[2]	Total	
Adams	..	37	37	..	26	26	+42.3
Allegheny	15	1,232	1,247	16	1,586	1,602	—22.2
Armstrong	..	86	86	1	105	106	—18.9
Beaver	3	141	144	1	204	205	—29.8
Bedford	..	15	15	2	25	27	—44.4
Berks	2	241	243	1	316	317	—23.5
Blair	..	83	83	..	114	114	—27.2
Bradford	1	30	31	..	41	41	—24.4
Bucks	..	59	59	1	53	54	+ 9.3
Butler	..	49	49	1	114	115	—57.4
Cambria	4	98	102	1	103	104	— 1.9
Cameron	..	3	3	..	7	7	— *
Carbon	..	19	19	..	21	21	— 9.5
Centre	1	60	61	..	39	39	+56.4
Chester	2	111	113	3	125	128	—11.7
Clarion	..	18	18	..	32	32	—43.8
Clearfield	..	47	47	1	58	59	—20.3
Clinton	..	46	46	1	37	38	+21.1
Columbia	..	29	29	1	29	30	— 3.3
Crawford	..	59	59	..	83	83	—28.9
Cumberland	..	46	46	..	62	62	—25.8
Dauphin	4	157	161	..	189	189	—14.8
Delaware	4	269	273	4	212	216	+26.4
Elk	..	36	36	..	50	50	—28.0
Erie	2	178	180	1	224	225	—20.0
Fayette	1	103	104	..	78	78	+33.3
Forest	..	7	7	..	7	7	0.0
Franklin	..	55	55	..	65	65	—15.4
Fulton	..	7	7	..	10	10	— *
Greene	..	35	35	1	25	26	+34.6
Huntingdon	..	28	28	1	42	43	—34.9
Indiana	..	48	48	..	53	53	— 9.4
Jefferson	..	23	23	..	32	32	—28.1
Juniata	..	11	11	1	9	10	+10.0
Lackawanna	1	131	132	..	99	99	+33.3
Lancaster	3	215	218	1	208	209	+ 4.3
Lawrence	1	59	60	..	73	73	—17.8
Lebanon	1	91	92	3	101	104	—11.5
Lehigh	..	105	105	1	157	158	—33.5
Luzerne	3	165	168	2	197	199	—15.6
Lycoming	..	106	106	3	99	102	+ 3.9
McKean	..	87	87	..	135	135	—35.6
Mercer	3	63	66	..	99	99	—33.3
Mifflin	1	45	46	1	32	33	+39.4
Monroe	..	39	39	1	28	29	+34.5
Montgomery	2	208	210	2	263	265	—20.8
Montour	..	9	9	..	22	22	— *
Northampton	2	161	163	3	166	169	— 3.6
Northumberland	..	76	76	1	110	111	—31.5
Perry	..	20	20	..	8	8	+ *
Philadelphia	20	1,487	1,507	13	1,724	1,737	—13.3
Pike	..	10	10	..	8	8	+ *
Potter	..	15	15	..	8	8	+ *
Schuylkill	2	118	120	1	112	113	+ 6.2
Snyder	..	13	13	..	7	7	+ *
Somerset	..	46	46	..	53	53	—13.2
Sullivan	..	14	14	..	1	1	+ *
Susquehanna	1	15	16	..	26	26	—38.5
Tioga	..	41	41	1	20	21	+95.2
Union	..	7	7	..	9	9	— *
Venango	..	46	46	1	90	91	—49.5
Warren	..	47	47	..	74	74	—36.5
Washington	2	109	111	..	163	163	—31.9
Wayne	..	29	29	..	24	24	+20.8
Westmoreland	1	171	172	1	251	252	—31.7
Wyoming	..	11	11	..	5	5	+ *
York	..	159	159	..	172	172	— 7.6
Out of State	1	47	48	..	34	34	+41.2
TOTALS	83	7,431	7,514	73	8,720	8,793	—14.5

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[1] Counties showing an increase in the total number of accidents are printed in red.

[2] Accidents resulting in disability lasting two or more days.

*Percentage increase or decrease in accidents for those counties reporting less than ten accidents in each year is not computed.

MANY COUNTIES SHOW ACCIDENT REDUCTIONS

Comparative records of industrial accidents by county divisions for nine months of 1930 and nine months of 1929 show that 46 of 67 counties in the State have experienced reductions of accidents for the first nine months of 1930. Crawford County with a 38.3 per cent reduction of accidents has had the largest percentage decrease. Keep up the good work and have every county "out of the red" by the end of the year.—This table gives the record of accidents reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation from industries other than coal mining and transportation and public utilities.

COUNTY[1]	Nine Months, 1930			Nine Months, 1929			Per Cent Increase or Decrease
	Fatal	Non-fatal[2]	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal[2]	Total	
Adams	3	203	206	..	249	249	—17.3
Allegheny	118	12,388	12,506	155	14,379	14,534	—14.0
Armstrong	5	727	732	8	752	760	— 3.7
Beaver	26	1,528	1,554	23	1,889	1,912	—18.7
Bedford	1	216	217	2	19	199	+ 9.0
Berks	17	2,310	2,327	9	2,918	2,927	—20.5
Blair	7	761	768	3	889	892	—13.9
Bradford	3	279	282	2	353	355	—20.6
Bucks	2	591	593	7	519	526	+12.7
Butler	6	495	501	3	675	678	—26.1
Cambria	18	752	770	9	719	728	+ 5.8
Cameron	..	40	40	..	53	53	—24.5
Carbon	3	222	225	..	227	227	— 1.0
Centre	2	415	417	1	312	313	+33.2
Chester	17	979	996	10	1,118	1,128	—11.7
Clarion	1	188	189	1	228	229	—17.5
Clearfield	5	528	533	6	520	526	+ 1.3
Clinton	3	345	348	4	320	324	+ 7.4
Columbia	2	236	238	3	233	236	+ 1.0
Crawford	1	537	538	5	867	872	—38.3
Cumberland	5	513	518	2	554	556	— 6.8
Dauphin	20	1,607	1,627	18	1,687	1,705	— 4.6
Delaware	17	2,394	2,411	17	1,890	1,907	+26.4
Elk	3	365	368	..	434	434	—15.2
Erie	14	1,748	1,762	13	2,205	2,218	—20.6
Fayette	3	780	783	6	735	741	+ 5.7
Forest	..	70	70	..	58	58	+20.7
Franklin	2	506	508	2	576	578	—12.1
Fulton	1	62	63	1	55	56	+12.5
Greene	2	184	186	3	185	188	— 1.1
Huntingdon	2	302	304	1	312	313	— 2.9
Indiana	2	383	385	5	443	448	—14.1
Jefferson	1	275	276	2	255	257	+ 7.4
Juniata	..	64	64	1	66	67	— 4.5
Lackawanna	7	1,071	1,078	8	1,124	1,132	— 4.8
Lancaster	18	1,575	1,593	11	1,642	1,653	— 3.6
Lawrence	7	653	660	5	747	752	—12.2
Lebanon	6	570	576	5	673	678	—15.0
Lehigh	13	1,102	1,115	14	1,365	1,379	—19.1
Luzerne	22	1,609	1,631	19	1,914	1,933	—15.6
Lycoming	3	882	885	8	905	913	— 3.1
McKean	8	1,257	1,265	5	1,287	1,292	— 2.1
Mercer	9	548	557	5	810	815	—31.7
Mifflin	3	392	395	7	322	329	+20.1
Monroe	2	319	321	2	254	256	+25.4
Montgomery	14	2,086	2,100	21	2,521	2,542	—17.4
Montour	..	118	118	2	175	177	—33.3
Northampton	19	1,405	1,424	19	1,452	1,471	— 3.2
Northumerland	3	679	682	5	760	765	—10.8
Perry	..	94	94	1	84	85	+10.6
Philadelphia	132	14,820	14,952	132	17,280	17,412	—14.1
Pike	1	61	62	..	55	55	+12.7
Potter	1	156	157	2	122	124	+26.6
Schuylkill	11	892	903	11	1,084	1,095	—17.5
Snyder	1	75	76	2	65	67	+13.4
Somerset	1	285	286	1	287	288	— 1.0
Sullivan	..	77	77	..	51	51	+51.0
Susquehanna	2	119	121	..	144	144	—16.0
Tioga	1	284	285	2	262	264	+ 8.0
Union	1	72	73	..	77	77	— 5.2
Venango	3	464	467	4	636	640	—27.0
Warren	7	540	547	3	573	576	— 5.0
Washington	7	1,014	1,021	9	1,222	1,231	—17.1
Wayne	1	191	192	1	220	221	—13.1
Westmoreland	10	1,679	1,689	15	2,313	2,328	—27.4
Wyoming	2	83	85	..	52	52	+63.5
York	4	1,288	1,292	5	1,516	1,521	—15.1
Out of State	11	317	328	4	132	136	....
TOTALS	642	69,770	70,412	650	78,998	79,648	—11.6

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[1] Counties showing an increase in the total number of accidents are printed in red.

[2] Accidents resulting in disability lasting two or more days.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DURING SEPTEMBER, 1930

CAUSE	Total of All Industries		Construction and Contracting						Coal Mining				Quarrying and Mining other than Coal Mining		Manufacturing																			
			Building Construction		Other Construction		Contracting		Anthracite		Bituminous				Total of Manufacturing Industries		Chemicals and Allied Products		Clay, Glass and Stone Products		Clothing		Food and Kindred Products		Leather, Rubber and Composition Goods		Lumber, Wood and Their Products		Paper and Paper Products and Printing and Publishing		Textiles	
*	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF
TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES	166	11,790	6	478	9	768	5	751	40	2,307	32	1,484	..	187	47	3,564	1	150	2	197	3	142	3	469	1	112	4	253	3	175	1	158
Working machinery and processes	4	864	1	8	..	35	..	30	..	44	2	70	..	7	1	594	..	8	..	15	..	68	..	46	..	23	..	61	..	47	..	54
Boilers and pressure apparatus	9	34	..	...	..	2	..	2	..	3	..	...	..	2	9	17	..	2	..	...	..	...	..	2	..	...	..	...	2	1	..	1
Pumps and prime movers	...	28	..	...	..	6	..	3	..	2	..	4	..	1	..	8	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Transmission apparatus	1	13	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	1	..	...	..	2	1	9	..	...	..	...	..	...	1	...	..	...	..	1	..	2	..	2
Elevators and hoists	5	64	1	...	..	...	..	2	..	15	1	10	..	1	1	28	..	2	..	...	..	2	..	6	..	1	..	...	..	3	..	1
Cranes and derricks	5	181	1	6	1	19	..	32	..	6	..	3	..	9	3	97	..	2	..	2	..	...	..	4	..	1	..	...	..	2	..	...
Cars and engines	19	812	..	...	1	4	1	6	3	315	5	315	..	10	3	48	..	4	..	8	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	1
Motor vehicles	14	602	2	12	2	67	1	65	..	6	..	1	..	8	2	192	..	6	..	1	..	5	..	63	..	3	..	5	1	8	..	...
Other vehicles	...	73	..	1	..	6	..	8	..	3	..	3	..	...	...	28	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	11	..	...	..	9	..	2	..	...
Hand trucks	...	110	..	4	..	3	..	13	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	67	..	1	..	10	..	...	..	9	..	5	..	6	..	4	..	2
Water and air craft	...	13	..	...	..	2	..	1	..	...	..	2	..	...	...	1	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Handling objects—by hand	7	2,645	..	112	..	188	..	187	2	467	..	239	..	40	5	863	..	38	1	69	..	27	..	123	..	22	1	51	..	35	..	29
Hand tools	1	1,233	..	45	..	95	1	64	..	286	..	171	..	25	..	352	..	24	..	16	..	5	..	31	..	12	..	56	..	15	..	7
Electricity	5	80	..	...	1	...	..	...	1	12	..	25	..	1	3	24	..	...	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	...
Explosive substances	10	155	..	3	..	17	..	15	7	56	1	14	..	...	2	31	..	1	..	1	..	...	..	6	..	1	1	...	..	...	..	...
Hot and corrosive substances	2	407	..	31	..	44	..	27	..	13	..	13	..	4	2	199	1	9	..	13	..	5	..	19	..	5	..	1	..	6	..	10
Falling objects	50	1,613	..	46	1	71	1	79	24	613	23	443	..	40	1	228	..	9	..	16	..	2	..	23	..	7	..	25	..	10	..	5
Falls of persons	21	1,580	..	130	3	118	1	107	1	228	..	82	..	27	11	449	..	21	..	21	2	17	1	82	1	19	1	22	..	23	1	25
Stepping upon or striking against objects	4	737	1	61	..	69	..	79	1	139	..	52	..	7	1	185	..	10	..	17	1	8	..	20	..	4	..	8	..	9	..	14
Miscellaneous	9	546	..	19	..	22	..	30	1	97	..	37	..	3	2	144	..	13	..	5	..	2	1	22	..	8	1	4	..	6	..	7

*F. = Fatal.
N. F. = Non-fatal.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DURING SEPTEMBER, 1930—(Concluded)

CAUSE	Manufacturing—(Concluded)																Transportation and Public Utilities						Other Industries									
	Metals and Metal Products																								Trading							
	Total		Blast Furnaces and Steel Works		Rolling Mills		Foundries and Machine Shops		Fabrication		Car Repair Shops		Automobile Service Stations		Other		Steam Railroads		Other Transportation		Public Utilities		Hotels and Restaurants		Retail		Wholesale		State and Municipal		Miscellaneous	
*	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF
TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES	29	1,642	7	56	6	233	2	328	4	691	10	141	..	193	..	266	7	274	3	156	1	138	..	173	4	568	1	111	7	491	4	340
Working machinery and processes	1	245	1	1	..	34	..	60	..	128	..	13	..	9	..	27	..	1	..	1	..	8	..	8	..	22	..	2	..	11	..	23
Boilers and pressure apparatus	7	10	..	...	..	...	..	2	..	3	7	5	..	...	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	3	..	1
Pumps and prime movers	...	4	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	2	..	1	..	...	..	2	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	4	..	...
Transmission apparatus	...	3	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	2	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Elevators and hoists	1	8	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	7	1	...	..	...	..	5	1	...	1	...	..	...	..	1	..	3	..	2	..	...	..	2
Cranes and derricks	3	86	1	7	..	25	..	17	1	32	1	4	..	1	..	...	..	2	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	3	..	...	..	1	..	3
Cars and engines	3	29	1	3	1	7	..	...	..	3	1	16	..	...	..	...	4	95	1	13	..	...	..	...	..	1	1	...	..	4	..	1
Motor vehicles	1	84	..	...	..	2	..	3	1	9	..	1	..	69	..	17	..	...	..	32	..	7	..	1	1	62	..	14	3	88	3	47
Other vehicles	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	6	..	...	..	1	..	8	..	...	..	3	..	1	..	11	..	...
Hand trucks	...	27	..	1	..	5	..	3	..	17	..	1	..	...	..	3	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	8	..	4	..	1	..	1
Water and air craft	...	1	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	5	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	2	..	...
Handling objects—by hand	3	414	..	13	3	59	..	98	..	197	..	25	..	22	..	55	..	44	..	29	..	35	..	47	..	172	..	48	..	75	..	99
Hand tools	...	153	..	3	..	20	..	22	..	56	..	15	..	37	..	33	..	25	..	17	..	22	..	19	..	47	..	4	..	43	..	18
Electricity	2	19	..	2	1	...	1	3	..	10	..	3	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	6	..	8	..	1	..	3	..	...	..	...	..	...
Explosive substances	1	16	1	1	..	7	..	...	..	6	..	...	..	2	..	6	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	...	..	10	..	2
Hot and corrosive substances	1	117	1	9	..	14	..	49	..	28	..	7	..	10	..	14	..	12	..	4	..	2	..	16	..	8	..	1	..	21	..	12
Falling objects	1	125	..	7	1	25	..	29	..	50	..	12	..	2	..	6	..	16	..	4	..	9	..	8	..	19	..	8	..	19	..	10
Falls of persons	5	172	2	3	..	22	1	20	2	75	..	22	..	30	..	47	2	31	1	23	..	22	..	50	1	132	..	19	1	103	..	56
Stepping upon or striking against objects	...	75	..	3	..	6	..	15	..	40	..	7	..	4	..	20	..	18	..	8	1	6	..	9	..	51	..	6	..	23	..	24
Miscellaneous	...	54	..	1	..	6	..	6	..	26	..	9	..	6	..	23	..	20	..	10	..	8	..	9	2	32	..	2	3	72	1	41

*F = Fatal.
N. F. = Non-fatal.

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED

MONTH	1926			1927			1928			1929			1930		
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total
January	150	12,815	12,965	170	14,497	14,667	161	11,975	12,136	161	13,644	13,805	180	14,107	14,287
February	149	11,958	12,107	194	13,101	13,285	145	11,912	12,057	137	12,140	12,277	155	11,914	12,069
	299	*24,773*	*25,072*	*354*	*27,598*	*27,952*	*306*	*23,887*	*29,193*	*298*	*25,784*	*26,082*	*335*	*26,021*	*26,356*
March	185	15,606	15,791	162	14,332	14,494	145	12,539	12,684	195	13,712	13,907	115	12,089	12,204
	484	*40,379*	*40,863*	*516*	*41,930*	*42,446*	*451*	*36,426*	*36,877*	*493*	*39,496*	*39,989*	*450*	*38,110*	*38,560*
April	144	14,249	14,393	169	12,693	12,862	139	10,928	11,067	151	12,593	12,744	168	11,309	11,477
	628	*54,628*	*55,256*	*685*	*54,623*	*55,308*	*590*	*47,354*	*47,944*	*644*	*52,089*	*52,733*	*618*	*49,419*	*50,037*
May	171	14,521	14,692	172	12,869	13,041	360	13,041	13,401	179	13,677	13,856	125	12,059	12,184
	799	*69,149*	*69,948*	*857*	*67,492*	*68,349*	*950*	*60,395*	*61,345*	*823*	*65,766*	*66,589*	*743*	*61,478*	*62,221*
June	163	15,233	15,396	185	13,441	13,626	190	12,503	12,693	137	13,679	13,816	139	11,871	12,010
	962	*84,382*	*85,344*	*1,042*	*80,933*	*81,975*	*1,140*	*72,898*	*74,038*	*960*	*79,445*	*80,405*	*882*	*73,349*	*74,231*
July	190	15,586	15,776	176	12,548	12,724	138	12,291	12,429	172	13,302	13,474	173	12,066	12,239
	1,152	*99,968*	*101,120*	*1,218*	*93,481*	*94,699*	*1,278*	*85,189*	*86,467*	*1,132*	*92,747*	*93,879*	*1,055*	*85,415*	*86,470*
August	183	16,513	16,696	172	13,660	13,832	175	13,633	13,808	181	16,512	16,693	151	12,380	12,531
	1,335	*116,481*	*117,816*	*1,390*	*107,141*	*108,531*	*1,453*	*98,822*	*100,275*	*1,313*	*109,259*	*110,572*	*1,206*	*97,795*	*99,001*
September	231	15,866	16,097	160	13,279	13,439	147	12,747	12,894	179	13,590	13,769	166	11,790	11,956
	1,560	*132,347*	*133,913*	*1,550*	*120,420*	*121,970*	*1,600*	*111,569*	*113,169*	*1,492*	*122,849*	*124,341*	*1,372*	*109,585*	*110,957*
October	166	16,389	16,555	161	13,564	13,725	167	15,091	15,258	181	15,674	15,855			
	1,732	*148,736*	*150,468*	*1,711*	*133,984*	*135,695*	*1,767*	*126,660*	*128,427*	*1,673*	*138,523*	*140,196*			
November	181	14,849	15,030	192	13,087	13,279	155	12,763	12,918	162	13,910	14,072			
	1,913	*163,585*	*163,498*	*1,903*	*147,071*	*148,974*	*1,922*	*139,423*	*141,345*	*1,835*	*152,433*	*154,268*			
December	203	14,699	14,902	150	11,619	11,769	143	11,010	11,153	165	12,224	12,389			
TOTAL	*2,116*	*178,284*	*180,400*	*2,053*	*158,690*	*160,743*	*2,065*	*150,433*	*152,498*	*2,000*	*164,657*	*166,657*			

NOTE: The figures in italics represent the cumulative totals by month under each classification.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

DIRECTORY OF OFFICES

Harrisburg:.................Office of the Secretary,
Industrial Board,
Workmen's Compensation Board,
Bureau of Employment,
Executive Bureau,
Bureau of Industrial Relations,
Bureau of Industrial Standards,
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Statistics,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Bureau of Women and Children,
South Office Building.

BRANCH OFFICES

Allentown:.................Lehigh Valley State Employment Office,
529 Hamilton Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
6 Gernerd Building, 838 Hamilton St.

Altoona:...................Cooperative State Employment Office,
Central Trust Building.
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Commerce Building.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
333 Central Trust Building.

DuBois:...................Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Deposit National Bank Building.

Erie:......................State Employment Office,
126 East Eleventh Street.

Franklin:..................State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
413 Franklin Trust Building.

Gaines:....................State Workmen's Insurance Fund.

Greensburg:................State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
306 Coulter Building.
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
608 First National Bank Building.

Harrisburg:..................Bureau of Bedding and Upholstery,
400 North Third Street.
State Employment Office,
Second and Chestnut Streets.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Fourth and Blackberry Streets.

Hazleton:..................Bureau of Inspection,
713 Hazleton National Bank Building.

Johnstown:..................Bureau of Inspection,
427 Swank Building.
State Employment Office,
219 Market Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
1005 U. S. National Bank Building.

Kane:......................Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Kane Trust and Savings Building.
Bureau of Inspection,
Fraley and Field Streets.

Lancaster:..................Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building.
Bureau of Inspection,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Woolworth Building.

Lock Haven:................State Workmen's Insurance Fund
214 Vesper Street.

New Castle:................Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building,
West Washington Street.

Oil City:..................Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building.

Philadelphia:................State Employment Office (Main Office),
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Steele Building, Fifteenth and Cherry Streets.
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Workmen's Compensation Board,
Bureau of Women and Children,
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Market Street National Bank Building, 11th Floor,
Market and Juniper Streets.

Pittsburgh:.................Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,

Bureau of Industrial Relations,
Fulton Building.
State Employment Office,
622 Grant Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
904 Park Building.

Pottsville:..................Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
1 Ulmer Building.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Baird Building.

Reading:..................State Employment Office,
24 North Sixth Street.

Scranton:..................State Employment Office,
Linden Street and Madison Avenue.
Bureau of Inspection,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
418 Union National Bank Building.

Sunbury:..................State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
9 Witmer Building.

Towanda..................State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
216 Poplar Street.

Upper Darby:...............Bureau of Inspection,
6908 Market Street.
Bureau of Bedding and Upholstery,
303 McClatchey Building,
69th and Market Streets.

Wilkes-Barre:...............Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Coal Exchange Building.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
174 Carey Avenue.

Williamsport:...............Bureau of Inspection.
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Heyman Building.
Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building,
343 West Fourth Street.

York:.....................Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Central National Bank Building.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
917 Wayne Avenue.

Note. State Employment Offices are conducted in cooperation with the United States Employment Service.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Published monthly by
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
PETER GLICK, *Secretary*
LINCOLN C. CARSON AND EFFIE REIMENSNYDER, *Editors*

Vol. XVII DECEMBER, 1930 No. 12

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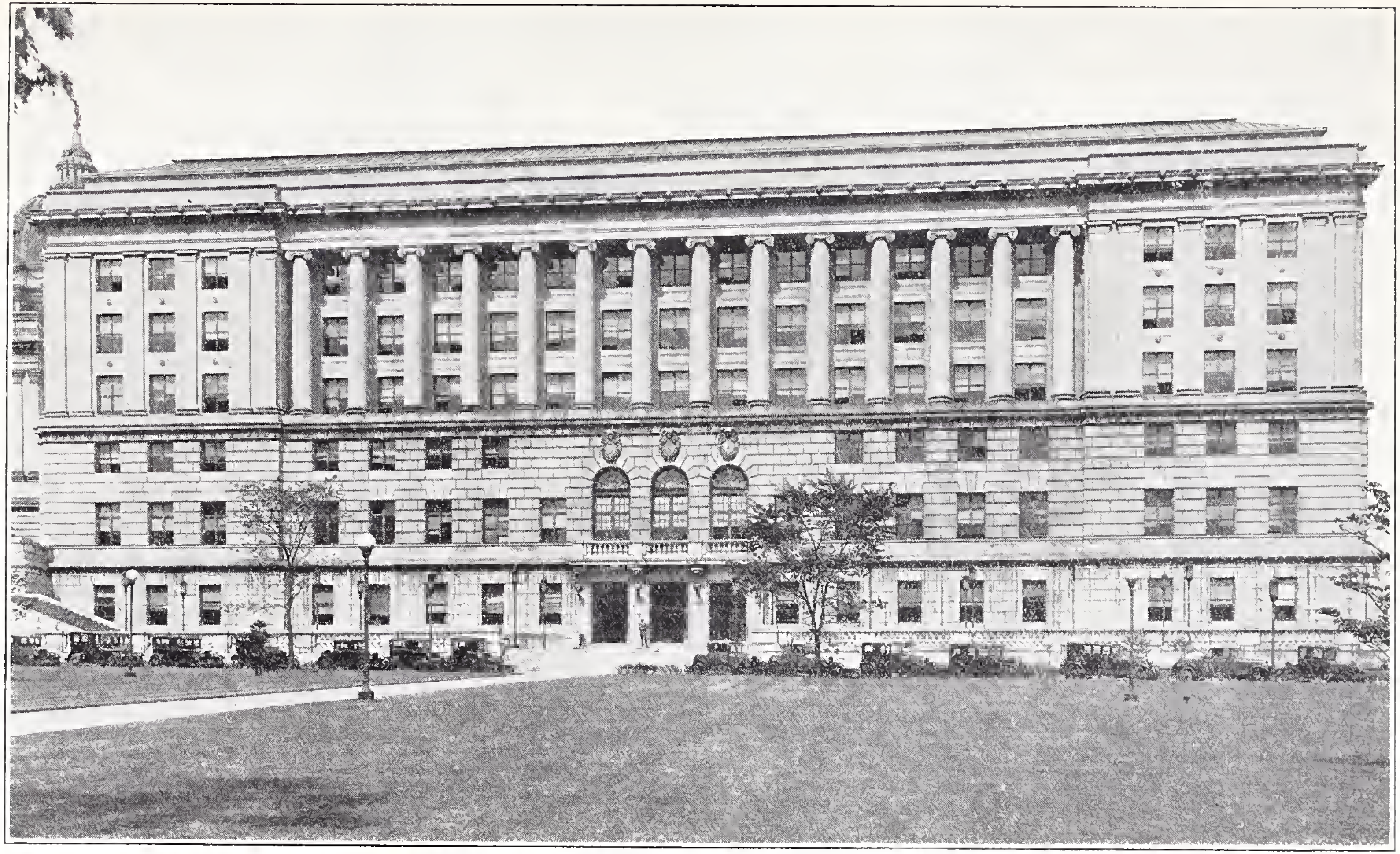

South Office Building—Offices of the Department of Labor and Industry

ILLEGALLY EMPLOYED MINORS AND WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

By Beatrice McConnell
Director, Bureau of Women and Children

The most hopeful sign in regard to industrial accidents today is the emphasis which is being placed on accident prevention. One of the chief incentives in this movement for accident prevention and safety in industry has been the enactment and the enforcement of workmen's compensation laws; legislation which has shifted the financial burden of industrial accidents from the worker and his family to industry as a whole. In Pennsylvania the protection of the Workmen's Compensation Law is available for all legally employed minors, but when the minor is employed in violation of the Child Labor Law, and so possibly more subject to accident and injury, compensation is not compulsory, although in case of accident the minor may bring action in court against the employer seeking damages for personal injury. This exclusion of illegally employed minors from the benefits of workmen's compensation, based on a decision handed down by the Supreme Court of the State,* makes the illegally employed child injured in industry a matter of special concern. It is evident that the intent of this court decision was to further protect the young worker and to penalize the careless or unscrupulous employer by removing the financial settlement of such accidents from the scope of workmen's compensation to that of the courts. That this intent has not been realized in actual practice is borne out by the Bureau of Women and Children's investigation of accidents to minors where workmen's compensation has been refused on the ground of illegal employment.

MINORS' ACCIDENTS AND ILLEGAL EMPLOYMENT

There were 5,458 accidents to minors under 18 years of age reported to the Department of Labor and Industry in 1929. In the daily review of minors' accidents, which has been carried on by the Bureau of Women and Children since 1925, the records of 4,551 of these accidents were examined during the year.* In 502 cases, where illegal employment was indicated or where the accident appeared to have been a preventable one, special investigations were made by the Bureau of Inspection. These investigations showed that 289 of these minors were employed illegally when the accident occurred.

COMPENSATION STATUS OF ILLEGALLY EMPLOYED MINORS

Of the 289 accidents, 91 were non-compensable, that is, cases where the loss of time caused by the accident did not exceed seven days. In the other 198 accidents the loss of time exceeded seven days, and if the employment had been legal would have come automatically under the Workmen's Compensation Law.

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*268 Pennsylvania, 504—1920.

*Mine accidents are not included as they are investigated by the Department of Mines and not by the Department of Labor and Industry.

In 179 cases the liability was accepted by the insurance company and compensation was paid. In 19 cases compensation was refused. The number of refused cases in 1929 was greater than in any preceding year for which figures are available.

REFUSED COMPENSATION CASES BY YEAR

Year	*Number*
1926	7**
1927	14
1928	17
1929	19

In all but two cases liability was refused by the insurance company. In these, compensation agreements were offered but were refused by the minor and his parents.

THE REFUSED COMPENSATION CASES

Compensation was refused 17 boys and two girls. The ages of these sronim ranged from 12 to 17 years.

AGE OF MINORS

12	1
13	1
14	..
15	9
16	6
17	2
Total	19

In five of these refused compensation cases the minor sustained some permanent disability. One boy lost a foot, one his right hand; and three boys suffered amputations of fingers with a resultant partial loss of use of the hand. The remaining 14 minors sustained injuries which were temporary in character and which, for the most part, did not leave any permanent ill effects.

The exclusion of illegally employed children from the benefits of the Workmen's Compensation Law does not necessarily mean that the minor receives no recompense for lost time and medical expenses nor does it mean that the minor collects damages greatly in excess of the amount which would have been due through workmen's compensation. It does mean, however, that the settlement of such cases is removed from the scheduled course of action laid down by the Compensation Law to the highly uncertain action of civil damage suits or of the whim of the employer. Of the 19 minors figuring in refused compensation cases

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**Figures available for only six months in 1926, July 1–December 31 in 1929, six received an amount greater than would have been due under compensation, on the other hand, six have received no redress whatever. The nature of settlement of the 19 refused cases is as follows:

NATURE OF SETTLEMENT OF REFUSED COMPENSATION CASES

Nature of Settlement	*Number*
More than under workmen's compensation	6
Medical expenses only	7
No redress	6
Total	19

Data regarding these accident cases secured from the records of the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation and from the reports of special investigations made by the Bureau of Inspection have been supplemented by information obtained by representatives of the Bureau of Women and Children through personal interviews with the families of the injured minors. The following case histories, arranged according to the nature of the settlement, present a graphic picture of the results of exclusion of illegally employed minors from workmen's compensation.

INJURED MINORS RECEIVING MORE THAN UNDER WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

PERMANENT DISABILITY.

1. A 17-year-old boy employed as a helper in a worsted mill had as one of his duties the bringing of supplies to the department in which he was employed. It was customary for him to use and operate the elevator in transporting these supplies. One day the safety gates were not working properly and his foot was caught between the elevator and the wall. When he was extricated his foot was mangled so badly that it was necessary to amputate it. The wound did not heal properly so a second operation was performed, and the leg amputated just below the knee. The boy was in the hospital for a long time and now, months after the accident, he must have the leg dressed daily as the wound has never entirely healed. The boy was employed at a prohibited occupation and without an age card, but the insurance company offered to pay compensation for the loss of the leg. This would have amounted to a little more than $1,500 but the family refused to accept the agreement and turned the case over to a lawyer. An agreement was reached without taking the case to court, whereby the boy received $5,000 over and above the medical expenses of $480. The lawyer's fee of $573 was paid out of the $5,000 received by the boy. An interesting development in this case was that the insurance company paid the employer the sum that regular compensation would have amounted to and the employer paid the remainder out of his own pocket. The boy has an artificial leg with which

he gets about very well. After his accident he returned to school which he had left the year before at the completion of the eighth grade. He is planning to complete his high school course but seemingly with no definite idea as to his future vocation. His mother said that the accident and resultant effects had changed him from a happy even-tempered boy to one irritable, moody, and easily upset.

2. A 15-year-old girl employed in a candy factory was feeding nuts into a power-grinding machine and in pushing the nuts into the hopper with her hand had it drawn into the machine amputating the middle finger and crushing and severely injuring the ring and index fingers. The girl was employed without an employment certificate and at a prohibited machine, and compensation was refused. The employer paid all medical and hospital expenses and also paid the girl's wages during the time she was unable to work. In addition he paid the girl about $300 for the loss of her finger.

3. A 16-year-old boy employed in a paper products factory operating a power-press, one day attempted to remove some work which was caught between the dies and accidentally tripped the press. His right hand was caught and crushed so badly that it had to be amputated above the wrist. The boy was large for his age and had told the employer he was 18 years old. He was employed without an age card and at a machine prohibited to minors under 18 years of age. The insurance company accepted liability and offered to pay compensation for the loss of the hand. The family refused to accept the agreement and brought suit for damages against the employer. A favorable verdict was received and the company was forced to pay the boy $3,000. Of this sum $750 went to the lawyer and after the doctor's fees and the hospital expenses were paid the boy had very little more than he would have received through workmen's compensation. He purchased an artificial arm for $175 which he says is not comfortable and which he rarely wears. After the boy had recovered from his injury his former employer gave him a job in the packing room at a weekly wage of $12.00. But as one member of his family remarked, "It's about as much as he ever will make for he will never be able to hold a skilled job."

TEMPORARY DISABILITY.

1. A 16-year-old boy was employed as a service man by an automobile renting agency. In the course of his employment while driving a car he crashed into a tree and fractured three ribs. The occupation of the boy was illegal and the employer had no proof-of-age card on file. The insurance company questioned its liability for compensation, and the employer paid all medical expenses and the boy's wages for the two weeks he was unable to work.

2. A 15-year-old boy employed as a kitchen helper in a restaurant was bringing supplies from the basement on an elevator and had his foot caught and crushed between the elevator and the shaft. He was unable to work for about three weeks but his foot healed leaving no permanent injury. Compensation

was refused as the operation of an elevator is a prohibited occupation for a minor under 18, and in addition the boy had no employment certificate. The employer paid the hospital and medical expenses and also paid the boy's wages of $12.00 a week for the time he was unable to work.

3. A 13-year-old boy anxious to earn a little money secured a job delivering films from a drug store. He worked about an hour each day and earned $3.00 a week. One day his bicycle was struck by an automobile, demolishing the bicycle and throwing the boy to the street. He was badly shaken up and bruised and was disabled for about two weeks, but as he was under the legal age for employment the insurance company would accept no responsibility for the payment of compensation. The employer paid the doctor's bill and gave the boy $35.00 toward the purchase of a new bicycle.

INJURED MINORS RECEIVING ONLY MEDICAL EXPENSES

Permanent Disability.

1. A 15-year-old boy was employed in a meat market as an errand boy. During a rush hour one day he was grinding meat in a power-driven meat-grinder. The grinder was not properly guarded and the boy's right hand was caught in the grinder cutting off the end of the middle finger. The boy was disabled for about two weeks. Compensation liability was refused as the boy was operating a prohibited machine which was not properly guarded, and was employed without an employment certificate. The employer paid the medical expenses but the boy received no recompense for his injury or the time lost from work. He has returned to school and now works for the same employer after school and on Saturdays.

Temporary Disability.

1. A 15-year-old boy was working during the summer vacation with a construction company. He was operating a hoisting machine, a prohibited occupation for a minor under 18, the crank slipped and struck his thumb and dislocated it. The boy had no employment certificate and on the two counts of illegal employment compensation was refused by the insurance company. The father of the boy was a member of the firm employing the boy so that the medical expenses were adjusted without difficulty and apparently there was no question raised regarding payment for the time lost from work.

2. A 15-year-old boy employed in a clothing factory had his hand caught on a nail in a box. An infection developed and the injury proved quite serious. He had no employment certificate on file and the insurance company refused to pay compensation or the fees for medical attendance. The boy did not have to lose much time from work and his doctor's bills were paid by the employer. He worked for this employer only a short time after his accident and is now employed in a silk mill.

3. A 17-year-old boy employed as a pin-setter in a bowling alley while walking down the alley slipped and fell, injuring his shoulder and collar bone. He was unable to work for about four weeks and since the employment of minors under 18 in a bowling alley is prohibited the insurance company refused to accept liability. The boy received no compensation for his lost time although he was not required to pay the fees for medical expenses. When he was able to go to work again he got a job at the mine where his father was employed.

4. A 12-year-old boy was working during his summer vacation as an errand boy in a meat market. He was grinding meat in a power meat-grinder one day and had the end of his index finger caught in the grinder. Fortunately, only the fleshy end was clipped off and the bone was not injured. The finger healed and no permanent injury resulted. The child, under the legal age of employment, was employed without an employment certificate, was operating a forbidden machine, and was working after 8 o'clock at night. The insurance company, therefore, refused all liability in the case. The employer paid the bill for medical care and the boy was not permitted to return to work.

5. A 17-year-old boy employed as a delivery boy by a grocery store regularly drove the delivery truck, a prohibited occupation for a minor under 18. One day while he was driving down a steep hill the brakes locked and the truck overturned injuring the boy's head and shoulders. The insurance company refused liability on the basis of illegal employment. The doctor's fees were paid by the employer. The boy did not lose much time from work and apparently has entirely recovered from his injury. He returned to the same place of employment, but at a different occupation until he reached the age of 18 years when he was given his former job of driving the delivery truck.

6. A 15-year-old boy employed after school and on Saturday as a delivery boy in a meat market, one day during a rush period attempted to slice some meat on a power slicing machine. His thumb came too close to the revolving knife and was severely cut. He was unable to work for two or three weeks but as he was employed without an employment certificate the insurance company refused to pay compensation. The boy was a relative of the employer, who paid the fees for the doctor's services but no compensation for lost time. As soon as the boy recovered from his injury he secured an employment certificate and returned to work.

INJURED MINORS RECEIVING NO REDRESS

Permanent Disability.

1. A 16-year-old boy was employed in a glass factory to keep the broken glass cleared up and wheeled away from the conveyor. As was the custom in the plant, he wore gloves to protect his hands from injury. One day his glove was caught in the unguarded gears of the conveyor and his right hand drawn into the machinery. His hand was badly mangled, the middle finger and a part

of the little finger were amputated. The other fingers were so badly crushed that he has practically lost all use of them. Although the boy was employed illegally without an age card and at unguarded machinery, the insurance company was willing to accept the liability for compensation. There was some disagreement over the amount and the case was referred to a referee of the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation. An agreement was finally offered the boy, but his parents refused to accept it and retained a lawyer to take the case. Civil suit for damages has been filed, but the case has not yet come up in court. The heavy expenses for hospital and medical care are still unpaid. The wound became infected and it was necessary for treatment to continue for a long time. Now, after almost a year, the boy still complains of his hand and appears to be suffering from the nervous shock caused by the accident.

TEMPORARY DISABILITY.

1. A 15-year-old school boy was working after school and on Saturdays at his father's fertilizer plant. While mixing phosphate some of the material flew into his eye resulting in a badly inflamed and sore eye. He was unable to work for almost three weeks, athough he continued to go to school. The boy had not secured the proper employment certificate to legalize his employment and the insurance company refused to pay compensation. Medical expenses were paid by the family, which in this case was the employer also, and there was no question of compensation for the time lost from work.

2. A girl, 16 years of age, employed as a clerk in a hotel, was frequently called upon to operate the passenger elevator. The elevator was old and not in very good working condition and one day when she was bringing a guest down from the fourth floor something went wrong with the mechanism and in attempting to control the car the girl was ruptured. She received medical care and returned to work but was unable to continue. She was fitted with a truss, for which she paid, and the doctor has advised her that an operation will be necessary before she can recover. She was employed at a prohibited occupation and without the proper age card. The situation was further complicated by the nature of the accident, as hernia is very often a debatable question in compensation adjustments, and the insurance company refused to pay compensation. A claim petition was presented to the Workmen's Compensation Board but the claim was disallowed. The employer refused to accept any liability for the accident, claiming the rupture was not the result of the accident. The burden of the medical fees and the loss of earning power have been assumed entirely by the family, which can ill afford to carry them. The girl is not able to work steadily or to work at any job that requires much standing. As a result of this injury and the consequent lack of proper care, her earning power is seriously impaired and her future health and usefulness are jeopardized.

3. A 15-year-old boy was employed by a company engaged in mining sand. He was shoveling sand one day and his hand was struck by the shovel of another workman. The injury was not serious and the boy recovered very quickly. He was employed without the proper employment certificate and the insurance company refused to pay compensation. He received no compensation whatsoever for his injury.

4. A 15-year-old boy was employed by a shoe-repair shop to call for and deliver shoes. He started out one morning with another employe in a car to collect work and in some manner the car caught on fire and in jumping to escape the flames the boy's right arm and shoulder were injured. He lost four weeks from work, but as he was employed without an employment certificate the insurance company refused to accept liability for the accident. The doctor's bills were paid by the family and the boy received no compensation for the time lost from work. He has entirely recovered from his injury and is now attending high school.

5. A 15-year-old boy employed as a caddy on a golf course was struck in the eye by a golf ball. He was taken to the hospital and his eye treated. He suffered no permanent injury as a result of the accident and returned to work in about two weeks. He was employed without an employment certificate and the insurance company refused to pay compensation. The boy's mother appealed to the Workmen's Compensation Board and the case is still pending settlement.

CONCLUSION

It is commonly agreed that children's work accidents require special consideration. The young worker, less capable of concentration, more easily fatigued, more curious, and more impatient of shop discipline, is possibly more likely to meet with industrial accidents than the adult worker. In recognition of this hazard certain protective measures have been enacted in Pennsylvania as a means of safeguarding the child worker. But as the result of the court decision which declared illegally employed minors ineligible to the benefits of workmen's compensation, the protection of this law is not extended to all employed children, and so long as any working child in this Commonwealth is denied the full benefits of any law designed to more adequately protect the industrial worker, our obligation to these working children has not been fully met. The exclusion of illegally employed minors from the benefits of workmen's compensation has for the most part brought them no advantage and frequently has brought great hardship. It seems obvious that if the illegally employed minor is to receive justice and the careless or unscrupulous employer is to be deterred from violations of the law, which may result in a handicap for life of some young worker, remedial legislation is necessary. Other states have taken such action and have on their statute books laws which provide for the redress of illegally employed minors injured in the course of their employment. Such legislation provides for the payment of double or treble compensation to the illegally employed child injured in the course of his employment. The laws vary in the different states but the principle is the same, and in all cases the employer is liable for the amount in excess of regular compensation payments. By such legislation not only is the child, injured while employed in violation of the Child Labor Law, insured financial relief, but the careless or wilful employer is penalized, and all employers are provided with an added incentive for the establishment of more careful employment policies and better supervision of child workers.

CORRECTION

In the October issue of LABOR AND INDUSTRY there appeared a reprint of an address by Harry D. Immel, director of the Bureau of Inspection, before the Woodworking Section of the Nineteenth Annual Congress of the National Safety Council at Pittsburgh on the subject "Small Plant Safety Committee Problems as Applied to Woodworking Shops." The first paragraph as published read: "In the Bureau of Inspection of the Department of Labor and Industry we believe that unless the number of employes is sufficiently large to readily reflect safety or lack of it, there does not exist enough incentive to keep safety interest alive." The paragraph should have read: "In the Bureau of Inspection of the Department of Labor and Industry we believe that unless your number of employes is sufficiently large to readily reflect safety or lack of it, there does not exist enough incentive to keep safety *committee* interest alive."

FIRE PREVENTION—A MATTER OF UNIVERSAL INTEREST*

Fire menace is universal. In one way or another, the life and possessions of every man, woman, and child are endangered thereby. Therefore, any movement to eliminate the fire hazard should receive the hearty support of the entire population.

The annual fire loss in this country reached its peak in 1926, when it attained the stupendous amount of $560,548,624.** In 1927, however, it sharply declined to a total of $472,933,969. There was a further decrease in 1928, the fire loss for that year amounting to $464,607,102. Hope for a continued annual decline seems to have been shattered, however, as the estimated loss for 1929 was $473,574,019—an amount slightly greater than that for 1927. This means that during the year 1929, *the actual cash loss by fire was more than nine hundred dollars each minute.*

The destruction of property by fire results in a tremendous waste of our natural resources, as well as of the effort, time, and materials required to produce man-made objects. Far more important, however, is the loss of human life, for it has been estimated that approximately 10,000 persons were fatally burned in 1929. Of this number, 30 per cent were children under ten years of age.

As stated above, the fire menace is universal—the lives and possessions of all are subject to it. This fact would seem to be rather conclusively proved by the following statistics:

In the homes of our country, fires occur at the rate of one in every *four minutes*, throughout the entire year. Every day of the year, on the average, fire destroys or damages five churches and ten public edifices of other kinds including schools; 114 farm buildings; three woodworking plants; five metal-working plants; six food and food products plants; and seven clothing factories. In addition, there are thousands of fires, every year, in structures housing other occupancies.

There were 134,895 forest fires during 1929, which burned over 46,230,120 acres of land and caused damage amounting to $102,055,400. Fires of this kind destroy many isolated houses, and sometimes sweep through villages and parts of large towns and cities.

It is evident from the foregoing, that every kind of property is subject to the possibility of damage or destruction by burning, and that regardless of the type of construction, the location, or the kind of occupancy, fire may attack buildings and endanger the lives of all the persons within their walls. In fact, as we all know, many substantial structures, as well as others of easily combustible construction, have served as fire traps for unfortunate men, women, and children who were unable to escape from them. Fire—"the danger that never sleeps"—constantly menaces the woman in the home, the child in school, and the man in his office or at his machine. It may originate in any one of these places, or in a nearby or distant structure, or even in a remote forest.

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*Reprint from The Travelers Standard, Vol. XVIII, No. 10, Oct., 1930.

**The figures here given are reported by the National Fire Protection Association.

Why is the fire hazard so great in the United States where measures for prevention are so thoroughly understood and where means for extinguishing fire have reached such a high degree of efficiency? The records of fire causes show that the answer to this question is *carelessness.*

Americans, as a class, are noted for their extravagance, and their seeming complacence in the matter of fire waste is a striking example of their prodigality. They are greatly incensed by cases of arson and incendiarism but are not, as individuals, seriously concerned about the proper handling of lighted matches, cigarettes, cigars, and smoking materials in general; and yet carelessness in this respect caused a fire loss of $34,878,649, in 1929. They take great pride in the fine appearance of their homes, but too often overlook the dangerous possibilities of defective chimneys and flues—possibilities which, in 1929, developed into actualities in the form of fire damage amounting to $24,486,097. They appreciate the comfort and convenience resulting from the use of electricity and electrical appliances. Carelessness in handling them caused a loss of $18,632,270 last year, however, and it is interesting to note that 37 per cent of the fires that originated from electrical sources resulted from failure to take suitable precautions *when using electric flatirons.*

Some other kinds of carelessness that give rise to many serious fires, particularly in the home, are: improper storage of oily rags and other objects and materials that are subject to spontaneous ignition; depositing hot ashes in wooden boxes, barrels, and other combustible containers; leaving bonfires unattended, and burning rubbish under improper conditions; using kerosene for starting fires in stoves; cleaning garments with gasoline and other inflammable fluids in rooms where open flames are present; smoking in bed; allowing stoves and furnaces to become overheated; failing to provide spark guards for fireplaces; and leaving light inflammable material near open flames. Many fires resulting from these unsafe practices are attended by serious personal injuries and fatalities, as well as by property damage.

Failure to provide first-aid fire-extinguishing devices—even buckets of water—often makes it possible for small fires, that might easily be controlled when first discovered, to attain serious proportions and cause extensive damage. One or more portable fire extinguishers should be provided in every home, office, store, factory, and other place where human beings live, work, or find diversion, and other more effective fire-fighting equipment should be installed in addition, in accordance with the size of the building and the special conditions of occupancy.

Persons responsible for the construction and maintenance of large buildings: schools, churches, theatres, hospitals, apartment houses, offices, and factories, housing many occupants, should fully realize their responsibility for making the structures as fire-resistive as possible, for introducing and maintaining fire-safe conditions in connection with heating appliances and the storage and use of combustible materials, and for providing suitable and adequate fire-extinguishing equipment. The chief thought should be for the protection of human life, and if this is assured as far as possible, it will be found that the precautions taken will also serve for the safeguarding of the property.

It has been said that "Fire is a good servant but a bad master." Fire is necessary for human existence—except, possibly, in tropical climates—and when under proper control acts as the "good servant." However, as soon as it escapes the confines or passes the barriers fixed by man, or occurs unexpectedly and is not discovered promptly, it becomes the "master" for the time being, and creates havoc. There is always the possibility that this may happen at any time and in any place. Therefore, as previously stated, fire prevention—the preclusion of fire save under proper conditions—is a matter of universal interest. Fire can destroy human life; it can wipe out the home; it can annihilate the products of our labor; it can demolish our workplaces and thus deprive us of our incomes. Its power for destruction is almost unlimited. Insurance against fire may enable us, in time, to replace fire-damaged property, but it cannot restore human life, minimize bodily pain or mental anguish, or provide employment or income when fire cuts off our means of livelihood.

We cannot prevent all fires, but we can greatly reduce the number of them by exercising more care in the use of igniting agents and combustible materials.

THEY PUT SAFETY FIRST*

OUTSTANDING ACTIVITIES OF PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRY ASSEMBLED BY THE BUREAU OF INSPECTION

Five lost-time accidents are reported by the Steelton Plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company for September, 1930. This figure is seven less than were reported for the month of August. The total number of accidents in the first nine months of the year is 96. Three of the September accidents occurred in the frog and switch division and one each in the steel foundry and electric departments.

The Marcus Hook Plant of the Viscose Company, with 4,000 employes in October, 1930, completed a six weeks period with a 733,300 man-hour exposure without a lost-time accident.

Charles Lennig and Company, Incorporated, manufacturing chemists, of Bridesburg, Philadelphia, in October, 1930, reported completion of four months without a lost-time accident among 285 employes. Effort was being made to extend this notable record further.

The United States Aluminum Company, at McKeesport, achieved a record in August, 1930, by completion of one entire month without a single accident.

A survey of the accident experience of the woodworking industry in Philadelphia for the year 1929 made by the Philadelphia office of the Bureau of Inspection, for a total of 154 plants covering 5,148 employes, reveals 230 accidents for a loss of 4,744 working days out of an estimated total of 13,268,488 man-hours worked. The survey revealed that all of the accidents recorded occurred in 67 plants with a total of 3,992 employes and an estimated total of 10,300,562 man-hours worked. Of the entire 154 plants for which records were obtained 87, with a total of 1,156 employes and an estimated total of 2,967,926 man-hours worked, had no lost-time accidents at all.

The Williamsport office of the Bureau of Inspection submits this list of concerns in its division with records of no accidents throughout 1928, 1929, and 1930 up to mid-September of the latter year, when this report was submitted: Imperial Band Instrument Company, South Williamsport, with five employes; Keystone Paint Filler Company, Muncy, seven employes; Sun and News Publishing Company, Williamsport, 107 employes; Beck and Beck, dry cleaning establishment, Williamsport, six employes; Williamsport Passenger Railway

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*This will be a regular feature in **Labor and Industry**. Pennsylvania concerns are invited to submit from time to time safety records that they consider worthy of publication. Address: Director, Bureau of Inspection, Department of Labor and Industry, or your Divisional Supervisor of the Bureau.

Company, Williamsport, 105 employes. Honorable mention for safety records over the same period broken by only a single accident in each concern in 1929 is given the Globe Paint Company, Williamsport, with four employes, and the Fred R. Miller Blank Book Company, Williamsport, with 16 employes.

The Treen Box Company, of Philadelphia, a woodworking concern which went through the last four months of 1929 with no accidents among its 70 employes, recorded four accidents for a total of 72 days' loss of time in the first four months of 1930, when increase of business necessitated an expansion of personnel to a total of 120 employes.

The Kerstetter Silk Throwing Company, of Macanaqua, with an average of 85 male and female employes, reports three lost-time accidents in the last 13 years. Mr. F. L. Kerstetter, head of this concern, takes a deep personal interest in accident prevention and enforcement of safe practices regulations.

The Eastman Manufacturing Company, a woodworking concern, of Union City, reports two days' loss of time through personal injury among 60 employes in a period of two years up to July, 1930. Safety activity is under the direction of a shop committee.

In a period of 30 months up to July, 1930, the F. W. Wint Company, Ltd., of Catasauqua, engaged in a general planing mill business, with an average of 100 employes, recorded only three lost-time accidents. Two of these were sustained by the same man. Mr. F. W. Wint, the President of the concern, makes accident prevention his personal business, acting as chairman of the plant safety committee. President Wint states that he considers automatic machine guards a most important adjunct to safety.

KNOCK OFF THE PEAKS!

By Harry D. Immel,
Director, Bureau of Inspection

Pennsylvania labor and industry revealed in the state-wide safety campaign of 1929 and again in 1930 a fine spirit of cooperation with the Department of Labor and Industry. Encouraged by the reception of its previous safety educational activities, the Bureau of Inspection appeals to labor and industry to lend the same support to a more concentrated safety drive in 1931. The plan of the 1931 campaign is to focus safety energies upon two months which stand out as averaging the greatest number of accidents over a period of ten years. It is planned to make these months, March and October, no-accident months in 1931.

"Knock Off the Peaks" will be the slogan of the 1931 campaign. A graph of accidents in general industry in Pennsylvania, prepared by the Bureau of Statistics covering a ten-year period, shows distinct peaks in March and October. There is another peak in August but the mid-summer season is not considered a suitable time for most effective safety campaigning. The mid-summer accident increase, attributed to construction activities, vacation season substitutions, and lowered vitality of workers must, it is felt, be attacked in another way.

Undoubtedly the March and October accident peaks are accounted for by increased employment and greater production in these periods. But the fact remains that these are the months that average highest in accidents and, logically, measures to combat these increases should have a special appeal.

The Bureau of Inspection proposes to call upon safety agencies throughout the state to develop such details of the no-accident drives in March and October as appear best applicable to the different localities. The no-accident month activities will be organized through the nine supervising offices of the Bureau of Inspection located in Philadelphia, Upper Darby, Lancaster, Hazleton, Scranton, Williamsport, Johnstown, Kane, and Pittsburgh.

A two-day, state-wide safety congress will be held in Harrisburg on February 19 and 20 to lend inspiration to the 1931 campaign.

It is realized that no-accident drives in March and October may not exactly meet the needs of all of Pennsylvania's greatly diversified industries, but it is hoped that everybody will participate in an undertaking which promises so much for the common good.

In a season of industrial depression the Bureau of Inspection offers its 1931 safety campaign as a practical contribution toward economic rehabilitation through elimination of the needless waste of accidents.

INDUSTRIAL BOARD

The following rules and regulations were approved at the November 19, 1930, meeting of the Industrial Board:

Regulations for Elevators:

1. New definition in part 2 of Elevator Code to read:

   "The term DUPLEX ELEVATOR shall mean an elevator consisting of a car structure containing two elevator cabs or compartments."

2. Add new paragraph (h) in Part 1, Article 2, to read:

   "Duplex elevators shall require operators in each cab or compartment."

3. Add new paragraph (d) (A1) to Rule 225, to read:

   "Where duplex elevators are installed the operating, emergency, and door safety equipment shall be installed in each cab or compartment in accordance with these regulations."

Regulations for Boilers:

1. Amendment to administrative ruling covering standardization of ratings for boiler inspectors as approved August 17, 1927, and amended December 12, 1928, amended part in italics.

> "Examinations for applicants for Boiler Inspectors' Certificates of Competency shall be conducted by the Boiler Advisory Board. Application to take such examination shall be made by the applicant within a reasonable time prior to the date of examination, the facts contained on such application to be sworn to before a notary public or other person authorized to administer oaths.
>
> "Thirty questions shall be submitted to the person taking the examination. Credits for individual questions shall be given at the judgment of the Boiler Advisory Board, but no more than a total of 60 per cent shall be allowed for correct answers to all questions.
>
> "In addition to the written examination credit shall be allowed for the experience set forth on the application form as follows:
>
> "1. Technical Education (this means at least a degree at a recognized college or university), 10 per cent.
>
> "2. Shop Experience.............. 5 per cent for 1 Year
> 10 per cent for 2 Years
> 15 per cent for 3 Years
> 20 per cent for 4 Years or more
>
> Maximum allowable percentage..20 per cent

"3. Repairing Experience.......... 5 per cent for 1 Year
10 per cent for 2 Years
15 per cent for 3 Years
20 per cent for 4 Years or more

Maximum allowable percentage..20 per cent

"4. Operating Experience.......... 5 per cent for 1 Year
10 per cent for 2 Years
15 per cent for 3 Years
20 per cent for 4 Years or more
Maximum allowable percentage..20 per cent

"5. Inspections..................10 per cent for 1,000
20 per cent for 2,000
30 per cent for 3,000
40 per cent for 4,000

Maximum allowable percentage..40 per cent

"No more than a total percentage of 40 shall be permitted for combined credits through experience as shown on the application.

"A total percentage of seventy or more is necessary to entitle an applicant to a Certificate of Competency as a Boiler Inspector.

"If a duly qualified boiler inspector of another state, administering the A. S. M. E. Boiler Code, applies for a Certificate of Competency in Pennsylvania, such certificate may be granted at the discretion of the Industrial Board without requiring the applicant to pass an examination, provided satisfactory proof is furnished for record that such inspector has passed a uniform examination conducted by an examining board in another A. S. M. E. state and does, in fact, hold a certificate in that state. *However, certificates of competency issued in this manner shall only entitle the holder thereof to make shop inspections of boilers intended for use in Pennsylvania.*"

General Rules:

1. Portable power-hand saws shall be of an approved type.

2. "Special types of vertical hoisting and lowering apparatus such as automobile parking machines, similar in general design to elevators but not covered by existing regulations, shall be approved by the Industrial Board."

RULES RESCINDED

Regulations for Elevators:

1. Article 6, paragraph (h) applying to more than one elevator operating in a single shaftway, reading as follows:

> "The new installation of two (2) separate elevator cars which operate in the same set of guides of a single shaftway is prohibited."

2. Article 6, paragraph (i) applying to more than one compartment of a single elevator, reading as follows:

> "No freight compartment shall be installed under any passenger elevator."

The following devices were granted approval:

Company	*Device*
Wappat Gear Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Portable Electric Hand Saw.
Singer Sewing Machine Company, Philadelphia, Pa.	Numbers 65039 and 94851 finger guards for power-driven darning machines.
Hollingsworth Company, Philadelphia, Pa.	Type "S" emergency lighting system.
Electric Storage Battery Company, Philadelphia, Pa.	Type "C," models 302 and 306 emergency lighting systems.
The Dayton Safety Ladder Company, Cincinnati, Ohio	Type "A" Dayton Safety Ladder in sizes three feet to twelve feet inclusive.
The Dayton Safety Ladder Company, Cincinnati, Ohio	Type "B" Dayton Safety Ladders Numbers 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.

Approval of the following device was withdrawn for the reason that it is not on the market.

Company	*Device*
Beasley-Meyers-Bell, Williamsport, Pa.	Printing Press Guard.

RECENT DECISIONS OF THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

O'DONNELL v. SOUTH FAYETTE TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT

Question of employe or independent contractor.

A woman engaged by a school board to clean a school building and who was seriously injured while so engaged, was held to have been an employe and entitled to compensation even though she was to be paid a lump sum for the work and was subject to only general supervision.

The amount paid for the job and the estimated length of time required for its performance provide a proper basis for fixing the rate of compensation.

OPINION BY COMMISSIONER FLEITZ—NOVEMBER 22, 1930

The facts in this case are simple, brief, and as follows: claimant was employed by the School Board of South Fayette Township to clean a school room. She had previously been employed to do similar work. On August 27, 1929, an agreement for cleaning the room was made, for which she was to receive the sum of $10.00, the materials to be used to be furnished by the school board, and the work was to be done at the option of claimant so long as it was finished before school opened on September 1, 1929. In doing this work she fell from a chair and fractured the neck of the left femur bone, suffering therefrom a serious disability. A petition and answer was filed, and after hearing before the referee, compensation was awarded for total disability at the rate of $13.00 per week, based upon a wage earning of $20.00 per week. The defendant has appealed, contending, by exceptions, that the findings of fact are not supported by the evidence and, by brief and argument, that the claimant was an independent contractor, and that the relationship of employer and employe did not exist between the defendant and claimant at the time of the injury. After an examination of the record, we are inclined to believe that the referee has correctly decided the case. Concerning the question of independent contractor, it was said by the Supreme Court in Gailey v. State Insurance Fund, 286 Pa. 311:

> "Neither the compensation authorities nor the courts should be solicitous to put claimants in the position of independent contractor when a reasonable view of the evidence warrants a finding that the injured person was an employe."

It was held in Colligan v. Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 214 Pa. 229:

> "A master is one who stands to another in such relation that he not only controls the result of the work of the other, but also may direct the manner in which the work shall be done. . . . The relation of master and servant exists where the employer has the right to

> select the employe, the power to remove and discharge him, and to direct what work shall be done and the way and manner in which it shall be done."
>
> (See also Simonton *v.* Marton, 275 Pa. 562; Robson *v.* Martin et al, 291 Pa. 426; Sgattone *v.* Mullholland & Gotwals, 290 Pa. 341; Atherholt *v.* Stoddart Company, 286 Pa. 278; and Skinner's Pa. Workmen's Compensation Law, 2nd Ed., 76–82.)

In the present case the fact that claimant was paid, instead of a fixed day wage, a certain lump price for the cleaning of the room, would not necessarily deprive her of the position of an employe. (See Gailey *v.* State Workmen's Ins. Fund, supra.) In the case of Burdge *v.* White, 14 Dept. Rep. 1329, it was said by the Common Pleas Court of Juniata County:

> "The contract between the parties was oral and of the simplest character. Claimant was to cut logs for the saw mill, the timber on a certain tract, and the defendant was to pay him at the rate of $3.00 per thousand feet. Nothing was said as to the time and manner in which the work was to be done, or as to the claimant's right to employ others to assist him, but the understanding of the parties on these subjects is shown by their subsequent conduct."

In the present case the hiring is not denied, and the evidence of Mr. Stover shows the right to discharge. This witness also testified that he considered claimant an employe of the school board, and carried compensation insurance for her protection. While this testimony is not conclusive, it is a strong circumstance against the theory of an independent contractor. There was also shown a supervision of the work on the part of the employer, which would appear to assist in establishing the relationship. Witness Stover testified that under the same contract with another woman who was cleaning an adjoining room at or about the same time he had ordered the work done over again. This witness also testified:

> "A. I was to see whether all were doing it (the work), not only Mrs. O'Donnell, if I understand you right.
>
> "Q. You were checking merely to see whether they got the work done in time and well?
>
> "A. Yes."

The school board was evidently satisfied that the claimant understood her work in cleaning, and it could hardly be expected there would be a personal and immediate supervision. It appears to be clearly shown however by Mr. Stover's testimony, that the work was so supervised by him, and in such a manner as taken together with the other facts, would establish the relationship of employer and employe. Another question arising was that of establishing wages upon which to base compensation. Mr. Stover testified that he believed the room which claimant was cleaning could be done in three or three and one-half days. The referee evidently accepted this as the established rate of earning and based compensation thereon. We are unable to see how any other rate of earning could have been adopted. Claimant is a housewife and apparently not engaged in selling her services. It is therefore about the only earning we have before us or can secure for the purpose of fixing compensation.

One of the questions involved is, whether or not there should have been an award for loss of the leg rather than total disability, and without the citation of law or medical testimony, we are inclined to the belief that the fracture of the neck of the femur bone is so closely associated with the rest of the body that it is impossible, under the Compensation Law, to separate the disability of the leg from the body. Under all the facts and circumstances of the case, we believe the referee has made the best disposition possible of a difficult case, and we affirm his findings of fact, conclusions of law, and award of compensation. The appeal is dismissed.

MYERS *v.* F. E. COOPER LUMBER COMPANY

Causal relation between injury and death of employe from pneumonia.

The injury occurred September 21, 1929, the employe continued at work until October 16, 1929, and first consulted a physician October 19, 1929, when he was found to be suffering from an ulcer. A few days later he developed acute nephritis, followed by pneumonia, from which he died November 1, 1930.

Held: There is no such sequence of events as would lead to a natural inference that death arose from the injury and the medical testimony clearly would not sustain an award of compensation. Disallowance affirmed.

OPINION BY COMMISSIONER FLEITZ—NOVEMBER 26, 1930

Claimant has appealed from a disallowance of compensation by the referee under the following circumstances: Cyrus J. Myers, deceased husband of claimant, fell or was thrown on September 21, 1929, under circumstances which would fairly indicate an accidental injury. He complained at the time to fellow employes of injury to his legs and thumb, and to his wife upon arrival home, of his back and thumb. Upon examination, claimant discovered a mark on the left side of decedent's back, to which she applied home remedies. Decedent returned to work on September 23rd and continued at his employment until October 16, 1929. He first consulted a physician on October 19, 1929, and it was then discovered that he was suffering from an ulcer under the left scapula. This was drained, and a few days thereafter, decedent developed acute nephritis, and on October 28th, pneumonia. He grew gradually worse, and died on

November 1st, of the last named disease. Claimant filed a compensation agreement as the dependent widow, which was answered by defendant. Following a hearing, the referee filed his report, disallowing compensation, and the appeal followed. By reason of the period intervening between the injury and death, from pneumonia, which is admittedly a germ disease, the medical testimony to a great extent must control. This testimony was given by Dr. Truscott, who administered to the decedent when he came to the office of the witness on October 19, 1929. This was the time when the ulcer under the left scapula was first discovered and treated. Dr. Truscott testified on page fourteen that the pneumonia which was the terminal cause of decedent's death, was in no wise connected with the abscess, only in so far "as the infection draws down the patient's health and strength and reduces his resistance to any infection . . . pneumonia was not caused by the same infection as caused the abscess." Neither was this witness willing to testify that the abscess was caused by the injury. The testimony is as follows:

> "Q. Would you want to say that this man would not have contracted this pneumonia if he had not had the abscess?
>
> "A. I would not want to absolutely.
>
> "Q. Can you say, from your examination of the man, and listening to the testimony here, with any degree of certainty, that there is a causal relation between this accident . . . and the pneumonia from which he died, could you say that?
>
> "A. No, I could not say there is any absolute evidence.
>
> "Q. Would you want to venture a professional opinion on the subject?
>
> "A. Well, here is the whole thing. You have about three weeks and several days. Now then, I think we can assume that the abscess had something to do with the man's death. I feel we can assume that, and whether the injury produced the abscess, I cannot say definitely."

Under this condition of the medical testimony, we are unable to say how the referee could have made any other disposition of the case. In face of all the facts and circumstances of this case, we cannot be but guided by the medical testimony. There is here no such sequence of events as would lead to a natural inference that death arose from the injury. The death is too remote therefrom, and the medical testimony clearly would not sustain an award of compensation. We affirm the referee's findings of fact, conclusions of law, and disallowance of compensation. The appeal is dismissed.

REVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

Prepared by
The Bureau of Statistics

The Labor Market

State Employment Office Reports—The slight gain of employment opportunities noted in the reports from State Public Employment Offices for September did not continue into October. Instead, a distinct lessening of opportunities for employment in proportion to the number of applicants for jobs was shown. The October report covering the four-week period from September 29 to October 25, inclusive, indicated an 8 per cent increase in the ratio of applicants for jobs to jobs open as compared with the ratio for September. A total of 9,443 persons applied for work at the State Public Employment Offices located in thirteen industrial centers of the State during the four-week period covered by the October report. Calls from employers for workers numbered 2,700, or less than 30 per cent of the number of jobs required to furnish employment for all who applied for work. While the number of applicants for jobs in October was proportionately higher than in September and in August, it is encouraging to note that the actual number of job openings showed little or no diminution, and that the number of placements in jobs increased. On a comparative basis, the actual number of jobs available in October was only 4.5 per cent less than in September, and was 10 per cent higher than in August. Twenty-four hundred nineteen workers were placed in employment through the State Public Employment Offices during October, or practically the same number as for the comparative period in September, and 18 per cent more than in August.

Comparison with employment data for last year, however, continues un favorable. Applications for work in October, 1930, were 13 per cent higher than in October, 1929, job openings were nearly 50 per cent fewer, and placements numbered 35 per cent less.

The ratio of applicants for work per 100 jobs open, as shown by the data reported from the Public Employment Offices, was 350 to 100 for October, as compared with 325 to 100 for September, and as compared with 341 to 100 for August. The ratio of applicants for work to available jobs for October, 1929, was 167 to 100, or 50 per cent better than the ratio for the corresponding month in 1930.

The State Public Employment Office records for the first 10 months of 1930 show that 95,899 persons applied for work during that period, while only 30,236 employment openings could be located, less than one-third enough jobs to go round. Placements for the first 10 months of 1930 numbered 25,722, indicating that jobs were found for one of every four persons who applied for work.

Applicants for employment for the first 10 months of 1930 numbered 5 per cent more than for the corresponding period in 1929, job openings were 36 per cent less, and placements decreased 29 per cent. The ratio of applicants to available jobs according to the Public Employment Office figures for the first 10 months of 1930 was 317 to 100 as compared with a ratio of 191 to 100 for the first 10 months in 1929, a 66 per cent increase.

Reports from Manufacturing Firms—Contrary to the usual trend for this time of the year, employment and payrolls of manufacturing concerns in October were lower than in September. October usually is the peak month of manufacturing activity, but factory employment and payrolls for October, 1930, showed the smallest totals for the year. Except for a slight upward movement in September, factory employment and payrolls in Pennsylvania have been declining steadily since February, and in October reached the lowest point recorded during the last six years.

Reports for October to the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia and to the Department of Labor and Industry from 839 manufacturing establishments engaged in 51 different lines of manufacturing activity and representing more than a third of the total manufacturing employment of the State showed a 1.5 per cent decrease in employment and payrolls as compared with September. Only 16 of the 51 industries represented in the report showed any gain in employment over September, and, except for the textile group, these increases were little more than expected seasonal gains. Wage disbursements were higher in October for 24 of the 51 industries, but, except for textiles, these gains were due mostly to comparisons with data for the first half of September when average payrolls were considerably reduced because of the general observance of the Labor Day holiday.

The index of factory employment based on reports from these 839 concerns was 87.4 for October, or 13.8 per cent lower than the index for October, 1929, and the index of wage payments at 81.3 for October, 1930, was 25.3 per cent less than the index for October a year ago.

The textile group with a 3.8 per cent increase in employment and the paper and printing industry with an 0.7 per cent employment gain were the only two of the nine industry groups into which the 51 manufacturing industries are divided to show any increase in employment between September and October. Employment declines recorded for other groups were as follows: metal products 2.6 per cent, transportation equipment 4.4 per cent, foods and tobacco 2.6 per cent, stone, clay, and glass 0.3 per cent, lumber 6.1 per cent, chemicals 4.1 per cent, and leather and rubber 0.5 per cent.

Industries of the textile group showing the largest employment and payroll gains were the silk, carpet and rug, hosiery, men's clothing, and men's furnishings industries. The silk industry is rapidly climbing back to its normal level of operation. More than half of the silk mills reported increased employment for October, some firms adding as many as 400 to 500 new workers. Hosiery mills generally reported increased employment. Efforts to spread employment over the maximum number of workers in the hosiery industry were shown. Reduced hours and staggered shifts were reported by several concerns. While hosiery manufacture has shown material improvement in recent months, many mills are still operating at only 30 to 40 per cent of capacity.

In the metal industries, largest employment and payroll reductions were shown for the blast furnace, iron and steel forgings, structural iron, and electrical apparatus groups. In the blast furnace industry several firms reported closing down of furnaces for an indefinite period. Decreased employment for structural iron plants was prevalent and most firms were working 4 days a week. The decrease is partly seasonal. The majority of firms manufacturing electrical appliances reported decreased employment, although radio and battery manufacture showed considerable increase. The expansion of one large radio manufacturing plant in New Jersey has provided employment for thousands of Pennsylvania workers in the Philadelphia area within the last few months.

Further employment decreases were shown for the automobile industry. One firm manufacturing auto parts laid off nearly 900 workers in October. In other firms the decreases were much smaller, but in general the industry is employing only one-half as many workers as at this time a year ago. Railroad car building and repair also showed a downward movement for October. Shipbuilding work continued to show improvement.

In the food and tobacco group, seasonally decreased employment and payrolls were reported for the ice-cream industry. Cigar factories also reported reduced employment and payroll totals, but in most instances the decreases were small.

Glass manufacture showed some improvement and several plants returned to full-time schedules in October. Four glass factories, however, normally employing a total of 1,500 workers, have been closed for four months and report no immediate prospects of reopening.

Lumbering operations showed their usual seasonal recession for this period of the year. Manufacturers of wooden boxes report a lagging volume of orders for the holiday trade.

In the chemical industries, reductions were shown for all groups except paints and varnishes. Coke production and petroleum refining reported the largest decreases.

While employment for some manufacturing groups was considerably improved in October, there was little evidence of general improvement in manufacturing activity. Comparisons with last year continued unsatisfactory. The general level of employment in manufacturing industries in Pennsylvania for the first ten months of 1930, according to the index, was 5.6 per cent less than for the corresponding period in 1929, and wage payments in manufacturing show a 12.7 per cent decrease in comparison with payrolls for the first ten months in 1929.

Factory employment for October showed improvement in the Altoona, Reading–Lebanon, Scranton, Sunbury, Wilkes-Barre, and York areas, but fell off in all other districts of the State.

Coal Mining—According to reports from 145 mines to the Anthracite Bureau of Information, employment in anthracite mines in October gained for the second successive month and showed a 5.5 per cent increase over September. Payrolls rose nearly 28 per cent. While these gains are seasonal, they represent the most active month in the anthracite industry since last February. Anthracite employment and payrolls in 1930 are trailing 7 to 8 per cent below 1929, but the totals for October, 1930, represent nearly an average month of operation for the industry.

Reports from 396 bituminous mines in Pennsylvania to the United States Department of Labor indicate a 1.8 per cent gain in employment and a 5.4 per cent increase in payrolls for October as compared with September. Comparisons with data reported last year show that employment in Pennsylvania bituminous mines for October, 1930, was approximately 9 per cent less than a year ago, while payrolls were reduced more than 25 per cent.

Construction and Contracting—Employment in construction work declined further in October. Reports from 63 firms employing 6,000 workers show a 2.6 per cent reduction in employment and a 4.1 per cent decrease in payrolls between September and October. The index of employment for the construction industry for October, 1930, was 10 per cent less than a year ago, and payrolls were 19 per cent less.

Trade—Employment in wholesale and retail trade continued to increase slightly, but the volume of employment for both branches of the industry was 9 per cent less than a year ago. Employment in retail stores increased 11 per cent in September but gained only one per cent in October.

Summary—October reports of industrial employment and payrolls were quite unsatisfactory. In manufacturing the tendency was downward when upward has been usual for the month. Textiles showed the only marked improvement for the manufacturing group. Coal mining gained seasonally, but did not reach its usual volume for the month. Construction employment held up fairly well but is dropping behind the 1929 level which was none too high. Trade is gaining slightly but is not developing its usual momentum for this period of the year. The gap between applicants for work and available jobs widened again in October after closing somewhat in September. Yet with all of these adverse indications, there is some satisfaction to be derived from the fact that the rate of decline in employment and payrolls has been considerably diminished and the probability that the volume of employment has reached its lowest level. Preliminary reports for November seem to indicate a slight turning upward.

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES OF STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1930

(FOUR WEEKS, SEPTEMBER 29 TO OCTOBER 25, INCLUSIVE)

INDUSTRIES	Persons Applying for Positions			Persons Asked for by Employers			Persons Sent to Positions			Persons Receiving Positions		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
GRAND TOTAL	9,443	6,065	3,378	2,700	1,522	1,178	3,350	1,828	1,522	2,419	1,347	1,072
Total industrial group (skilled)	2,897	1,968	929	883	543	340	1,179	681	498	749	444	305
Building and construction	328	328	...	77	77	...	95	95	...	67	67	...
Shipbuilding	198	198	...	128	128	...	159	159	...	103	103	...
Chemicals and allied products	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clay, glass and stone products	4	4	...	3	3	...	5	5	...	2	2	...
Clothing	37	19	18	35	...	35	40	...	40	25	...	25
Textiles	89	52	37	21	8	13	19	8	11	11	4	7
Food and kindred products	21	8	13	9	...	9	13	...	13	8	...	8
Leather, rubber and composition goods	39	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lumber, woodwork and furniture	66	63	3	10	10	...	17	17	...	9	9	...
Paper and printing	19	14	5	19	1	18	30	2	28	18	1	17
Metals and metal products	554	548	6	181	156	25	236	205	31	149	124	25
Mines and quarries	38	38	...	27	27	...	28	28	...	27	27	...
Transportation and public utilities	223	213	10	33	27	6	45	30	15	28	22	6
Hotel and restaurant	742	164	578	179	35	144	282	52	230	176	31	145
Wholesale and retail trade	275	130	145	108	47	61	131	50	81	76	30	46
Miscellaneous	263	149	114	53	24	29	79	30	49	50	24	26
Total other groups	6,546	4,097	2,449	1,817	979	838	2,171	1,147	1,024	1,670	903	767
Clerical and professional	1,200	583	617	173	87	86	287	122	165	135	57	78
Agriculture	24	24	...	6	6	...	8	8	...	4	4	...
Semi-skilled	1,348	431	917	501	80	421	625	106	519	434	72	362
Unskilled	3,086	2,798	288	599	571	28	711	677	34	561	537	24
Casual and day workers*	888	261	627	538	235	303	540	234	306	536	233	303
September, 1930	11,488	7,445	4,043	3,537	2,036	1,501	4,297	2,518	1,779	3,022	1,762	1,260
October, 1929	8,358	5,858	2,500	5,003	3,758	1,245	5,074	3,719	1,355	3,714	2,735	979
October, 1928	8,120	5,290	2,830	4,296	3,164	1,132	4,857	3,597	1,260	3,509	2,663	846
Per cent of applicants placed	26	22	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Per cent of openings filled	..	..	..	90	88	91	..	..	..	..	..	..
Per cent of persons referred placed	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	74	70	..	..	..

*The placement of each casual or day worker is recorded for only one (1) placement per week.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	
		No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Oct. 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Total Weekly Payroll Week Ended Oct. 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Week Ended	
			Oct. 1930	Per cent change compared with			Oct. 1930	Per cent change compared with		Oct. 15, 1930	Sept. 15, 1930
				Sept., 1930	Oct., 1929			Sept., 1930	Oct., 1929		
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: (51) 42%	839	297,735	87.4	— 1.5	—13.8	$7,280,666	81.3	— 1.5	—25.3	$24.45	$24.42
Metal products: (12) 57%	244	145,226	84.5	— 2.6	—17.1	3,776,979	77.9	— 3.5	—29.1	26.01	26.23
Blast furnaces	9	1,469	46.0	—12.5	—30.0	44,872	46.8	— 8.9	—29.4	30.55	29.40
Steel works and rolling mills	48	73,583	75.6	— 1.3	—15.9	1,972,652	70.1	— 1.1	—29.5	26.81	26.70
Iron and steel forgings	10	1,824	84.1	— 4.2	—22.5	38,990	70.1	—10.5	—40.7	21.38	21.93
Structural iron work	10	4,327	109.3	— 7.1	—12.7	108,540	95.5	— 8.3	—26.5	25.08	25.36
Steam and hot water heating appliances	16	4,197	99.1	— 0.1	— 4.5	116,730	96.1	+ 5.7	—19.5	27.81	26.19
Stoves and furnaces	8	731	81.2	+ 3.2	—12.5	19,625	71.4	— 0.3	—24.6	26.85	27.76
Foundries	37	7,959	82.2	— 0.8	—23.1	192,735	69.6	+ 2.4	—39.7	24.22	23.46
Machinery and parts	43	8,991	89.5	— 3.3	—19.3	233,820	78.3	+ 3.7	—35.2	26.01	24.26
Electrical apparatus	21	33,315	118.8	— 4.5	—15.7	854,816	117.0	—11.9	—21.5	25.66	27.84
Engines and pumps	10	2,740	73.0	— 5.8	—28.8	66,548	66.1	— 4.6	—43.1	24.29	24.01
Hardware and tools	20	5,396	80.8	— 1.6	—20.8	111,503	70.4	+ 5.1	—33.7	20.66	19.32
Brass and bronze products	12	694	79.4	— 2.0	—35.1	16,148	69.2	— 5.5	—46.4	23.27	24.10
Transportation equipment: (5) 74%	38	23,983	65.6	— 4.4	—16.0	607,834	56.1	— 4.8	—33.3	25.34	25.33
Automobiles	5	2,291	45.6	— 6.2	—30.9	56,571	30.2	— 4.1	—43.8	24.69	23.07
Automobile bodies and parts	11	3,655	54.0	—15.2	—37.3	81,843	40.2	—19.0	—53.2	22.39	23.17
Locomotives and cars	12	10,677	41.6	— 3.7	—23.8	273,142	37.3	— 6.8	—36.5	25.58	26.39
Railroad repair shops	6	2,994	75.3	+ 0.1	— 6.0	77,411	72.3	+ 5.4	—20.0	25.86	24.57
Shipbuilding	4	4,366	99.1	+ 2.5	+57.3	118,867	153.5	+ 3.3	+54.7	27.23	26.98
Textile products: (11) 27%	165	52,476	94.7	+ 3.8	—14.9	1.015,107	89.5	+ 7.8	—27.9	19.34	18.57
Cotton goods	12	2,125	61.2	— 1.0	—30.9	44,342	53.5	— 4.6	—40.8	20.87	21.68
Woolens and worsteds	13	3,891	62.4	+ 2.8	—19.1	82,924	56.9	— 4.2	—24.7	21.31	22.85
Silk goods	48	18,031	100.3	+ 8.7	—12.1	319,318	101.7	+12.9	—23.1	17.71	17.03
Textile dyeing and finishing	12	1,695	89.9	— 3.3	—17.9	39,969	87.0	— 4.5	—22.9	23.58	23.87
Carpets and rugs	10	2,632	60.9	+ 5.2	—18.0	55,332	50.0	+15.2	—32.7	21.02	19.20
Hats	4	3.523	89.2	— 8.6	— 9.3	70,124	72.5	— 0.7	—23.4	19.90	18.34
Hosiery	27	13,948	120.1	+ 5.8	—14.8	301,422	123.8	+15.8	—31.5	21.61	19.57
Knit goods, other	13	2,647	96.7	— 5.9	—12.7	45,586	94.7	— 7.6	—31.5	17.22	17.54
Men's clothing	9	847	84.2	+ 4.0	— 8.4	12,689	77.3	+ 0.7	—28.0	14.98	15.46
Women's clothing	9	952	89.0	—15.4	—22.0	13,428	87.8	—16.6	—24.1	14.11	14.30
Shirts and furnishings	8	2,185	146.9	+ 8.7	— 4.4	29 973	134.4	+ 9.4	—20.6	13.72	13.63

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	
		No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Oct. 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Total Weekly Payroll Week Ended Oct. 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Week Ended	
			Oct. 1930	Per cent change compared with			Oct. 1930	Per cent change compared with		Oct. 15, 1930	Sept. 15, 1930
				Sept., 1930	Oct., 1929			Sept., 1930	Oct., 1929		
Foods and tobacco: (5) 32%	97	22,691	106.7	− 2.6	− 5.8	452,801	101.8	− 2.3	−11.1	19.96	19.90
Bread and bakery products	26	3,953	109.4	− 0.2	− 4.0	108,986	108.8	+ 0.5	− 6.3	27.57	27.36
Confectionery	14	4,678	105.8	+ 0.4	−15.0	87,785	101.8	+ 3.2	−20.0	18.77	18.04
Ice cream	11	1,223	99.5	− 7.5	− 4.7	39,601	101.0	− 8.8	− 7.2	32.38	32.85
Meat packing	14	2,151	96.5	+ 1.0	− 2.4	62,750	93.4	+ 1.5	− 8.6	29.17	29.02
Cigars and tobacco	32	10,686	103.6	− 4.6	− 2.7	153,679	90.3	− 6.8	−10.9	14.38	14.71
Stone, clay and glass products: (3) 42%	69	13,003	66.0	− 0.3	−21.1	315,904	56.7	+ 1.8	−29.5	24.29	23.76
Brick, tile and pottery	32	4,346	78.8	− 0.6	−14.1	85,907	61.2	− 2.4	−30.1	19.77	20.15
Cement	15	4,882	59.7	− 2.1	− 7.9	137,604	53.5	− 2.9	−18.6	28.19	28.43
Glass	22	3,775	62.8	+ 2.3	−37.8	92,393	60.6	+15.6	−40.0	24.47	21.71
Lumber products: (3) 27%	52	4,703	71.1	− 6.1	−28.0	104,760	70.7	0.0	−33.4	22.28	20.99
Lumber and planing mills	16	1,349	58.2	−13.9	−36.4	24,521	48.3	−11.7	−46.5	18.18	17.72
Furniture	30	2,421	74.3	− 1.1	−28.1	61,603	79.5	+ 1.8	−31.4	25.45	24.65
Wooden boxes	6	933	71.0	− 4.3	− 9.7	18,636	73.3	+12.3	−12.9	19.97	17.03
Chemical products: (5) 47%	60	11,234	87.9	− 4.1	−10.9	331,098	93.2	− 1.2	−13.1	29.47	28.66
Chemicals and drugs	36	1,182	66.5	− 2.8	−29.0	32,720	66.2	+ 0.3	−28.2	27.68	26.78
Coke	3	2,333	79.2	− 6.8	−16.3	69,687	75.3	− 4.6	−13.8	29.87	29.14
Explosives	3	500	77.7	− 0.8	−19.2	13,472	96.3	+ 0.8	−18.5	26.94	26.49
Paints and varnishes	12	1,375	91.1	+ 1.9	− 7.8	35,665	94.7	+10.9	−14.8	25.94	23.83
Petroleum refining	6	5,844	117.4	− 4.8	− 5.5	179,554	125.8	− 2.7	− 9.4	30.72	30.09
Leather and rubber products: (4) 46%	48	11,155	99.8	− 0.5	− 5.3	252,410	100.5	− 3.6	−10.1	22.63	23.36
Leather tanning	17	6,156	112.0	+ 0.3	+ 2.0	159,434	112.5	− 0.9	0.0	25.90	26.18
Shoes	20	3,557	95.1	− 1.0	−11.1	54,614	86.2	−12.4	−29.1	15.35	17.34
Leather products, other	7	621	78.3	0.0	−24.5	16,361	88.4	+ 3.8	−15.8	26.35	25.41
Rubber tires and goods	4	821	84.2	− 4.0	−10.8	22,001	91.7	− 4.8	−13.5	26.80	27.01

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS Week Ended	
		No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Oct. 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Total Weekly Payroll Week Ended Oct. 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Oct. 15, 1930	Sept. 15, 1930
			Oct. 1930	Per cent change compared with			Oct. 1930	Per cent change compared with			
				Sept., 1930	Oct., 1929			Sept., 1930	Oct., 1929		
Paper and printing: (3) 30%	66	13,264	98.0	+ 0.7	— 4.7	423,773	105.1	+ 2.4	— 9.1	31.95	31.43
Paper and wood pulp	12	3,434	83.1	0.0	— 5.7	92,713	83.6	+ 6.0	—12.4	27.00	25.49
Paper boxes and bags	9	944	93.8	+ 2.7	—14.2	15,916	108.0	+ 8.8	—17.2	16.86	15.94
Printing and publishing	45	8,886	103.4	+ 1.0	— 2.7	315,144	111.8	+ 1.2	— 7.5	35.47	35.37
Anthracite coal mining[2] 50%	145	102,072	99.7	+ 5.5	— 9.2	3,708,420	99.9	+27.9	—14.3	36.33	29.98
Bituminous coal mining[3] 35%	396	63,459	86.0	+ 1.8	— 8.5	1,385,679	74.7	+ 5.4	—26.2	21.84	21.10
Construction and contracting 5%	63	5,965	102.9	— 2.6	—10.1	157,274	85.1	— 4.1	—19.3	26.37	25.92
Street railways 55%	5	13,779	81.4	— 1.1	— 9.8	467,653	85.8	+ 1.2	—11.3	33.94	33.25
Retail trade 25%	70	27,867	98.0	+ 1.0	— 9.0	....	.....	......	......	.....	.....
Wholesale trade 12%	86	4,295	91.2	+ 0.1	— 9.0	....	.....	......	......	.....	....

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[1] Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. Figures used in this table are not actual employment totals, but are representative samples compiled from reports submitted by a selected group of firms in each industry. The percentages placed opposite the group totals indicate the approximate proportion of total employment which these figures represent.

[2] Anthracite figures are from the Anthracite Bureau of Information.

[3] Bituminous figures are from the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Chain index—January, 1929 = 100.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Oct. 15, 1930	Total Weekly Wages Week Ended Oct. 15, 1930	Total Weekly Employe Hours Week Ended			Average Hourly Earnings Week Ended	
				Oct. 15, 1930	Sept. 15, 1930	Per Cent Change	Oct. 15, 1930	Sept. 15, 1930
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: (48)	569	211,268	$5,304,124	9,195,344	9,286,411	— 1.0	$.577	$.580
Metal products:	191	122,804	3,244,218	5,233,140	5,368,986	— 2.5	.620	.619
Blast furnaces	7	1,410	43,552	67,985	80,600	—15.7	.641	.594
Steel works and rolling mills	33	62,880	1,716,634	2,692,088	2,758,704	— 2.4	.638	.631
Iron and steel forgings	9	1,577	35,220	64,390	71,288	— 9.7	.547	.558
Structural iron work	7	1,961	48,928	84,280	90,073	— 6.4	.581	.575
Steam and hot water heating appliances	13	2,899	83,031	143,565	131,348	+ 9.3	.578	.588
Stoves and furnaces	3	134	3,405	5,102	4,606	+10.8	.667	.682
Foundries	31	7,070	172,255	282,507	277,863	+ 1.7	.610	.605
Machinery and parts	36	7,733	198,461	333,061	320,775	+ 3.8	.596	.597
Electrical apparatus	19	29,890	777,325	1,280,278	1,353,969	— 5.4	.607	.621
Engines and pumps	10	2,740	66,548	107,034	113,064	— 5.3	.622	.618
Hardware and tools	14	3,912	85,224	148,779	141,197	+ 5.4	.573	.573
Brass and bronze products	9	598	13,635	24,071	25,499	— 5.6	.566	.565
Transportation equipment:	29	15,768	383,741	688,869	630,275	+ 9.3	.557	.647
Automobiles	5	2,291	56,571	80,091	81,927	— 2.2	.706	.697
Automobile bodies and parts	8	3,314	75,276	122,679	161,790	—24.2	.614	.610
Locomotives and cars	8	3,882	87,066	135,456	147,107	— 7.9	.643	.629
Railroad repair shops	4	1,915	45,961	65,337	62,443	+ 4.6	.703	.704
Shipbuilding	4	4,366	118,867	185,306	177,008	+ 4.7	.641	.650
Textile products:	98	29,817	562,972	1,313,913	1,217,793	+ 7.9	.428	.437
Cotton goods	9	1,010	19,669	146,497	146,433	+ 0.1	.423	.437
Woolens and worsteds	8	1,561	32,958	168,737	172,344	— 5.0	.479	.475
Silk goods	33	13,001	227,892	592,906	512,150	+15.8	.384	.392
Textile dyeing and finishing	7	760	16,134	31,565	32,879	— 4.0	.511	.516
Carpets and rugs	6	1,899	36,869	75,459	71,385	+ 5.7	.489	.506
Hosiery	11	7,517	163,835	319,948	296,186	+ 8.0	.512	.534
Knit goods, other	10	1,925	34,744	83,242	90,993	— 8.5	.417	.434
Men's clothing	3	180	1,898	5,509	6,977	—21.0	.345	.310
Women's clothing	8	877	12,909	41,670	49,905	—16.5	.310	.304
Shirts and furnishings	3	1,087	16,064	48,380	38,541	+25.5	.332	.310

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA[1]—(Concluded)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Oct. 15, 1930	Total Weekly Wages Week Ended Oct. 15, 1930	Total Weekly Employe Hours Week Ended			Average Hourly Earnings Week Ended	
				Oct. 15, 1930	Sept. 15, 1930	Per Cent Change	Oct. 15, 1930	Sept. 15, 1930
Foods and tobacco:	57	9,912	219,846	496,194	487,022	+ 1.9	$.443	$.450
Bread and bakery products	20	2,101	51,887	107,573	106,919	+ 0.6	.482	.482
Confectionery	8	2,761	54,790	133,242	125,853	+ 5.9	.411	.424
Ice cream	8	745	25,432	43,841	47,070	— 6.9	.580	.582
Meat packing	9	1,234	35,332	63,892	62,316	+ 2.5	.553	.559
Cigars and tobacco	12	3,071	52,405	147,646	144,864	+ 1.9	.355	.352
Stone, clay and glass products:	43	8,821	217,069	392,855	399,034	— 1.5	.553	.550
Brick, tile and pottery	21	2,772	54,202	112,597	118,811	— 5.2	.481	.489
Cement	10	4,001	109,895	196,362	204,220	— 3.8	.560	.556
Glass	12	2,048	52,972	83,896	76,003	+10.4	.631	.630
Lumber products:	44	3,126	79,155	141,677	139,458	+ 1.6	.559	.561
Lumber and planing mills	13	566	13,930	24,415	25,269	— 3.4	.571	.569
Furniture	27	2,062	54,172	92,771	92,386	+ 0.4	.584	.584
Wooden boxes	4	498	11,053	24,491	21,803	+12.3	.451	.462
Chemical products:	28	7,427	221,164	378,357	398,462	— 5.0	.585	.560
Chemicals and drugs	14	664	18,774	37,308	38,893	— 4.1	.503	.497
Paints and varnishes	9	1,296	33,406	61,486	56,217	+ 9.4	.543	.537
Petroleum refining	5	5,467	168,984	279,563	303,352	— 7.8	.604	.573
Leather and rubber products:	31	5,748	121,806	272,024	279,105	— 2.5	.485	.487
Leather tanning	9	2,404	64,678	119,852	121,238	— 1.1	.540	.539
Shoes	12	1,971	29,821	85,819	90,369	— 5.0	.347	.362
Leather products, other	6	552	15,306	27,382	26,595	+ 3.0	.559	.554
Rubber tires and goods	4	821	22,001	38,971	40,903	— 4.7	.565	.565
Paper and printing:	48	7,845	244,153	378,315	366,276	+ 3.3	.645	.646
Paper and wood pulp	8	2,605	72,373	133,818	127,072	+ 5.3	.541	.531
Paper boxes and bags	6	475	8,260	23,077	20,561	+12.2	.358	.357
Printing and publishing	34	4,765	163,520	221,420	218,643	+ 1.3	.739	.740
Construction and contracting	52	5,504	139,369	233,720	259,788	—10.0	.596	.600

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[1] Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA—CITY AREAS[1]

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS Week Ended	
		No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Oct. 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Total Weekly Payroll Week Ended Oct. 15, 1930	Index Numbers 1923–1925 = 100			Oct. 15, 1930	Sept. 15, 1930
			Oct. 1930	Per cent change compared with			Oct. 1930	Per cent change compared with			
				Sept., 1930	Oct., 1929			Sept., 1930	Oct., 1929		
Allentown—Bethlehem—Easton	79	23,427	78.2	— 2.0	—17.6	$ 627,533	76.4	— 5.2	—26.9	$26.79	$27.76
Altoona	14	2,426	82.2	+ 5.9	— 9.3	49,444	79.2	+ 8.3	—19.7	20.38	19.96
Erie	23	8,872	95.3	— 2.9	—17.3	235,686	89.3	— 5.1	—28.5	26.57	27.14
Harrisburg	36	10,617	91.8	— 1.8	—13.9	237,663	84.8	— 4.2	—31.2	22.39	22.93
Hazleton—Pottsville	20	4,194	88.0	— 5.1	—16.3	74,868	77.2	— 7.9	—31.6	17.85	18.3
Johnstown	15	7,831	74.7	— 1.7	—28.2	232,770	64.6	— 1.8	—39.6	29.72	29.8
Lancaster	29	4,883	75.4	— 0.9	—11.0	104,252	71.7	+ 5.8	—18.2	21.35	20.01
New Castle	11	4,930	68.4	— 2.6	—17.7	130,451	62.1	+ 0.5	—26.9	26.46	25.71
Philadelphia	252	92,239	89.7	— 2.2	—14.3	2,404,842	87.9	— 2.8	—22.1	26.07	26.23
Pittsburgh	89	69,408	75.9	— 2.7	—14.0	1,755,664	69.1	— 5.0	—24.7	25.29	25.85
Reading—Lebanon	64	23,542	90.3	+ 2.4	—15.2	514,987	81.0	+12.2	—33.9	21.88	20.03
Scranton	29	4,704	88.3	+15.4	—13.0	83,717	85.8	+20.2	—18.8	17.80	17.12
Sunbury	23	8,199	81.5	+ 2.3	— 9.0	166,946	78.3	+ 0.8	—17.2	20.36	20.67
Wilkes-Barre	25	6,790	96.4	+ 3.4	— 0.3	114,023	95.2	+ 3.4	—13.1	16.79	16.81
Williamsport	25	4,252	71.8	— 4.1	—30.6	88,733	67.5	+ 0.6	—43.2	20.87	20.03
York	49	6,526	99.8	+ 0.3	— 3.1	119,566	86.6	— 6.1	—12.3	18.32	19.23

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[1] Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

FATALITIES IN INDUSTRY DECREASE IN OCTOBER, NON-FATAL INJURIES INCREASE

The total of accidents reported from industry in Pennsylvania during October, 1930, was the highest for any month since last January. Reports of 129 fatal and 13,048 non-fatal accidents were received at the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation during October as compared with reports of 166 fatal and 11,790 non-fatal accidents reported during September, a decrease of 37, or 22.3 per cent, in fatal accidents but an increase of 1,258, or 10.7 per cent, in non-fatal accidents. The increase of accidents for October is somewhat higher than the usual increase for this period of the year. Records for the last five years show that between September and October, accidents in industry on an average have increased 6.7 per cent. It was first thought that possibly the increase in accidents for October was the result of increased industrial activity since industrial expansion usually is accompanied by increases of accident totals, but the preliminary reports of industrial employment and payrolls for October do not seem to corroborate this opinion. Reports of employment and payrolls from manufacturing concerns for October show a slightly lower level than the totals for September.

Despite this increase of accidents for October, however, accidents to workers in industry during 1930 continue to show decreases in comparison with records for the year 1929. Totals of accidents in industry for nine consecutive months in 1930 have been less than those for corresponding months in 1929, decreases in accidents having been shown for each of the first ten months of 1930 except for January which showed a 3.5 per cent accident increase over the total for January, 1929. The record of accidents for the three main divisions of industry for the first ten months in 1930 as compared with records for the first ten months in 1929 is as follows:

ACCIDENTS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

INDUSTRY	Ten Months, 1930		Ten Months, 1929		Per Cent Increase or Decrease in 1930	
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal
General industrial	697	77,837	731	88,767	— 4.7	—12.3
Coal mining	688	38,606	771	42,358	—10.8	— 8.9
Transportation and public utilities	115	6,190	171	7,398	—32.8	—16.3
TOTAL	1,500	122,633	1,673	138,523	—10.4	—11.5

Substantially decreased accident totals have been shown throughout industry during 1930, and while much of this decrease in accidents for 1930 as compared with 1929 is the result of lessened industrial operation, yet, it is believed that considerable progress in actual accident reduction in industry has been made.

Exact measurement of the extent of increase or decrease of accidents in industry on a state-wide basis is next to impossible because of the lack of adequate data of man-hour exposure. Nevertheless, it is possible to roughly approximate the progress of accident reduction in some industries by a comparison of the accident figures with the data of employment and payrolls. One industry for which representative data of employment and payrolls are currently available is the manufacturing industry. A comparison of the trend of accidents in manufacturing plants for the first ten months of 1930 with the trend of manufacturing employment and payrolls during that period shows the following:

	Per Cent Decrease
Accidents	—23.0
Employment	— 5.4
Payrolls	—12.7

The significance of these data for the manufacturing industry is that this industry, at least, seems to be experiencing a declining rate of accidents which is far in excess of that which might reasonably be expected because of the decrease in manufacturing production as represented by the employment and payroll figures. Further, it would seem that the excess of accident reduction over payroll reduction can be accepted as representing roughly the progress made in accident reduction in manufacturing industries during the year.

FATALITIES IN INDUSTRY

The total of 129 deaths reported from industry during October was the smallest number of fatalities reported for any month since May, 1930, and represents a reduction of 37 deaths as compared with the fatal accident total for September. This large reduction of fatal accidents occurred principally among the industries included in the general industrial group. Fifty-six deaths were reported from general industry in October, or 27 less than in September. Coal mines reported 65 fatalities in October, or 7 less than in September, and the transportation and public utility group reported 8 deaths in October, or 3 less than in September.

Reductions in fatality totals for October as compared with September were shown for most of the principal industry classifications. The 129 fatalities reported during October were classified industrially as follows: construction and contracting 14, a decrease of 6 as compared with September; manufacturing 30, a reduction of 17 as compared with the September total. This decrease of fatal accidents for the manufacturing industry was due to the decreased number of deaths in the metal industries. The metal group cut its fatality total from 29 in September to 12 in October. Anthracite coal mines reported 44 deaths in October, or 4 more than in September. Bituminous mines reported 21 deaths in October, a reduction of 11 as compared with September. Railroads reported 5 deaths in October as compared with 7 in September. Other transportation lines reported one death in October as compared with 3 in September. Public utility companies reported 2 deaths in October and one in September. Quarries reported 3 fatalities in October and none in September. Wholesale and retail establishments reported 3 deaths in October, or 2 less than in September. Three deaths from accidents involving state and municipal employes were reported during October as compared with 7 in September. Miscellaneous industries reported 3 fatal accidents in October as compared with 4 in September.

Falling objects, cars and engines, and explosive substances were the chief causes of death in industry during October, these three causes accounting for 81, or 63 per cent, of the 129 deaths from all causes during the month. Forty deaths were due to falling objects, of which 36 were due to falls of coal or rock in coal mines—23 in anthracite and 13 in bituminous mines. Falling objects also killed 2 workers in the construction industry, one in the quarry industry, and one in municipal employment. Twenty-one workers were killed by cars and engines in October. Of this total, 12 were employed in or about coal mines, 4 on railroads, one on a street railway, 3 in the metal industries, and one in the clay, glass, and stone industry. Explosive substances killed 20 workers during October; 13 in anthracite mines, 4 in the chemical industry, and one each in the construction, quarrying, and public utility industries. The four deaths in the chemical industry occurred on September 27th when a powder mill of the Anthracite Powder Company in Schuylkill County blew up. Other causes involving the deaths of 3 or more workers during October were falls of persons 10, motor vehicles 7, elevators and hoists and miscellaneous causes 6 each, working machinery 4, and cranes and derricks, handling objects, electricity, and hot and corrosive substances 3 each.

COMPENSATION

Agreements between insurance companies or self-insured employers and injured workers or the dependents of those killed in accidents were approved by the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation in 7,301 cases during October, 1930, involving the payment to injured workers or their dependents of compensation indemnity to the extent of $1,500,259, the second highest amount awarded this year. Compensation awards for March totaling $1,570,629 were the highest for the first 10 months of 1930. The 7,301 agreements approved during October were classified as follows:

144 Fatal cases	$558,869
374 Permanent disability cases	467,007
6,783 Temporary disability cases	474,383

Receipts filed with the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation show that current payments on compensation cases for the month of October amounted to $1,325,699, or the equivalent of a week's full-time earnings for more than 50,000 workers. This is a thought for consideration in these days of unemployment. If the industrial waste as represented by the cost of direct compensation payments alone were eliminated through absolute accident prevention, one week's employment at full-time wages could be provided every month for more than 50,000 workers in Pennsylvania. And if the aggregate cost of accidents is five times the direct cost represented by compensation payments, as is claimed by engineers who have thoroughly analyzed accident costs, then accident elimination not only would make possible the employment of 50,000 workers for one week a month, but would permit the employment of 50,000 workers at full-time wages during 52 weeks of the year.

The 374 permanent injury cases compensated during October was the highest number of permanent injuries for any month thus far in 1930. The permanent injuries compensated during October included awards for the loss, or permanent disability, of 67 eyes, 14 arms, 18 hands, 146 fingers, 119 phalanges, 12 legs, and 12 feet. Awards also were made in 26 cases for facial disfigurement, in 19 cases for miscellaneous permanent partial disability, and in 10 cases for miscellaneous permanent total disability. Increases were shown for all classes of permanent injury except leg losses which numbered 5 less in October than in September. Eye losses in October showed the highest total for the year. The 67 eye losses compensated during October included 5 cases of double eye loss. In four of these 5 cases, workers lost their sight through premature or delayed blasts in bituminous coal mines. The fifth worker, employed in the building construction industry, lost his sight when a lump of lime he was slacking exploded and sprayed particles of lime into his eyes. There also was one case of double hand loss. This worker lost both hands when he reached into a punch press to remove the material he was blanking. The clutch failed to release and the plunger descended cutting off the fingers and thumbs of both hands. Permanent injury cases for the first 10 months of 1930 show a 2 per cent decrease as compared with the total for the first 10 months of 1929.

The average period of disability for the 6,783 temporary disability cases compensated during October, 1930, was 41.1 days as compared with 40.9 days for the cases compensated in September, and as compared with 42.7 days for the August cases. The average length of disability for all temporary disability cases compensated during the first 10 months of 1930 was 41.8 days as compared with an average of 42.5 days for the temporary disabilities compensated during the corresponding period in 1929, a 1.7 per cent decrease in average severity.

The cost of accidents as represented by the amounts of compensation awarded to injured workers or their dependents reached a total of $13,489,753 for the first 10 months of 1930, a decrease of $161,304, or 1.2 per cent, as compared with the total compensation awards for the first 10 months of 1929.

FORTY-ONE COUNTIES SHOW ACCIDENT REDUCTIONS FOR OCTOBER

FIFTEEN OF THE 23 COUNTIES "IN THE RED" FOR OCTOBER HAVE BEEN THERE FOR AT LEAST SIX OF THE FIRST 10 MONTHS OF 1930. OLD OFFENDERS, IN OTHER WORDS. SIX COUNTIES, ERIE, LUZERNE, PHILADELPHIA, VENANGO, WESTMORELAND, AND YORK, CONTINUE THEIR PERFECT RECORDS OF ACCIDENT REDUCTION, HAVING SHOWN AN ACCIDENT DECREASE FOR EACH OF THE FIRST 10 MONTHS IN 1930.

This table gives the record of accidents reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation from industries other than coal mining and transportation and public utilities.

COUNTY[1]	October, 1930			October, 1929			Per Cent Increase or Decrease
	Fatal	Non-fatal[2]	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal[2]	Total	
Adams	..	29	29	..	50	50	—42.0
Allegheny	4	1,351	1,355	15	1,758	1,773	—23.6
Armstrong	3	72	75	..	100	100	—25.0
Beaver	1	154	155	3	211	214	—27.6
Bedford	..	33	33	..	26	26	+26.9
Berks	..	271	271	..	342	342	—20.8
Blair	1	81	82	2	119	121	—30.6
Bradford	..	34	34	..	36	36	— 5.6
Bucks	..	75	75	..	76	76	— 1.3
Butler	..	50	50	..	90	90	—44.4
Cambria	1	92	93	1	107	108	—13.9
Cameron	..	5	5	..	4	4	+ *
Carbon	1	26	27	..	24	24	+11.5
Centre	1	61	62	1	40	41	+51.2
Chester	..	124	124	..	139	139	—10.8
Clarion	..	30	30	..	22	22	+36.4
Clearfield	..	58	58	..	68	68	—14.7
Clinton	..	35	35	..	43	43	—18.6
Columbia	..	25	25	..	21	21	+19.0
Crawford	..	61	61	..	107	107	—43.0
Cumberland	..	51	51	1	77	78	—34.6
Dauphin	1	177	178	1	175	176	+ 1.1
Delaware	7	256	263	..	278	278	— 5.4
Elk	1	36	37	2	53	55	—32.7
Erie	..	164	164	1	340	341	—51.9
Fayette	2	104	106	2	99	101	+ 5.0
Forest	..	13	13	..	7	7	+ *
Franklin	1	53	54	..	73	73	—26.0
Fulton	..	9	9	..	9	9	0.0
Greene	..	36	36	..	21	21	+71.4
Huntingdon	1	34	35	..	40	40	—12.5
Indiana	..	40	40	..	51	51	—17.6
Jefferson	..	53	53	..	40	40	+32.5
Juniata	..	7	7	..	8	8	— *
Lackawanna	1	154	155	..	125	125	+24.0
Lancaster	1	217	218	..	176	176	+23.9
Lawrence	..	68	68	2	92	94	—27.7
Lebanon	..	65	65	..	74	74	—12.2
Lehigh	2	109	111	5	173	178	—37.6
Luzerne	..	227	227	5	243	248	— 8.5
Lycoming	..	104	104	1	102	103	+ 1.0
McKean	..	128	128	2	163	165	—22.4
Mercer	1	67	68	..	102	102	—33.3
Mifflin	..	38	38	1	46	47	—19.1
Monroe	..	25	25	..	34	34	—26.5
Montgomery	1	229	230	1	307	308	—25.3
Montour	..	9	9	..	15	15	—40.0
Northampton	1	162	163	1	198	199	—18.1
Northumberland	..	105	105	..	97	97	+ 8.3
Perry	..	14	14	..	16	16	—12.5
Philadelphia	11	1,674	1,685	24	2,069	2,093	—19.5
Pike	..	13	13	..	7	7	+ *
Potter	..	22	22	..	17	17	+29.4
Schuylkill	7	139	146	2	133	135	+ 8.1
Snyder	..	12	12	..	6	6	+ *
Somerset	..	44	44	..	40	40	+10.0
Sullivan	..	12	12	..	3	3	+ *
Susquehanna	..	22	22	2	12	14	+57.1
Tioga	1	42	43	1	41	42	— 2.4
Union	1	7	8	..	8	8	0.0
Venango	..	63	63	2	82	84	—25.0
Warren	..	41	41	..	73	73	—43.8
Washington	1	140	141	3	178	181	—22.1
Wayne	..	20	20	..	19	19	+ 5.3
Westmoreland	..	196	196	..	284	284	—31.0
Wyoming	..	12	12	..	4	4	+ *
York	1	147	148	..	151	151	— 2.0
Out of State	2	40	42	..	25	25	+68.0
TOTALS	56	8,067	8,123	81	9,769	9,850	—17.5

[1] Counties showing an increase in the total number of accidents are printed in red.

[2] Accidents resulting in disability lasting two or more days.

*Percentage increase or decrease in accidents for those counties reporting less than ten accidents in each year is not computed.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

ACCIDENT REPORTS RECEIVED

1930	Total			General Industrial		Coal Mining		Transportation and Public Utilities	
	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal
TOTAL—1930	144,133	1,500	122,633	697	77,837	688	38,606	115	6,190
January	14,287	180	14,107	84	8,678	79	4,591	17	838
February	12,069	155	11,914	62	7,214	82	4,111	11	589
March	12,204	115	12,089	55	7,460	55	3,932	5	697
April	11,477	168	11,309	89	7,548	62	3,217	17	544
May	12,184	125	12,059	50	7,849	66	3,650	9	560
June	12,010	139	11,871	67	7,631	61	3,633	11	607
July	12,238	172	12,066	80	7,834	80	3.670	12	562
August	12,531	151	12,380	71	8,125	66	3,654	14	601
September	11,956	166	11,790	83	7,431	72	3,791	11	568
October	13,177	129	13,048	56	8,067	65	4,357	8	624
TOTAL—1st 10 mos., 1929	140,196	1,673	138,523	731	88,767	771	42,358	171	7,398
GRAND TOTAL[1]	2,621,099	34,420	2,586,679	14,747	1,638,257	14,522	729,070	5,151	219,352

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[1] Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.

AGREEMENTS APPROVED BY THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

1930	Total	Fatal	Permanent Disability	Temporary Disability
TOTAL—1930	73,016	1,438	2,892	68,686
January	8,001	162	249	7,590
February	7,156	114	233	6,809
March	7,998	198	280	7,520
April	8,318	139	324	7,855
May	6,656	126	290	6,240
June	7,463	147	263	7,053
July	6,363	152	329	5,882
August	6,506	119	246	6,141
September	7,254	137	304	6,813
October	7,301	144	374	6,783
TOTAL—1st 10 mos., 1929	73,346	1,501	2,955	68,890
GRAND TOTAL[1]	1,085,733	28,819	33,748	1,023,166

[1] Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.

PERMANENT INJURIES[2]—(Concluded)

1930	Loss of Fingers		Loss of Phalanges		Facial Disfigurement		Miscellaneous			
							Per Total Dis.		Per Par. Dis.[3]	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded
TOTAL—1930	1,237	$ 509,331	949	$ 218,256	155	$ 70,835	70	$ 370,755	66	$162,867
January	110	47,188	94	22,661	16	6,264	3	15,707	..	......
February	109	46,327	75	16,816	11	4,426	4	17,567	..	......
March	119	47,961	95	23,146	17	11,355	5	26,475	..	......
April	148	60,611	115	25,821	14	5,687	20	101,822	..	......
May	160	66,725	90	20,155	14	10,603	8	48,586	..	......
June	99	38,174	111	25,907	9	4,400	3	11,631	..	......
July	131	55,233	94	21,239	13	7,641	6	33,306	18	52,853
August	93	39,878	70	14,378	14	4,764	3	18,348	18	44,424
September	122	47,257	86	20,128	21	7,942	8	40,997	11	24,165
October	146	59,977	119	28,005	26	7,753	10	56,316	19	41,425
TOTAL—1st 10 mos., 1929	1,418	$ 598,176	959	$ 222,307	121	$ 63,962	96	$ 464,934	..	......
GRAND TOTAL[1]	11,116	$4,094,596	8,931	$1,804,107	801	$427,922	718	$3,169,471	66	$162,867

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[1] Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.
[2] Multiple losses separated respectively.
[3] New classification established July 23, 1930.

COMPENSATION AWARDED AND PAID

1930	AWARDED				PAID			
	Total Compensation Awarded	Fatal Compensation Awarded	Permanent Disability Compensation Awarded	Temporary Disability Compensation Awarded	Total Compensation Paid	Fatal Compensation Paid	Permanent Disability Compensation Paid	Temporary Disability Compensation Paid
TOTAL—1930	$ 13,489,753	$ 5,059,668	$ 3,305,412	$ 5,124,673	$ 11,827,443	$ 3,366,585	$ 3,336,185	$5,124,673
January	1,315,604	549,748	214,946	550,910	1,222,186	358,901	312,375	550,910
February	1,143,369	393,785	232,347	517,237	1,110,517	300,269	293,011	517,237
March	1,570,629	697,143	317,810	555,676	1,325,081	427,807	341,598	555,676
April	1,446,518	461,113	384,007	601,398	1,331,161	354,756	375,007	601,398
May	1,251,083	455,811	326,724	468,548	1,033,597	275,480	289,569	468,548
June	1,363,363	480,819	286,351	596,193	1,189,299	304,279	288,827	596,193
July	1,375,951	482,374	434,917	458,660	1,053,297	345,652	248,985	458,660
August	1,249,141	500,816	300,959	447,366	954,395	215,138	291,891	447,366
September	1,273,836	479,190	340,344	454,302	1,282,211	368,426	459,483	454,302
October	1,500,259	558,869	467,007	474,383	1,325,699	415,877	435,439	474,383
TOTAL—1st 10 mos., 1929	$ 13,651,057	$ 5,277,924	$ 3,259,886	$ 5,113,247	$ 11,228,041	$ 3,174,015	$ 2,940,779	$ 5,113,247
GRAND TOTAL[1]	$180,085,750	$83,045,796	$38,659,167	$58,380,787	$131,505,151	$39,705,283	$33,419,081	$58,380,787

[1] Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.

COMPILED FROM RECORDS IN THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

PERMANENT INJURIES[2]

1930	Loss of Legs		Loss of Arms		Loss of Hands		Loss of Feet		Loss of Eyes	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded
TOTAL—1930	102	$ 292,067	77	$ 219,406	166	$ 408,252	125	$ 262,063	431	$ 791,580
January	5	12,544	5	13,252	10	23,898	9	17,632	31	55,800
February	5	15,742	6	18,817	14	33,998	13	29,387	30	49,267
March	10	27,800	15	43,211	23	58,804	7	12,556	35	66,502
April	10	27,765	4	9,052	18	45,546	17	37,391	39	70,312
May	6	17,869	6	16,739	15	36,288	14	28,046	45	81,713
June	8	21,726	10	29,235	18	46,857	10	21,600	48	86,821
July	14	42,666	8	25,094	25	58,707	19	39,427	52	98,751
August	13	38,578	5	13,847	13	31,816	16	32,218	32	62,708
September	19	52,525	4	9,635	12	28,208	8	17,290	52	92,197
October	12	34,852	14	40,524	18	44,130	12	26,516	67	127,509
TOTAL—1st 10 mos., 1929	73	$ 198,227	63	$ 177,854	182	$ 427,841	137	$ 278,639	461	$ 827,946
GRAND TOTAL[1]	1,572	$3,624,414	1,120	$2,607,709	3,448	$6,568,317	2,175	$3,755,526	8,562	$12,444,238

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[1] Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.
[2] Multiple losses separated respectively.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DURING OCTOBER, 1930

CAUSE	Total of All Industries		Construction and Contracting						Coal Mining				Quarrying and Mining other than Coal Mining		Manufacturing																	
			Building Construction		Other Construction		Contracting		Anthracite		Bituminous				Total of Manufacturing Industries		Chemicals and Allied Products		Clay, Glass and Stone Products		Clothing		Food and Kindred Products		Leather, Rubber and Composition Goods		Lumber, Wood and Their Products		Paper and Paper Products and Printing and Publishing		Textiles	
*	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF
TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES	129	13,048	4	581	5	781	5	727	44	2,496	21	1,861	3	180	30	3,703	5	192	2	226	..	200	1	495	2	121	2	257	4	187	1	211
Working machinery and processes	4	917	..	13	..	52	..	31	1	35	..	87	..	8	3	577	..	4	..	19	..	99	..	45	..	30	..	54	..	45	1	53
Boilers and pressure apparatus	1	26	..	...	..	2	..	5	..	6	..	...	..	...	1	12	..	4	..	...	..	1	..	1	..	...	..	...	1	1	..	...
Pumps and prime movers	...	34	..	...	..	6	..	5	..	4	..	4	..	1	..	7	..	4	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	1
Transmission apparatus	...	18	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	11	..	...	..	2	..	...	..	...	..	2	..	...	..	1	..	4
Elevators and hoists	6	71	2	5	..	1	..	2	..	14	..	12	..	...	4	24	..	3	..	...	..	4	..	5	2	1	..	...	1	3	..	1
Cranes and derricks	3	195	..	10	1	38	1	27	..	6	..	3	..	3	1	93	..	3	..	3	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	...
Cars and engines	21	924	..	2	..	6	..	6	5	304	7	425	..	12	4	48	..	5	1	6	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	2	..	1	..	1
Motor vehicles	7	643	..	16	1	59	1	37	..	7	..	5	..	5	3	176	..	15	..	6	..	1	..	45	..	1	1	2	1	11	..	2
Other vehicles	1	70	..	...	..	4	..	5	..	1	..	...	..	1	..	26	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	11	..	...	..	12	..	...	..	...
Hand trucks	...	122	..	5	..	7	..	12	..	3	..	2	..	...	..	57	..	2	..	9	..	2	..	8	..	...	..	...	..	6	..	3
Water and air craft	1	4	..	1	..	...	..	1	..	...	1	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Handling objects—by hand	3	2,961	..	134	..	189	1	181	..	492	..	290	..	54	2	946	..	40	..	70	..	31	..	122	..	25	..	66	..	41	..	48
Hand tools	...	1,332	..	65	..	77	..	86	..	308	..	194	..	26	..	362	..	23	..	15	..	14	..	45	..	10	..	46	..	11	..	10
Electricity	3	81	..	4	..	1	..	1	2	18	..	24	..	...	1	15	..	1	1	1	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Explosive substances	20	166	..	4	1	7	..	12	13	46	..	17	1	6	4	31	4	8	..	...	..	...	..	4	..	1	..	...	..	3	..	5
Hot and corrosive substances	3	419	..	24	..	43	..	23	..	16	..	7	..	2	2	206	1	15	..	17	..	3	..	25	..	6	..	...	..	7	..	8
Falling objects	40	1,876	1	56	..	68	1	81	23	685	13	568	1	30	..	265	..	8	..	22	..	4	..	23	..	9	..	25	..	8	..	9
Falls of persons	10	1,742	1	151	2	105	1	129	..	242	..	103	1	20	2	478	..	36	..	30	..	19	..	100	..	20	..	23	1	30	..	35
Stepping upon or striking against objects	...	858	..	75	..	89	..	57	..	156	..	56	..	5	..	237	..	14	..	17	..	17	..	40	..	8	..	12	..	15	..	22
Miscellaneous	6	589	..	16	..	27	..	25	..	151	..	62	..	5	3	132	..	7	..	8	..	5	1	20	..	7	1	15	..	4	..	9

*F. = Fatal.
N. F. = Non-fatal.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DURING OCTOBER, 1930—(Concluded)

CAUSE	Manufacturing—(Concluded)																Transportation and Public Utilities						Other Industries									
	Metals and Metal Products																								Trading							
	Total		Blast Furnaces and Steel Works		Rolling Mills		Foundries and Machine Shops		Fabrication		Car Repair Shops		Automobile Service Stations		Other		Steam Railroads		Other Transportation		Public Utilities		Hotels and Restaurants		Retail		Wholesale		State and Municipal		Miscellaneous	
*	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF
TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES	12	1,732	3	72	..	305	..	328	6	640	1	140	2	247	1	82	5	304	1	164	2	156	..	191	2	648	1	128	3	497	3	631
Working machinery and processes	2	200	..	3	..	27	..	48	1	104	1	8	..	10	..	28	..	2	..	3	..	3	..	15	..	33	..	5	..	9	..	44
Boilers and pressure apparatus	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pumps and prime movers	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3
Transmission apparatus	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elevators and hoists	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	1
Cranes and derricks	1	86	..	3	..	16	..	26	1	32	..	6	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	6
Cars and engines	3	33	2	3	..	8	..	..	1	5	..	17	..	..	..	..	4	100	1	14	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..
Motor vehicles	1	90	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	9	..	1	1	77	..	3	..	7	..	29	1	17	..	2	1	74	..	19	..	119	..	71
Other vehicles	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	5	1	13
Hand trucks	..	27	..	4	..	2	..	7	..	13	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8	..	1	..	1	..	10	..	3	..	1	..	4
Water and air craft	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Handling objects—by hand	2	476	..	19	..	101	..	98	1	192	..	26	1	40	..	27	..	68	..	38	..	36	..	53	..	194	..	62	..	78	..	146
Hand tools	..	183	..	5	..	21	..	29	..	55	..	26	..	47	..	5	..	22	..	8	..	14	..	21	..	61	..	2	..	43	..	43
Electricity	..	13	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	7	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Explosive substances	..	10	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	1	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	25	..	6
Hot and corrosive substances	..	122	..	8	..	21	..	44	..	24	..	11	..	14	1	3	1	7	..	2	..	9	..	22	..	17	..	..	..	21	..	20
Falling objects	..	154	..	7	..	45	..	29	..	57	..	12	..	4	..	3	..	14	..	9	..	10	..	7	..	29	..	4	1	24	..	26
Falls of persons	1	180	1	9	..	42	..	20	..	68	..	17	..	24	..	5	..	46	..	22	..	33	..	37	..	130	..	17	1	83	2	146
Stepping upon or striking against objects	..	87	..	3	..	13	..	13	..	41	..	3	..	14	..	5	..	17	..	11	..	6	..	18	..	46	..	8	..	38	..	39
Miscellaneous	1	54	..	5	..	4	..	10	1	18	..	9	..	8	..	3	..	9	..	7	..	7	..	10	1	33	1	5	1	39	..	61

*F. = Fatal.
N. F. = Non-fatal.

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED

MONTH	1926			1927			1928			1929			1930		
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total
January	150	12,815	12,965	170	14,497	14,667	161	11,975	12,136	161	13,644	13,806	180	14,107	14,287
February	149	11,958	12,107	184	13,101	13,285	145	11,912	12,057	137	12,140	12,277	155	11,914	12,069
	299	*24,773*	*25,072*	*354*	*27,598*	*27,952*	*306*	*23,887*	*29,193*	*298*	*25,784*	*26,082*	*335*	*26,021*	*26,356*
March	185	15,606	15,791	162	14,332	14,494	145	12,539	12,684	195	13,712	13,907	115	12,089	12,204
	484	*40,379*	*40,863*	*516*	*41,930*	*42,446*	*451*	*36,426*	*36,877*	*493*	*39,496*	*39,989*	*450*	*38,110*	*38,560*
April	144	14,249	14,393	169	12,693	12,862	139	10,928	11,067	151	12,593	12,744	168	11,309	11,477
	628	*54,628*	*55,256*	*685*	*54,623*	*55,308*	*590*	*47,354*	*47,944*	*644*	*52,089*	*52,733*	*618*	*49,419*	*50,037*
May	171	14,521	14,692	172	12,869	13,041	360	13,041	13,401	179	13,677	13,856	125	12,059	12,184
	799	*69,149*	*69,948*	*857*	*67,492*	*68,349*	*950*	*60,395*	*61,345*	*823*	*65,766*	*66,589*	*743*	*61,478*	*62,221*
June	163	15,233	15,396	185	13,441	13,626	190	12,503	12,693	137	13,679	13,816	139	11,871	12,010
	962	*84,382*	*85,344*	*1,042*	*80,933*	*81,975*	*1,140*	*72,898*	*74,038*	*960*	*79,445*	*80,405*	*882*	*73,349*	*74,231*
July	190	15,586	15,776	176	12,548	12,724	138	12,291	12,429	172	13,302	13,474	172	12,066	12,238
	1,152	*99,968*	*101,120*	*1,218*	*93,481*	*94,699*	*1,278*	*85,189*	*86,467*	*1,132*	*92,747*	*93,879*	*1,054*	*85,415*	*86,469*
August	183	16,513	16,696	172	13,660	13,832	175	13,633	13,808	181	16,512	16,693	151	12,380	12,531
	1,335	*116,481*	*117,816*	*1,390*	*107,141*	*108,531*	*1,453*	*98,822*	*100,275*	*1,313*	*109,259*	*110,572*	*1,205*	*97,795*	*99,000*
September	231	15,866	16,097	160	13,279	13,439	147	12,747	12,894	179	13,590	13,769	166	11,790	11,956
	1,566	*132,347*	*133,913*	*1,550*	*120,420*	*121,970*	*1,600*	*111,569*	*113,169*	*1,492*	*122,849*	*124,341*	*1,371*	*109,585*	*110,956*
October	166	16,389	16,555	161	13,564	13,725	167	15,091	15,258	181	15,674	15,855	129	13,048	13,177
	1,732	*148,736*	*150,468*	*1,711*	*133,984*	*135,695*	*1,767*	*126,660*	*128,427*	*1,673*	*138,523*	*140,196*	*1,500*	*122,633*	*124,133*
November	181	14,849	15,030	192	13,087	13,279	155	12,763	12,918	162	13,910	14,072			
	1,913	*163,585*	*163,498*	*1,903*	*147,071*	*148,974*	*1,922*	*139,423*	*141,345*	*1,835*	*152,433*	*154,268*			
December	203	14,699	14,902	150	11,619	11,769	143	11,010	11,153	165	12,224	12,389			
TOTAL	*2,116*	*178,284*	*180,400*	*2,053*	*158,690*	*160,743*	*2,065*	*150,433*	*152,498*	*2,000*	*164,657*	*166,657*			

NOTE: The figures in italics represent the cumulative totals by month under each classification.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

DIRECTORY OF OFFICES

Harrisburg: . . . . Office of the Secretary,
Industrial Board,
Workmen's Compensation Board,
Bureau of Employment,
Executive Bureau,
Bureau of Industrial Relations,
Bureau of Industrial Standards,
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Statistics,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Bureau of Women and Children,
South Office Building.

BRANCH OFFICES

Allentown: . . . . Lehigh Valley State Employment Office,
529 Hamilton Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
6 Gernerd Building, 838 Hamilton St.

Altoona: . . . . Cooperative State Employment Office,
Central Trust Building.
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Commerce Building.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
333 Central Trust Building.

DuBois: . . . . Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Deposit National Bank Building.

Erie: . . . . State Employment Office,
126 East Eleventh Street.

Franklin: . . . . State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
413 Franklin Trust Building.

Gaines: . . . . State Workmen's Insurance Fund.

Greensburg: . . . . State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
306 Coulter Building.
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
608 First National Bank Building.

Harrisburg:.................Bureau of Bedding and Upholstery,
400 North Third Street.
State Employment Office,
Second and Chestnut Streets.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Fourth and Blackberry Streets.

Hazleton:..................Bureau of Inspection,
713 Hazleton National Bank Building.

Johnstown:.................Bureau of Inspection,
427 Swank Building.
State Employment Office,
219 Market Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
1005 U. S. National Bank Building.

Kane:......................Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Kane Trust and Savings Building.
Bureau of Inspection,
Fraley and Field Streets.

Lancaster:.................Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building.
Bureau of Inspection,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Woolworth Building.

Lock Haven:................State Workmen's Insurance Fund
214 Vesper Street.

New Castle:................Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building,
West Washington Street.

Oil City:..................Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building.

Philadelphia:..............State Employment Office (Main Office),
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Steele Building, Fifteenth and Cherry Streets.
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Workmen's Compensation Board,
Bureau of Women and Children,
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Market Street National Bank Building, 11th Floor,
Market and Juniper Streets.

Pittsburgh:................Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee.

Bureau of Industrial Relations,
Fulton Building.
State Employment Office,
622 Grant Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
904 Park Building.

Pottsville:..................Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
1 Ulmer Building.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Baird Building.

Reading:...................State Employment Office,
24 North Sixth Street.

Scranton:..................State Employment Office,
Linden Street and Madison Avenue.
Bureau of Inspection,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
418 Union National Bank Building.

Sunbury:..................State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
9 Witmer Building.

Towanda..................State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
216 Poplar Street.

Upper Darby:...............Bureau of Inspection,
6908 Market Street.
Bureau of Bedding and Upholstery,
303 McClatchey Building,
69th and Market Streets.

Wilkes-Barre:...............Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Coal Exchange Building.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
174 Carey Avenue.

Williamsport:...............Bureau of Inspection.
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Heyman Building.
Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building,
343 West Fourth Street.

York:.....................Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Central National Bank Building.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
917 Wayne Avenue.

Note. State Employment Offices are conducted in cooperation with the United States Employment Service.